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WINSLOW PAPERS

A. D. 1776—1826.

Pt. 2

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EDITED BY

REV. W. O. RAYMOND, M. A.

ST. JOHN, N. B.:
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I hope to hear from you particularly on this subject by the first opportunity, and am

Sir, Your most obedient & humble Servant,

Ed. Winslow.

Joshua Loring Esq.

1823702

[P. S.] I intended to have wrote to Sir Wm. Pepperell and Mr. Marston on this subject but am prevented. I therefore wish you to communicate the business to them and to Col. Fox.

Sarah Winslow to Ward Chipman.

January 10, 1789.

We are greatly mortified and disappointed that Mrs. Chipman and you are not coming up next week, we depended on seeing you here. Hope the happiness is only delayed and that we shall see you both some time this winter. There can never be better sleighing than is here, you must come and dance away your gout. Everybody's dancing this winter, even Mrs. Carleton, she danced every dance the last ball. * * * The Colonel is now gone with his son Tom to see the rope dancers. Near 80 people are now in a small room to see a man dance on wire. Mrs. Carleton and her children have been. Ward may go next week for he* is going to St. John when we have done with him at the metropolis. * * *

Sarah Winslow.

Benjamin Marston to Ward Chipman.

London, Oxford Street 41,

March 21, 1789.

Dear Chippy,—I have rec'd yours of 2d Dec'r last. It adds greatly to the weight of my misfortunes to reflect that any one, especially a friend, should be put to any inconveniences by them. While they terminated all in me I cared little about them. A series of disappointments had inured me to adversity and had blunted its edge when the blow lighted upon me only; but it pierced my very soul to think of disadvantages arising to those who have made their friendly exertions to assist me, and I begin to fear I shall not be able to prevent it.

My expectations from the compensation made me by the Commissioners of America claims are totally overthrown. I know my fate there. They have allowed me £105 only. (They must have calculated nicely) and daily delays, which to me pinched by necessity seemed contrived on purpose to distress, still keeps that pittance at a distance, and when it comes it will come still lessened by the sum which I rec'd at my first arrival of £45.

*That is the rope dancer. Young Ward Chipman was at this time less than 12 years of age.

The residue will about pay off the debts I have contracted for a bare subsistance. It seems as tho' I had ceased to be the sport and had become the spite of misfortune. However one resource is left me which will I hope enable me to weather her malice. I have invented an improvement to Hadley's Quadrant by which the sun's altitude may be found when the horizon is invisible. An Optician, whom I have layed under bonds of £1000, is now preparing one for a tryal. The theory upon which 'tis constructed is mathematically true. It only remains to be tryed whether the construction, which is very simple, will counteract a ship's motion in a sea, and one experiment will determine that point, and that in all common cases, from my own experience of a ship's motion in a sea, I think it certainly will do. This invention I hope will bring me sufficient to discharge the few debts I owe, for to that purpose whatever I may get by it shall be in the first place most religiously applyed.

I have been three times disappointed since being in London of the fairest prospects of Business. The first was with a Merchant who went out to St. Johns last summer. I forgot his name. He wanted to connect with him some one acquainted with that country, bred to business and of good character. Leonard, who was then here, recommended me; he considered of it some days and finally determined to go alone.

The next was with a Company who had in contemplation the establishing of a fishing factory at Canso or N'f'land and wanted an agent for Canso acquainted with the Fish Trade. Here I was again recommended by Leonard and here I was again disappointed for they determined in favour of N'f'land and for that place they were previously provided with an agent.

The last was to come out to N. Brunswick agent for a Company who put in for a Mast Contract but were underbid. This would have lasted seven years.

I hope my friends, when they consider these disappointments, will not think that I have been wanting in my exertions to get into business after I found my original plan frustrated.

Two days ago I rec'd a letter from Joshua Loring acquainting me that two days before that, the 17th inst. & not before, he received a letter from Colo. Winslow containing memorials, power of attorney, &c, and that the Colonel mentions having wrote me on the subject. The Colo's letter to Loring was dated Dec'r 2, the same date of yours to me. Your's came to me by the penny post but from what hand I don't know nor what ship it came by. The Colo's letter to me has not yet come to hand, his to Loring was picked up at the N. England Coffee-House. I have searched both that and the N. York and Gen'l Post Office but in vain. * * *

My dear Chippy I truly feel your sympathy for my distresses and nothing is so ardently the absolute wish of my whole soul as to prevent

any loss or even inconvenience coming to those who have endeavoured to serve me—'tis the first object of my attention nor will I leave a stone unturned, which I can turn, that will help me.

P. S. March 25, 1789. Since the above I have rec'd Colo. Winslow's letter which came by the way of Halifax by Mulberry Holmes, who arrived but a few days ago.

When you see the Colo tell him this and that we are preparing to take steps with his memorial. I have nothing to write him at present but the same melancholly tale of disappointment which you can fully inform him of.

I would have sent you some papers, magazines, &c, but I am obliged in all money matters to make my calculations so very nice that on no occasion can I afford to plusify them except I could in some other instance minify them equally. However there is no news at present of importance. The prospect with regard to this nation is the continuance of peace with every body, tho' Parliament has encreased the Navy establishment from 16,000 to 20,000 men.

But the greatest event, which has for some time past engrossed the the attention of the whole British Nation, was the King's illness. Happy for us he is recovered and again holds the reins of Government, for which (the last) he is undoubtedly much indebted to the fidelity and neat management of his present ministers, who have had the address to keep the business of a Regency so long in agitation that the King had time to recover. Had it once taken place there are some reasons which make it not improbable it might have amounted to a dethronement, unless the Prince Regent should have had virtue eno' voluntarily to have resigned the Government to his father whenever he should be in a condition to receive it. For as a new administration would have come in, they would have had it greatly in their power to have represented the state of the King's health just as suited their interest, for almost any length of time.

The public joy on this occasion was universal and sincere. The City of London, but not that only, and all its adjoining and surrounding villages were illuminated from the Garret to the Cellar. In every street, lane, alley, square and court from one end to the other—as it happened to be a fair night, the streets were one continuous crowd throughout the whole, of persons of all ages, sexes and conditions. From Hyde Park corner thro' Piccadilly, down the Haymarket to Charing Cross: thence thro' White Hall one way, thro' the strand the other, Pall Mall, St. James street, and part of Bond street, was one compact solid body of coaches from one side of the street to the other, who could move only at intervals and but a little way at a time. The King, Queen, and Princesses were in the crowd, not in their own coaches but incog.

What a triumph to the good old King to have such sincere unequivocal demonstration of his People's hearty regard and affection. What is very remarkable is that among this immense crowd which was several hours together in the great City, there was no Riot, Tumult, nor Disorder, not a window broken, tho' some few (Quakers) were nonsensical enough to refuse joining in the joyful exhibitions because it was a Carnal Joy; and but one unfortunate accident, by a man's attempting to cross the street when some coaches were passing, he ran against ye pole of one and was knocked down ridden over and killed on the spot. 'Twas a glorious night for Tallow Chandlers, Oil men, Tin workers and Lamplighters, and they did not fail to make their advantage of it.

In the religious performances which have been publickly exhibited on this occasion the Jews have distinguished themselves. Their High Priest, both in his Prayer for the King while ill and his thanksgiving for his recovery, has beat the Archbishop of Canterbury (a Marble-head man* would say) out of sight.

Tomorrow is to be a very superb court, and ball in the evening, and illuminations to celebrate the Queen's Birthday, which was omitted the usual time on account of the King's illness.

The Colo. tells me you go on smoothly in New Brunswick. I regret sincerely that I am not among you lending a hand in such agreeable, rational, self-rewarding enterprizes, as making improvements in a country which you see daily meliorate under your hand. 'Tis a kind of Creation and the exercise of such power must be most gratifying to every rational, active, ambitious mind. However if I can't do it as I wish I will do what I can. I'll contribute my mite, so I send some Peach Stones, Plum Stones and Pear Seeds—and when you, with your little Chips about you, sit eating the fruit of the Trees which will spring from these stones and seeds, tell them they were sent you from London by

Your friend

B. Marston.

Monson Hayt to Edward Winslow.

[St. John, 1789.]

Sir,—The annexed is extract of a letter I had the pleasure to receive from my valuable friend Governor Fanning, and as I am no stranger to his esteem for you I take the liberty to send it you, being with the profoundest respect, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

But from the painful misunderstanding occasioned by that greatest of all possible villains Arnold,† your wretched, but ever grateful,

Monson Hayt.

*Benjamin Marston was himself a Marblehead man.

†The reference is to Benedict Arnold, with whom Monson Hayt had been in business and with whom he had quarrelled.

[Extract] "I am much obliged to you for the mention you make of "many of my former worthy good friends, but alas I fear they have almost "forgot me; this I am sure of they by their silence seem to neglect me; my "worthy friend Colo. Winslow, * * * &c, are delinquents in this "line. They have unkindly omitted answering my letters to them, or my "letters to them must have cruelly miscarried."

Isaac Winslow* to Edward Winslow.

Boston, 27th March, 1789.

Dear Sir,—Your kind letter 2d Jan'y did not reach this place till beginning this month. I was then absent in the country, so that I had no opportunity of replying till Leavitt was gone. * * *

I am much obliged for your attention to my business with Col. Willard and hope he will be induced to settle it without recourse to disagreeable methods but if he does not, hope the powers sent will be sufficient and shall be obliged for your further assistance therein. If the Col. could send me a bill on England I would allow the highest exchange.

I thought I had engaged you a gardner to go by this vessell, but as I did not choose to advance him money lest he would be off, he came last night rather in liquor, which was no recommendation. He still talks of going in the vessel and another man with him, whose appearance I have a better opinion of. I have procured a box of seeds put up of various kinds by a gardner. They cost 20 shillings. I have added some scarlet beans convolvus. Next year if we live, & you desire it, I'll lay myself out to procure you some curious flowers. It is much the diversion here & there are various sorts which were unknown before the Revolution, at least to me. I send herewith a few News Papers, and am pleased to hear from you at all times. I beg Mrs. Winslow's compliments & mine to be offered to your mother & sisters and to Mrs. Winslow.

I remain, dear Sir,
Your friend and kinsman,
Isaac Winslow.

[P. S.] Capt. Howard sails in an hour & I do not see either of my chaps intend going. I am sorry at not sending, having taken considerable pains about it. There is a vessel sails next week and if I can meet with an under gardner such as you describe on low wages I will venture to send him. The seeds are on board, also a bundle newspapers under cover addressed to you. They will afford you amusement as just before election they are filled with political squabbles.

I was to have given the fellow I engaged eight dollars a month & been

*Isaac Winslow, of Marshfield, was a physician of reputation. He graduated at Harvard in 1762. It is said that in 1778 he treated 300 patients inoculated with smallpox with such skill and success that not one died. He died in 1819 at the age of 81 years.

answerable for his passage. He had been employed in Tracy's, Deane's & some of our first Gardens, but I suppose Drink has put him out of employ, & I am glad I discovered it before you were troubled with him.

Ward Chipman to Edward Winslow.

St. John, 29th April, 1789.

Dear Winslow,— * * *

We have a solemn decision in the Admiralty Court here that Indian meal is Flour within the meaning of the proclamation. Mark how the matter is managed. The whole is entered at the Custom house as Flour to avoid any dispute about its coming within the proclamation, but Flour pays a Provincial duty, therefore with the Treasurer of the Province it is entered as it really is Indian Meal. I will not believe that the Governor had an idea of permitting Indian Meal to be imported, the consequence with us must be that we must shut up the mill*—for if it is open at all we must be at the expence of keeping a miller and the little that we can grind will not pay half his wages. It is true this is grumbling to no purpose, because we cannot help ourselves—but these facts ought to be known. It can be demonstrated that to the Province it makes the difference of 30 per cent between importing the meal or the corn.

With respect to the Hessian fly there is a Captain Clements just come from New York, who I understand has taken some pains to inform himself respecting its operation, and I have been told he says it does not touch the Grain nor is communicated by it. He will be with you, I suppose, as I understand he lives in your County, from him you may learn more about it. But as to the prohibition of wheat on that account, I have always tho't it right that no risque should be run. As to the importation of Indian Meal I think nothing can justify it. * * *

W. Chipman.

Benjamin Marston to Edward Winslow.

London, November 21, 1789, Oxford Street 41.

My dear Ned,—I am very glad to hear from you, which I did a few days ago by your letter of 18th Aug't.

I am very sorry the hard hand of poverty still gripes you. I know from painful experience how unpleasant the feeling is and how much it is agravated by having those near to one suffering by its cruel pinches But it is a solid consolation which will help to keep a man warm, to reflect that what has bro't us into this unpleasant situation deserves a better fate, and

*The tide grist mill at the outlet of the old mill pond near the site of the present I. C. R. station in St. John. Wm. Hazen, Sr., was the general manager and largest owner. Ward Chipman had a considerable interest in the property also.

there is no doubt but that it was the intention of Parliament to have offered essential relief to all sufferers under what ever form they might be so. But those who were appointed the distributors of its benevolence have in very many instances defeated its design. The fact is they are under the influence of a minister who looks upon the claims of the Loyalists rather unfavorably, because they are some obstacle in the way of his ambition which is to put the National Debt in a train of being all fairly discharged in the course of the lives of the present Generation.

Colo. Wightman* of R. Island has Colo's half-pay, a pension of £80 st. pr. ann, and temporary support, the sum I don't know; has likewise received pretty handsomely for loss of property. His services you probably know. I hear he has the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland to whom he rendered some services when in America.

Parson Agnew†, whom I hope you know before now, has Chaplain's half-pay, pension, and temporary support—I don't know their value; also a large compensation. He was a man of property. He is a native of Scotland of an antient respectable family, who have some friends in and about the Board. His son Capt. Agnew of the Queen's Rangers, has half-pay, pension £80 stg. pr. ann, and temporary support. He has his father's interest of course.

A Mr. Patterson, a Clergyman, Chaplain's half-pay, pension and temporary support; a native of Scotland and Ireland, has friends in this country.

Sam'l Mather, who was the latter part of the time Secretary to the Board of Comm'rs in Boston, reduced from £120 or more pr. ann, which Government allowed him on his coming to England, to £100. Refused compensation for the loss of his paternal inheritance of which he was dis-

*Lieut. Col. George Wightman, of the Loyal New Englanders; his corps, which was not a large one, was raised in 1777. It was afterwards amalgamated with some of the other Loyalist regiments.

†Rev. John Agnew, D. D., and his son, Captain Stair Agnew, late of the Queen's Rangers, on January 30, 1790, purchased a tract of 1,000 acres at the mouth of the Nashwaak river, originally granted to John Anderson, an old preloyalist settler and magistrate. The price paid was £540. Dr. Agnew is described in the conveyance as of the parish of Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex, a suburb of London. The Agnew's gave to their new property the name of Monckton. Capt. Stair Agnew was commissioned to the Queen's Rangers Sept. 27, 1777, and was a highly distinguished officer. He was severely wounded at the battle of Brandywine. He is classed by Sabine as a Virginian, from which it is to be presumed the family went thither from Scotland. Rev. Dr. Agnew was chaplain of the Queen's Rangers. Stair Agnew represented the county of York in the house of assembly for 30 years. His father, though a clergyman, was at one time a member of the assembly for the county of Sunbury. Rev. Dr. Agnew lived to the age of 85 years and died at his residence in 1812. Stair Agnew was a "free lance" in politics, and was at one time thought to be in league with James Glenie. He was a leading York county magistrate and a personal friend of Edward Winslow. He died in 1820. A good account of the Agnew family will be found in Benjamin Marston's letter under date March 17, 1790

inherited by his father merely because he had taken the side of Government, being told by the Board that he might go out to America and enjoy his patrimony. He has no friend or patron. Native of Boston. * * *

It is very provoking to think that those who have borne the burden and heat of the day in settling and organizing the Province should not only not reap the fruit of their labours but should be the worse off for their exertions. But 'tis a common case. They who go foremost generally find a place in the ditch and in some businesses they must stay there. But I hope your case is not so desperate, I hope it admits of some relief. I am sure you deserve it. * * *

It gives me great gratification to hear that the Province is getting so smoothly on, 'tis the report of every relator. Doct'r Agnew writes a very flattering acct. to his family, while he was yet only at the threshold, the City of St John.

I shall come out full of very flattering expectations, for there are in the Province some sources of direct remittance to this country which seem to be known nothing of at present—hops and red clover seed. The ordinary hops sell in England from £5.10 to £6. and upwards per C. Wt.; the best £7 to £8 and upwards. Now supposing N. B. hops to be of the ordinary sort, these prices will leave the shipper a very handsome profit. Clean well ripened red clover seed will fetch from £4.10 to £5. pr. Cr. Wt. Clover seed will seldom ripen in England and Hops commonly suffer from the abundance of wet in which that country abounds. * * *

This country is minding her own business and very effectually too. Wealth flows into it with every tide from every quarter. She reaps no small benefit from the confusions of our Gallic neighbors. London is full of French men and French money.

The King, God bless him, has perfectly recovered his health and has every appearance of a healthful old age. The last season has proved a plentiful one, but they have had a very bad seed time this fall, a great deal of corn being unsown owing to the abundant wet. This keeps the price of wheat high ab't 6s. 6d. pr. bushel, so that at present the exportation is stopped. Besides in Wales and Scotland even at this late period the Corn is not yet all reaped, so subject is this climate to wet and cold when warm and dry is wanted, I think we in America are much better off. To have one part of the year appropriated for that purpose; this makes a business of it, and a man then commonly knows what he has to depend upon the rest of the season.

For myself I still enjoy perfect uninterrupted good health and feel the same good appetite for the enjoyments of Life that I ever did. 'Tis one of the most disagreeable sensations and reflections to live so inactive, as I have done these two years, with so many abilities of body and mind

which I could and should with pleasure employ to the benefit of my friends and country. But it consoles me when I reflect that my present useless inactive state is neither my choice nor my fault. I am in it not in consequence of any reprehensible unjustifyable conduct, but from events which no one could foresee or guard against, and in pursuit of a very rational object in which there was at least probability of success, and I thank Heaven the thought has enabled me to support myself free from ill humor, fretfulness and repining thro' all my disappointments. 'Tis a blessing justly intitled to our most grateful acknowledgements, that our religion teaches us. [Remainder of letter missing].

Roger Johnson* to Ward Chipman.

Windsor Road, 22 December, 1789.

Dear Sir,—I had the pleasure to receive your favor of the 7th ulto. which I should have immediately acknowledged, but I was at the time very much indisposed; I am thank God pretty well recovered.

It gave me the greatest concern to hear of the unpleasant situation of so sincere and true a friend as I have so frequently experienced in Colonel Winslow. I shall not trouble you or him at this time with professions of regard. If the inclosed Bill will put him out of the power of the wretch you mention it will give me the highest satisfaction. * * *

Assure him from me that I shall ever retain the most grateful remembrance of his Friendship, and may so worthy a man and all his family, yourself and friends enjoy many happy returns of the ensuing season is the most fervent wish of Dear Sir, Your sincere friend, well wisher,

and faithful humble Servant,

Roger Johnson.

Benjamin Marston to Edward Winslow.

London, Oxford Street 41,

March 17, 1790.

My dear Ned,—I am still in the same place and much in the same predicament as when I last wrote you. That is unable to get out of it. However I have within these few days accomplished the business of the Patent for my new invented artificial horizon. But 'tis yet impossible to say how productive it will be as we have not yet notifyed it to the publick. My Partner, the Optician, who understands his business, says he must have a number made ready for delivery before the publick is advertised and that number will be now finished in the course of four or five days. I am

*Roger Johnson was commissary at Halifax in 1783. See under date 23rd July, 1783.

sensible a thing of this kind, how useful soever it may be, will take time to have its good qualities known and acknowledged and till then not great demand can be expected. This instrument from my own experiment I am sure will answer accurately the end proposed, and when once it comes to be known I am confident it will get to be generally used. I shall not therefore be disappointed if at first it should not set off rapidly. * * *

I have sent you a bag of all sorts of cherry stones, peach and plum stones. These I beg you would plant out this Spring and when fit for transplanting, let them be transplanted and, if any accident should bring me up and prevent my coming among you again, let some one row be called "Marston's Row." You'll laugh at my vanity, but I have a vast desire to be remembered among you as a benefactor to N. Brunswick. If I was able I would be so essentially, as the case is the will must be accepted for the deed. I can only exert my disposition to forward the bringing on of that country in a small way.

I felicitate you on such an acquisition to the country as the Agnew family. I believe I have some small merit in directing their course to N. B. Their original plan, after they had determined for America, was to go to Canada, But from the many conversations which I used to have with them on the subject they thought it might be as well, when the Doct'r came out to explore the county, to take a look at N. B. in his way. I was well assured in my own mind when they so determined, what would be the event. I find I was not mistaken. Capt. Agnew, the son, will be the bearer of this. He brings over all the family, his mother and wife. He comes with a vast predilection for New Brunswick, which I hope no circumstance nor accident will lessen. He has a laudable undertaking in view. To lay the foundation for a large patrimonial landed estate and to raise up a family to inherit it. He is a Gentleman who has had a good early education in Brittain, has rather superior abilities and has missed no opportunities of acquiring information as he has come on in life. With such talents and so improved, joined to an active disposition, he will be a very valuable member of society, which I am confident he will ever be ambitious to serve. He was a Captain in the Queen's Rangers, was wounded at Brandy-wine by which he was I think (for some time at least) rendered unfit for field-service. His Lady is an English Woman of a family which has good connections here. She is a well-bred accomplished woman and of a very amiable disposition—she will be a real acquisition to your Lady folks. The old Lady (as is Capt. Agnew also) is a native of Virginia and practises all the good old customs of that once hospitable country. I am sure her goodness of disposition wont fail to engage the esteem of all who shall be so happy as to form an acquaintance with her. I know her tea table has afforded me many a comfortable dish of tea.

Captain Saunders* has succeeded to Judge Putnam's† vacant seat on the Supreme Bench. He is likewise lately married, a Miss Chalmers I think is the name, a native of America but her father of this country. I think it is a great happiness to N. B. to have such important places filled by people who are natives of America, who look on the country as their home, as the abiding place for themselves and their posterity. Americans used to call this country Home, but it has become a very cold home to us in general. The original connections and attachments are long since worn out and dissolved.

If I can bring my affairs to any kind of bearing in time to do it, I mean to go out to Miramichi from this to pick up what property I have there and if there is the annual ship there, which there used to be, to ship what I may collect for Leg-horn and myself with it. So you may perhaps not see me this twelve month. However as my affairs all depend upon accident, they may point a very different route. * * *

I am in perfect health and have been constantly so. The regimen which an empty purse has obliged me to observe may have contributed to my being so.

My dear Ned don't let misfortune depress your spirits. He who feeds the Moose & Caribou, the wild Ducks & Geese, the Shad, Gaspereaux, & Salmon, takes care of you & me also, & tho' we may be sometimes pinched, yet if we behave ourselves we shall be recompensed by an ample allowance of smart money. I don't say this to cultivate in you any liking to misfortune, no—fight, scratch, kick, bite, throw stones, do anything to her. I hate the very name of the Toad.

Adieu and God bless you. Remember me most kindly to Mrs. Winslow and the Children and to all who may think to ask after

Your sincerely affectionate,

B. Marston.

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*John Saunders was born in Virginia, June 1, 1754. He belonged to a good family, was well educated and possessed some property. He was a pronounced Loyalist. In August, 1776, he was gazetted a captain in the Queen's Rangers, and later commanded a troop of light dragoons attached to the regiment. He was engaged during the war in arduous and dangerous services and was twice severely wounded. He was appointed judge of the supreme court of New Brunswick in 1790, but this did not prevent his being elected a member for York county of the house of assembly in 1792. He became chief justice of the province in 1822 in succession to Hon. Jonathan Bliss. He had a large estate near the mouth of the Pokiok in Upper Prince William (now Dumfries) where he resided for some years: this was long known as "The Barony"—His son John Simcoe Saunders was born here on July 13, 1792. Judge Saunders died at Fredericton May 24, 1834, aged 80 years. A handsome monument marks his last resting place and on it his biography is inscribed.

†See biographical note under date 9th July, 1784.

Mather Byles Jr. to Edward Winslow.

St. Georges, Grenada, 27th March, 1790.

Early in December, my dear Sir, I quitted friends in Nova Scotia and embarked on board a vessel of Mr. Taylor's, commanded by a Capt. Daniel White, who has the honor to be one of your cousins. * * * We anchored at Barbadoes on the morning of the 9th of January and Governor Wentworth's letter procured me a very friendly reception from his relative, who is in the Custom House at Barbadoes. I passed in his family the greater part of the three days we remained there, and he introduced me to the collector, who gave me a letter of introduction to General Mathew, which inclosed that I had delivered Mr. Wentworth. As the market was unfavorable for our cargo (part of which was consigned to me) we went to Dominica, where I saw Mr. Lloyd to whom also Governor Wentworth had given me a letter, but I had never placed any dependence on it, as a gentleman from the island, whom I saw at Halifax, informed me that the appointment Governor Wentworth had thought of was not in Mr. L's gift, and had been some time ago filled by the Duke of Richmond.

We stayed here only a day and then proceeded to Antigua, but the markets were everywhere alike bad and the Captain resolved next for Kingston. As this was not my route I quitted him, and was fortunate enough to find a vessel sailing immediately for this place. My stay at Antigua was of course very short, and I had not in my power to see Mr. Lavicount whose estate is some miles from here. I saw Mrs. Lavicount for about half an hour, and left your letter with her.

I arrived here after a short passage and found on enquiry that Mr. Coffin was not on the island, I learned that it was his intention to be out again from England early in the present year. As he has not made his appearance I am apprehensive that something more advantageous has offered to divert him from his West India plan. * * * My letter to Gen'l Mathew procured me a very polite reception, and I was placed by him in the Custom House in the room of a young gentleman who had been some time from the island and was not expected to return. He however arrived about a fortnight after, and I immediately relinquished to him his appointment. The General expressed himself pleased with my conduct, and has promised to remember me whenever he has anything in his gift. I have been several times at his house and hope his patronage may one day be of service to me. But in the meantime I have secured myself against so uncertain an event by taking a position in the counting house of Messrs. Shand and Conden (a principal house here to whom I had an introduction from my friend Belcher) where I draw out accounts and state Dr. & Cr. from sunrise to sunset, not much to my edification—nor at present to my emolument. I even question if I shall be a nabob these two years but I live in hopes.

The weather since my arrival has been very pleasant and the glass not above 86 which is a heat I can very well bear. My health has been as good as I ever remember it and as I get a daily allowance of old madeira or fresh claret I hope to preserve myself for some time against the whole muster roll of West India diseases. They are a pretty formidable regiment, & I was prepared for the worst by a medical book I took up by accident at Dr. Allmons, which set out by gravely remarking that in the West Indies the inhabitants died of inflammatory disorders from October to June, and of putrid disorders from June to October.

* * * There is little news among the islands. Martinique only has afforded subject for conversation. The rage for liberty has seized its inhabitants and for some time there was much disorder. The people have banished their Governor and possessed themselves of the fortifications of the place, & it is not improbable their example may be imitated in the other French islands.

I have great curiosity to know the politics of New Brunswick for the ensuing summer, and I depend wholly on you for intelligence of this sort. I hope you will not disappoint me. Tell Mama I remember her with great affection and often pay an imaginary visit at her breakfast table. I mean to give all my god-children estates, so that she may pass off Hannah as a West India fortune whenever there is a good opportunity. If you make a single improvement on the farm without describing it particularly I shall certainly be sulky for I consider every tree as an old acquaintance. * * *

Most affectionately yours,

Mather Byles.

[Note. In this letter Byles expresses his gratification that Mr. Johnson had forwarded Col. Winslow a bill for £100 & that nothing but the embarrassed state of Johnson's own affairs had prevented him from advancing the £300 necessary to relieve Winslow from his difficulties.]

Major Gilfred Studholme to William Hazen.

Studville, 20th April, 1790.

Dear Sir—Some time since I had the pleasure of receiving your favor and have watched anxiously in hopes of finding a Purchaser for this Place. Doctor Agnew has promised to come and view it this Spring and if he likes the situation (which I have little doubt about) I think he will be the purchaser; whenever that event takes place, I shall with many thanks and great pleasure pay you and Mr. White the sum I owe you.

By the very ill success of my Saw-Mills, and my recent misfortune in failing to bring the cultivation of Hemp to perfection, I have been very

hard drove for money, but hope by the sale of my Lands to get out of Debt. In short every farthing I have been able to raise has been appropriated to the discharge of such sums as I have been sued for. You and Mr. White therefore I hope will excuse my not having made a tender of Payment.

I have been very ill for some time past but hope the opening of Summer and riding exercise will recruit me.

My best compliments attend Mrs. Hazen and all your family.

I remain with perfect Esteem, D'r Sir,

Your most Faithfull

and obliged Hum'e Servant

G.Studholme.

P. S.—As I have been so unlucky as never to receive any of the cuttings of Currant or Gooseberry Trees that you and Mr. White intended for me, request that you will both furnish me with a few more by the Bearer, Capt. Hutchinson.

Mather Byles Jr. to Edward Winslow.

Grenada, 19th July, 1790.

* * * Very frequently my dear Sir do I make my past connection with you the subject of many pleasing reflections. * * * General Mathew, on his return from his tour, renewed the invitation he had given me to remain in his family and has employed me as a private Secretary. * * * Mr. Coffin arrived here a few days ago but, as he is gone into the country, I have had little opportunity of particular conversation with him. * * * The weather continues very fine, though we are now fast advancing into the rainy season, how far that part of the West India year may agree with me I can't say, but hitherto I have had uninterrupted enjoyment of my health, and for this last month have been pitying the poor Frederictonians who are roasting in a heat ten degrees greater than I have yet experienced here. * * * Little Hannah I hope is acquiring the language without my assistance. She gave two or three pretty emphatic specimens of forwardness before I left her, and by this time I suppose is nearly a match for Edward. * * * Kiss Pen Miller if she is married but not otherwise, lest it should injure my reputation. Love to the Major & believe me with all sincerity and attachment &c. &c.

Mather Byles.

Benjamin Marston to Edward Winslow.

London, April 3, 1791.

My dear Ned,— * * * What will be the next scene of my Robinson Crusoe adventures, He who made me and appoints all the

events of my life only knows. My present employment, which has kept me above water for these eleven months past and has enabled me to discharge the debt contracted for subsistence for twelve months before, will in a few days be at an end.

I shall then be again afloat without sail or paddle and, I may add, even a plank to swim on. But I hope that the same Good Providence that has more than once relieved me in similar circumstances will not now forget me.

But it requires some fortitude to see a situation so disagreeable without feeling anxious for the event.

Adieu. Remember me most affectionately to your mother and sisters and to Mrs. Winslow. God bless you all is the constant ardent wish of

Your sincerely affectionate

B. Marston.

J. B. Dight to William Hazen.

Halifax 4th May, 1791.

Dear Sir,— * * * From my own knowledge I well recollect to have seen Cedar on the sides of your River leading to Fredericton, and I have heard it grows in great abundance in other parts of the Province. I'm therefore to request you'll inform me at what rate you can furnish me with boards for Whale Boats of the following dimentions. In length from 10 to 18 feet, sorted as the trees best cut, Width not less than 7 inches at middle, young stuff the best. To be sawed without Gouts or thick & thin edge, but to continue throughout about half inch thick and not less. To be as free from rots & shakes as possible and the kind of a glassy nature to be avoided.

This lumber I want for my own Whalers, and if you can furnish me in large Quantities every Season on reasonable terms, I think I can make it a matter of much advantage to you.

With very sincere regard I remain, Dear Sir,

Your much oblidged and

most Obed't humble Serv't,

J. B. Dight.

Edward Winslow Appointed to New England Company.

At a general Court of the New England Company, Thursday 21st July, 1791.

It appears from the Minutes that Dr. William Paine, one of the Companies Commissioners had left the Province of New Brunswick and the Lieutenant Governor having nominated Edward Winslow, Esquire, as a fit person for a Commissioner; resolved that this Court do approve, and the said Edward Winslow is hereby nominated.

Duke of Richmond to Lieut. Governor Carleton.

Whitehall, 24th July, 1791.

Sir,—I have been honored with your two letters of the 2nd of October and 20th of December last on the subject of a principal fortified Post and Depot for Ordnance Stores in the Province of New Brunswick for which purposes you give the preference to Fredericton rather than St. John. As the various Ordnance Buildings necessary to be erected will amount to a considerable expence, and certainly should be placed in that situation where they can be most useful and be best protected, it appears to me desirable that the Place to be made the Seat of Government, or at least the principal Military Depot, should be first fixed upon, otherwise, after having laid out a considerable sum of Money to form an Ordnance Establishment, we may have to begin again in some other place, or be tied down to a bad one (as has often beeen the case) on account of the Money that has already been laid out upon it.

In respect to what may be thought the best Situation for these Purposes I hope I need not assure you how sensible I am that every sort of attention is due to your opinion on account of your Local Knowledge of your Situation, and of your abilities as an Officer, and the more so as, from the long acquaintance I have had with you, I can take upon me to answer for you that no other motive than the Good of His Majesty's Service can biass your mind.

However I must confess that as far as the information I have been able to obtain enables me to form any Judgment on this Subject, the Reasons which you give would not lead me to prefer Fredericton to St. Johns as a Military Depot, particularly for Ordnance Stores.

I understand that Fredericton, though more difficult of access to an Enemy from its remote inland situation, is so commanded by high grounds as to be still more difficult to be fortified than St. John, and although it may have conveniences from its centrical Situation, and such Ordnance Stores as may be necessary for its own protection and for the supply of its small Neighborhood in the present infant state of the Colony may be conveyed up the river in the Summer Season in small craft of Fifty Tons Burthen as you state, yet as I should suppose that in fixing a Military Depot in the Province of New Brunswick, Government would have further Objects in Contemplation, it strikes me that the Situation of Fredericton would not be applicable to them. The objects I mean are, that a Military Depot in New Brunswick should be calculated not merely for the Defence of that Province but for the Defence of any other adjacent Province or other part of His Majesty's Dominions; or if necessary, for offensive operations against the neighboring American Provinces should they become enemies to Great Britain. In all these Points of view, a place ninety miles

inland with a navigation only for small craft, and that shut up by the ice near half the year, seems to me ill calculated for an Ordnance Depot, which certainly must be protected against an Enemy, but which would lose one of its greatest advantages if it was not at all times to be come at for His Majesty's Use.

The transporting Ordnance Stores, which are generally of a heavy nature, from St. Johns up the River to Fredericton, would also be attended with a great and constant Expence for the hire of small Craft, and for the shipping and unshipping them so often, and if an Enemy can gain possession of the Banks of the River in any part, he may effectually cut off the Communication.

For these Reasons Fredericton appears to be objectionable as a great Military Depot. But St. John seems to be free from all the objections that lie against Fredericton, and the peculiar circumstance that you mention in its Harbour being never interrupted with ice even in the severest seasons, instead of an objection, strikes me to be much in its Favour; for although it is thereby rendered at all Times accessible to an Enemy it is also open to us either to receive Succours, or for other Purposes, and considering the Naval Superiority which it is to be hoped this Country will always preserve over every other, this Harbour being at all Times open to a Naval Force seems to me to be much in its Favour, especially as fortifications can keep off an Enemy while our own ships can have an easy access to the place.

There being a sufficient depth of water near the ground allotted to the Ordnance at the south end of the Town of St. Johns to make Wharfs, on which our Stores can be landed at once from the Ships without Lighterage, is an object of great Importance in our Service, not only from the saving of a great Expence but from the saving of much Time, which in Military Operations is of so much Consequence.

As to the fortifying this Post it does not, from the Inspection of the Plan and from what Information I can collect, appear to me to require greater or more expensive Works than most other Harbours.

I have communicated these ideas to the Secretary of State and have sent him Copies of your letters to me and also of Captain Straton's to me of the 26th December last upon this subject, which I understand was communicated to you. But I have declined at present giving any decided opinion, and have recommended that the subject should be referred to Lord Dorchester and to you, to report fully respecting the best Situation for a Military Depot, and when that Point is once settled, no Time shall be lost in commencing upon the proposed Ordnance Buildings, and should

St. Johns be fixed upon I shall readily consider of some Plan for affording to the Inhabitants of that Place the Protection they solicit.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Richmond.

Alexander Gillish to Colonel Edward Winslow.

Miremoshi, July 29, 1791.

Honored Sir,—I hope your Goodness will exkus mi for the Liberty I have taken in writing. This is the second time I wrote your Honor By the Reverent James Fraser* our Minester which told mi at his return that he sent you the letter and that likways sid you after in Fredericktown and that you told him you was to send mi ancewer by the first opertunity Concerning that lot which I have ben scandles yoused about it for such a number of the inhabitants sined ther names sertefien that ther was almost thre acers of land Clered which all the Magestrets and settlers of that regards to tel the trouth is cofedent that ther was not half of one acer Clear. the wood was fallen on about half of an acer which was proved and befor thre witness by Mr. Nichelson therefor if your Honer pleses I should be glad if it was settled for I am willing to submit to what His Excellency and your Honor thinks proper but I take it hard that one that is in distress will not geat incoregemint. I cant complean on government but the inhabetance that sweers that I shall not have it if His Excellency was on the spot to put mi in pusheson of it, if it Pleas your Honer they have pronunced thes words which I think is out of all Character and werrey discoragen to mi; if I was not in the destout situation that I am in I would sertantly leve the place but I am so destout that it is out of my pour to remov may famely at present for everything I head in the worald only what was on my back was Consumed by fire the Elevent of May last with Bed and cloths and all my Furneter and everything I hade in the worald was consumed that day only may Cow and Calf they was saved and nothing else in the woarld belongen to mi; seed purtates and seed grean and netts and all may fishing craft, so I was rendred uncapabel of dooing aneything for the benefit of my famely.

I depend on your Honer for befrinding mi as I have non to depend on and I hop God almighty bles and prosper you and your famely and everything that Concerns you and I shall ever Bound to pray for your well-feare when I am in life.

Alexr. Gillish.

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*Reverend James Fraser was the first Presbyterian minister to officiate at Saint John. He was also the first of that denomination at Miramichi. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and seems to have come to Nova Scotia about the close of the Revolutionary war.

Dugald Campbell* to Lieut. Governor Carleton.

Presq' Isle,† 22d Augt. 1791.

(Private.)

Sir,—I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Excellency that I shall be enabled to discharge all the people employed in the Engineer Department at this Place about the later end of this week, the Foreman and four Carpenters and two Sawyers excepted, and at Fort Carleton‡ by the return of DuPere's boat everybody will be discharged except three Carpenters. These carpenters are necessary to be continued in order to compleat the provision storehouse at this Place, and the inside work of the Buildings including Barrack furniture, the whole may then be discharged, Mr. McNab the foreman excepted, whom I hope your Excellency will have the goodness to continue for his very faithful discharge of duty at this place.

I ought not to omit to mention that a considerable part of the inside work of the new Range of Barracks is already done, and I can assert that (with judicious management) the troops quartered at the Upper Posts on the River St. John may be as comfortable as any in the Province 'bating the want of society.

I hope that your Excellency will be persuaded that I have made use of all the expedition possible to forward these works and at the same time the utmost economy. I do assure your Excellency that nothing has been neglected that could contribute either to the one or the other, and I trust that when the work is examined and the several difficulties insuperable from such an undertaking well understood, these Posts will be found to have cost as little money as any that ever were established.

I should be happy to have your Excellency's permission to go down when the people are discharged, as my remaining here longer will not then be necessary. In the hopes that your Excellency will have no objections

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*Dugald Campbell had served through the war in the 42d regiment, the "Old Black Watch." He was at Fredericton in July, 1785, an engineer in connection with the erection of barracks, etc., there. He planned and superintended the erection of the barracks as Presqueisle. In 1793 he received a commission as lieutenant in the king's New Brunswick regiment. He was clerk of the house of assembly for some years. In 1803 he made an elaborate report on the state of roads in New Brunswick, which is printed in the journals of the house of assembly; it is of great interest. Dugald Campbell died at Fredericton and is said to have been buried on his property at the junction of the rivers Nashwaak and Tay. The date of his death was in April, 1810. For further particulars relating to him see Jonas Howe's article in N. B. Magazine of May, 1899, page 233.

†A military post was established at Presqueisle at this time. The barracks built here and at Grand Falls were able to accommodate 6 officers and 118 men. They were wooden buildings and in 1825 were reported "in ruins." See the account of their condition at that date as described in Peter Fisher's little History of N. B., page 42. See also remarks of James Glenie in Can. Archives for 1895, under the head of New Brunswick, page 26.

‡"Fort Carleton" evidently was the name given to the post established at Grand Falls.

I shall go down at the same time and will write to Capt. Straton to this effect.

In order to show that the demand for nails for the works here and at Fort Carleton has been made upon mature reflection, I have directed the foreman to make an estimate of the quantity necessary for the different parts of the Buildings and inclosed it for your Excellency's information.

I am Sir, your Excellency's most obedient and
most humble serv't
Dug'd Campbell, A. Eng'r.

John Moody to Edward Winslow.

Halifax, 28th October, 1791.

Sir,—As I am about to traverse the Inquest held on my lot of land at Miramichi, allow me with the greatest deference to solicit your interest in my favour, and to state to you some of the particulars relative to this unpleasant business.

When I was at Miramichi I had a cellar dug and a House put up ready for covering. I had also at least two acres of land cleared in a handsome manner and should have had more but my indisposition, peculiar situation, and the scarcity of labour prevented. When I went to Halifax for medical treatment, I appointed a person to lease the Lot No. 71 for three years. * * * The tenant has not done as much as he might have done, but he has put another House on the Lot cleared and improved considerable of Land which together with my improvements have escaped the notice of the Jury. * * * The friendship which you have manifested to my brother on several occasions, and the very polite attention shown to me when at St. Anns merit my warmest acknowledgments. * *

Jno. Moody.

Edward Winslow to Sir J. G. Simcoe.*

Kingsclear, New Brunswick, 29th January, 1792.

Sir,—A call of Captain McGill's† has given me a few minutes to congratulate you on your arrival in this country, and on your appointment to

*John Graves Simcoe was gazetted lieut. colonel commanding the Queen's Rangers in December, 1777. He was a brave and distinguished officer and his corps was second to none in the British service. See "Simcoe's operations of the Queen's Rangers." From 1792 to 1796 Simcoe was lieutenant governor of Upper Canada.

†John McGill was commissioned a lieutenant in the Grenadier company. Queen's Rangers, in 1776, and on Sept. 9th, 1777, was promoted captain of the seventh company, from which in October, 1778, he was tansferred back to the Grenadiers as commander. He came to New Brunswick at the close of the war in 1783, but afterwards removed to Upper Canada, where he became a person of note and was a member of the council of the province. He died in Toronto in 1834 at the age of 83 years.

the command of the province of Upper Canada, an event which is considered as of great importance to His Majesty's remaining Dominions in America and which has given additional confidence to every consistent and determined friend to the British constitution.

Immediately after the cessation of hostilities I came to this country, and have since been unremittedly employed in exertions to settle it. In various public stations I have assisted to form and organize the Government, to establish courts, to distribute lands, &c—and have had a fair opportunity to watch the progress and effects of the regulations made, and to notice the errors which have been committed.

From the knowledge I have of your character I am convinced that your system is the result of wisdom and deliberation, that it will be compact and complete as possible, and pursued with perserving energy. I am also satisfied that your civil officers will be judiciously chosen and well informed, yet it is possible that (recent experience in lines of duty nearly similar to those which they will probably pursue) may enable me to render some small assistance either by the communication of forms, or by other means, and I have particular pleasure in making through you a general tender of my best services to any of them.

Marks of your attention during the war, are fresh upon my mind, and I shall always be gratified when I can evince with what unvaried attachment, respect and esteem, I am

Your most ob't hum'le ser't

E. Winslow.

Sir John G. Simcoe to Edward Winslow.

March 5, 1792.

Dear Sir,—It is with very great pleasure that I acknowledge your letter of the 29th of Jan'y. I assure you I was very much disappointed in finding a very worthy namesake of yours in office in this place, as I had hoped that I had letters to have delivered to you, & I have much to regret that you are settled at such a distance from where my Lot has fallen.

Nothing can be more acceptable to me than your very friendly offer of such communications as your experience must render highly valuable to me. I am in the pursuit of knowledge & shall be happy, in the fullest extent, to avail myself of your assistance & beg from you the most unreserved communication to assist me in the arduous & difficult Duty which I felt it my part not to shrink from when it was unexpectedly offered to me. One hour's conversation would elucidate my Plans more than days of writing. I shall only say what is particularly applicable at present: That I wish to connect the British Empire as much as possible, & in pursuance of that Idea wish to adopt the forms & very language on all points that

may bear a similitude with what the more ancient Colonies have chosen to do. Judge Saunders has sent me the Laws of N. Brunswick & you will oblige me much if you could furnish me with a list of the Posts, offices, & Salaries of the officers of that Government, particularly small ones, with any remarks you may think proper. If there be printed regulations for the grants of Lands, nothing would be more satisfactory to me than to receive them with your remarks on their defects; approbation or amendment of the system.

If in your knowledge of the Government of the United States you shall have perceived any radical defects which may be illustrated by a strong & direct contrary system of conduct in the Government of Upper Canada, nothing would be more gratifying to me than your communicating on such a subject.

The Government of Upper Canada will soon attract the notice of the Inhabitants of America, & they will be perpetually called upon in conversation & act to decide whether the present confederation of the United States with each other, or that which the British Colonies have with Great Britain, is most advantageous.

You see, my dear Sir, that I heartily & confidentially embrace your offer, & am with many an honourable recollection,

Your humble serv't,

J. G. Simcoe.

Sir John Wentworth to the Secretary of the Lords of Trade.

(Masts for the Navy.)

London, 19th March 1792.

Sir——I have had the honor to receive your leter dated the 13th inst, which I should have sooner answered but for my absence from town.

In obedience to the commands of the Lords of the Commitee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, I beg leave most respectfully to submit to their lordships the following information and opinions on the Extract of Lieut. Governor Carleton's letter, dated 15th July, 1791, inclosed to me in your letter.

The prohibition from cutting White Pine Trees by 8th Geo. I, Cha. 12 enacts penalties for cutting or destroying any from 12 inches diameter and upwards and by the act of 2d. Geo. II, Ch. 35 it is enacted that the same penalties should be extended altho' the Trees "do grow within the limits of any Township laid out or to be laid out hereafter."

The wisdom of these Acts are evident. For if it is lawful to cut and destroy trees under 24 inches diameter there would soon be none left to grow so large as to be within the Limitation, & thereby the whole intention of the Legislature be defeated. It is also to be observed that Trees

from 12 to 24 inches diameter are equally essential for His Majesty's Navy as those above that size, & therefore as necessarily an object of the Public care, and this seems to have been so considered in the 2d George II, where provision is made to counteract the evasions attempted at that time under pretence of such Trees growing on Lands granted to private persons. The Surveyor General of the Woods and his Deputys act under these Statutes, and happily for the Public interest, not solely under the reservations made of the Pine Timber in some Patents under the Provincial Great Seals,* which His Majesty's Ministers in their most judicious care of an object so highly important to this kingdom as masting the Royal Navy, directed should be inserted, thereby intending a forfeiture of the land granted for destroying Pine Timber. But in several Patents this useful clause or condition has been omitted, and that powerful measure in such cases lost to the Public.

Several of these Patents are now in the Province of New Brunswick by the late division from Nova Scotia. They have been purchased by individuals with a view of selling the Pine Timber with which many of them abound, quite as much as for any purpose of settlement and cultivation. Being restrained from destroying the White Pine Trees fit for His Majesty's service they have artfully imposed on Lieut. Governor Carleton's inexperience in this particular, and persuaded him to suppose the preservation of White Timber is a discouragement to the settlement, and that because the King has graciously granted the Land & other Timber, it is a Hardship that Pine Trees should be reserved. In this idea all Grantees of Land readily join, for it is admitted that they are certainly benefitted in gaining an additional property from the Public and obviously to its irreparable loss, and the more fatally so as the Pine Timber in the remaining British Colonies is now the only resource that can long be relied on. For since the restrictions of the Surveyor General's office have been removed from New England, the mast timber is nearly destroyed, insomuch that it is scarcely possible to procure a Cargo of Large masts in that country, & such as may be had are at enormous price. Many attempts were made in the British Colonies before the American Revolution to gain a right to all the White Pine Timber in a manner similar to those now agitated in New Brunswick—and by various others means, all which I effectually resisted entirely to the approbation of His Majesty's Ministers.

That the Surveyor General of the Woods and his Deputys have a legal right to seize all White Pine Trees or Timber which they find in the possession of any one, although it may have been cut on his own ground,

*For example in the grant to DeLancey's corps at Woodstock of 24,150 acres the words occur, "Saving and reserving nevertheless to us, our heirs and suc-"cessors, (i. e., to the crown) all white pine trees, if any shall be found there-"on."

unless he first obtains a License, and that it is their duty so to do, is evident to me. It has been so considered and often judicially determined in His Majesty's late Colonies in America where only one exception was admitted, viz., where the Pine Timber grew on Lands in the Province of Massachusetts Bay which were Private Property and so known on or before the year 1690. In all other cases it was decreed or adjudicated that the Pine Trees were reserved to the Crown, altho' the Lands on which they grew were Granted and became Private Property.

If it should be found expedient & perfectly consistent with His Majesty's instructions to his Governors in America to grant all the Lands in their respective Provinces, can it be reasonable to infer that all the Pine Timber in British America should thereby be diverted from the Crown and the Royal Navy left to the discretion of Individuals for the preservation of such timber, or to their disinterestedness for a ready supply at a moderate price, and all the Acts of Parliament relative to this service wholly defeated?

Yet these are the certain consequences which my duty to His Majesty obliges me to declare must result from the measures of relaxation or surrender of the Public Rights implied in Lieut. Governor Carleton's letter.

It has already begun to appear. The proprietors of lands granted claim the Pine Timber growing on their Lands, and have instituted or commenced suits at law against the Contractors for supplying His Majesty's Navy under Licence for cutting and taking such Timber for His Majesty's service unless they will pay a considerable price for the Trees. These actions were brought in April, 1791, and it seems they soon afterwards persuaded Lieut. Governor Carleton into their opinion, under pretence of encourageing the Settlement of the Province.

His Majesty's Ministers, benevolently attentive to the convenience of the New Settlers in the Province, furnished me with an Instruction authorizing & requiring me to grant Licence to Proprietors of Lands to cut and take away such Pine Timber as was unfit for His Majesty's Service and the standing of which was detrimental to cultivation. Upon this Instruction it was my duty to grant Licences after a previous inspection of the Timber and marking such for reservation as were fit for the Navy. This duty has been done with all possible attention to the interests and accommodation of the Inhabitants, and I may say nearly without expence to them, as there hath not been five pounds paid for all the writing and extra duty it has naturally and unavoidably occasioned for seven past years. Nor did I ever hear any complaint, and I most diligently enquired personally and on the spot (being from five to eight months every year employed myself in travelling over all parts of the Country by which means I had opportunity of information that no other person could have.) And from

twenty six years experience in this office, honoured with continued approbation of my services by His Majesty's Ministers, they being able to judge between the real interest of the Crown and the suggestions of individuals for their own exclusive advantage, it becomes my duty to add that to my best knowledge there does not arise any real discouragement to the settlement of the Provinces from the operations or effects. * * * [Remainder missing. There is no signature but there can be no doubt that the author of the Communication was Sir John Wentworth. He returned to Halifax from England later in this year, and on the death of Governor Parr was appointed his successor.]

William Hubbard* to Edward Winslow.

Fredericton, May 29, 1792.

Sir,—I was exceedingly sorry that I lost the opportunity of conversing with you before you left town on a subject which I conceive of very great consequence to the peace and quiet of the country. If Sir the people who have endeavoured to impose themselves upon the Governor & Council as a regular dissenting congregation should gain so much credit as to obtain the end sought for, it will introduce into this Province more anarchy and confusion than has hitherto been known. It will I am fully convinced drive many and valuable subjects from it such as will not be easily replaced.

Hitherto the members of the Church of England have peaceably acquiesced under every act of the Governor & Council, arrogating no merit to themselves from such a conduct, tho' they have secretly complained that the Governor and Council have been imposed upon by false representations to the prejudice of the Loyal Inhabitants that have emigrated to this country, whilst on the contrary those who could not have the least right to expect special favors have insidiously obtained them. Let me ask you, Sir, whether those very people have not been the first to murmur and complain? Suffer me, Sir, to innumerate a few instances wherein the former Inhabitants have been favoured in prejudice to the latter.

*William Hubbard was a strong Loyalist and an equally strong churchman. He settled in Maugerville, where he was deputy surrogate (under Colonel Winslow), registrar of deeds and wills, a member of the house of assembly and presiding justice of the court of common pleas. At the first provincial election in 1785 the old inhabitants had as their candidates James Simonds and Nehemiah Beckwith. They attempted to elect them both, and in so doing overshot the mark, for the Loyalists noted the polling of the first day, which was by open vote, and seeing that the "old inhabitants" voted solely for Simonds and Beckwith, they by common consent voted for Hubbard and Vandeburgh, who were elected. The elections at that time lasted some days, the poll being taken from parish to parish. The contest was keen but the Loyalists won. For many years there was much friction and jealousy between the old settlers and the Loyalists, which extended to religious as well as secular matters. The letter above must therefore be read with due allowance for the party spirit then prevailing.

In the Parish of Burton nearly one half of the lots of land have been granted to the old Inhabitants who had lands granted to them before. They on finding the country likely to be populated, many of them quitted their own ground and took possession of unlocated Lands, they made but small improvements, but being in possession and it being represented to Government that they were in possession and had made improvements thereon, without being informed that their only motives were either to be paid for them or obtain grants whereby they might dispose of them to their own emolument and the distress of the suffering Loyalists. Many of them to this day hold their Lands and suffer them to lie uncultivated to the great damage of the settlers, and others to my own knowledge have immediately on receiving their Grants sold their lots at from fifty to two hundred pounds and some of them after selling them have immediately left the country.

They stile themselves in their Petition "a regular dissenting congregation." Pray Sir what regularity is there in that mode of worship that admits into its Churches Preachers of every denomination, except those of the established religion of the land? Do they ever enquire into the authority or credentials of the man who says he is a preacher, or do they enquire into his moral character? No, let him be a Baptist, a Methodist, a Quaker, a Mahometan, or a Jew, or let him be of what sect or religion whatsoever, so that he is not a lawful preacher, he is admitted.

If, Sir, the lot in question was to be given to the Dissenters, suffer me to ask what description of Dissenters have the right? I conceive the law knows of no distinction, and I humbly conceive it out of the power of any body of men to make an equitable and just distinction. Those who now ask for it are neither more "regular" nor more moral than the others, and as to their three leading men a small portion of honor will fall to their share. The first character has been indicted by two inquests of the county for perjury and still lies under the censure, the second has been charged upon a well grounded suspicion of Burglary, the third and last great man was a Cowardly Rebel Serjeant acting against Cumberland. Now, Sir, these are the characters that have the assurance to ask for special favours. It is said that Government are prevented from complying with the prayer of the memorial of the Wardens & Vestry of the Church of England by a former promise to those people that they should not be disturbed in their possession of the Lot. Grant that such a promise has been made; but was that promise made to the Hammonites, to the Palmerites, to the Brookites*

*Walter Bates, sheriff of Kings' county, in a manuscript now in possession of Morris Robinson of Saint John, speaks of having visited Maugerville soon after the Loyalists arrived in the county. He says, "In Sheffield and Water-" borough the people were divided into three sects named after their own " preachers, namely, Hartites, Brookites and Hammonites. Each sect preached " their own doctrine, but were annually inspired by two travelling preachers " from Nova Scotia."

or to the last and worst of all the Pearlyites or Burpeites—for these all once professed to be one and the same people in profession of religion.

If the Lot should be given to either it would give great offence to the others, for I conceive each have an equal claim of right. If, Sir, Government think themselves so far pledged to those people that they cannot grant the lot to the Church of England, let me intreat, Sir, that you will use your power to let the Lot remain as it is—in which situation the Church being in possession we are perfectly easy and secure in our title.

I hope in the name of God that Government are not pledged to put them in possession. They have fairly and righteously dispossessed themselves, we are in legal possession and, as far as the laws of our country will justify us, we mean to defend it.*

I must ask your pardon for taking the liberty of thus making known to you the most humble request of every member of the Church of England in the County of Sunbury, that you will, as they have every hope to believe, stand forth in the defence of the rights of the Church of England, and I have it in command to say that you will insure the hearts of every Churchman, who are ever loyal.

I am, Sir, in behalf of the members of the Church, with profound respect,

Your humble Servant,

Wm. Hubbard.

Edward Winslow to William Hazen.

Fredericton, 1st June, 1792.

D'r Sir,—Representation has been made to General Carleton that the Lime Kiln† in front of Fort Howe exposes the Buildings, stores, &c. to great risque and is otherwise attended with material inconveniences to the service, and he desires me to give you notice that he has been under the necessity of giving directions to Captain Dixon to forbid any Lime to be burned in that situation for the future.

I am, with much esteem

Your most obed't Serv't,

Ed. Winslow.

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*See New Brunswick Historical Society Collections, Vol. 1, p. 146, for the story of the encounter between Messrs. Hubbard and DeVeber and Messrs. Burpee and Coburn. It appears that the lot in dispute was claimed as a glebe by the Church of England and also by the dissenters as having been reserved for them in the original grant of the township of Maugerville. It is rather difficult to get at the merits of the controversy; both parties seemed to have believed themselves in the right.

†This lime kiln had been in use ever since the settlement of James Simonds and James White at St. John harbor in April, 1764.

Sir John Wentworth to Edward Winslow.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 9th June, 1792.

Many, many thanks to you, my dear Sir, for your timely obliging letter congratulating me on my late appointment, and arrival here. Be assured your friendly participation is among those things that give real pleasure, and add confidence to my hopes on the present occasion. Mr. Brinley was with me when your letter came to hand. He united with Mrs. Wentworth and myself in rejoicing that your heart is still strong. We have long known and respected its firmness, and sound attachment to its friendships, but we are now sorry to find the Gout has so long made prisoners of your hands. The advancing summer I trust will release them and possibly enable you to give us a visit. I wish to God I could say, a residence among us for now, more than ever, do I wish your Lot was happily cast among us. Every moment since my arrival has been unavoidably engaged in business, or ceremony, which is sometimes more urgent—and now I have stolen a minute, between the tide and the eddy, to make my thanks to you, and to assure you of my best regards—pray present me in great kindness to all your family, and say to all my friends that I reciprocate with them most perfectly, in every friendly sentiment.

In the 6th Regt. is a Mr. Strong, who has been kindly mentioned to me in Yorkshire; Can you inform me where he is, how circumstanced, & whether I can by any means be useful to him? If he is within your reach, pray tell him, that I shall rejoice in any occasion to convince him of my best wishes. Yesterday I had a letter from our friend Gov'r Fanning—he is well; I believe his affairs will go honorably for him in England.

Adieu, God bless you. The Philistines are upon—your sincere friend

Wentworth.

Thomas Costin* to Edward Winslow.

Madowoiska, York County, July 2nd, 1792.

Sir,—Mr. Joseph Paquet, Missionary appointed by the Bishop of Quebec for this Place, by Information made to him. knowing that Your

*Thomas Costin was in 1791 appointed a magistrate at Madawaska in response to the applications of the Acadian settlers for a resident magistrate. He was a man of fair education and taught school at Madawaska. He attended some of the sessions of the peace at Fredericton. Madawaska at that time formed part of the county of York, both sides of the river being under our provincial jurisdiction. Thomas Costin married a French woman by the name of Chenard, and had his children brought up according to their mother's faith. In the old baptismal register the parish priest has written: "Il donne pleine et entiere liberte a sa femme, qui est Romaine de religion, de suivre et pratiquer les enseignements de sa religion," and to this Costin signs his name. In a few places where his signature occurs in public documents he adds the word "Instituteur." He removed to Fredericton in 1804, where he taught S. P. G. school for a time, but later went to the province of Quebec. See his letter of January 3, 1807.

Honour takes great pleasure in Regulating the affairs of this place, Therefore the worthy Gentleman hath Imployed and Impowered Joseph Deggle with a Petition to present the same to His Excellency, requesting a Salary for Executing his Ministry Duty and Civilising the Indian Nation, & as he is a Stranger to you, hath Requested that I should write to your Honour Requesting your Assistance by Examining the Petition and to Introduce Joseph Deggle to His Excellency that he may Receive an Answer & in case you will grant the said favour he will be accountable to you for the same. I do acknowledge Mr. Paquet is a worthy respectfull Gentleman, this is but the second Time he has come to this place, but he does take much the Interest of this Province, as I can Understand, both private and Public. I am sensible that he will make it his Duty to Civilise the Indian Nation & a better Preacher can not be expected for our District.

Now my mind I do declare & thanks be to the Lord for Granting me that day that my Enemies & the Prosecutors against New Brunswick was overthrown; that is to say I took greatly upon me to Defend this part of the Province as soon as I was Honoured [with being appointed magistrate], where there was numbers Rise Against me & would have this place to belong to the Province of Canada.* I undertook so much, that I was determined to Loose my Property. If they had gained the Day, and If their desire had been accomplished I would have suffered Considerably. I am Likewise happy that Oliver Sir [Cyr] hath received the Commission of Captain; he is a faithfull servant & will sertently Conform himself by the Laws and Regulations of New Brunswick; he has Inroll'd the Inhabitants & would wish to have the Acts of Militia in French that he might Execute his Duty. I will assist him as much as will Lay in my Power & translate the Acts in French as just as possible I can do, provided Government will Alow for the same as well as all Other writings which he may Receive in English, which I shall be trubled to Explain the same—for such Business time is Required.

I have punished Anselm Robicheaud since my arrival. I have made him pay forty Shillings for Commiting Disturbance & five Pounds for Retailing Liquors at the Entrance of the Lake call'd Degele, & I have been Informed that the said Robicheaud hath Petitioned Lately to the Governor of Quebec Requesting Satisfaction but none has been Granted, Therefore he proposes going to Fredericton; that is my Desire: then I will Expect that Government will Recompence in proportion to his faithfullness & good Behavior Committed at this place.

The Inhabitants hath Commenced the Road & I expect next year the Road will be Opened from Green River to Madowoiska River upon Hilly Land & at the Grand River. I would take it as a kind favor to Inform me

*Some interesting details regarding this boundary dispute will be found under the head of New Brunswick in Canadian Archives for 1895, pp. 28–31.

by Joseph Deggle in Writing the Duty of a Clerk of a Parish, as I am not Acquainted with that point of the Law & whether You have devided this place into a township & you Will Oblige, Sir,

Your Most Humble Serv't

Thos. Costin.

[P. S.] Mr. Deggle will deliver to you a Memorial that is in my name & as you have promised to Assist me Whenever I shall Request, therefore I Request [you] to Informe me by the same Opportunity, whether I may Depend upon the Island for which I petition & I shall be Indebted for your Assistance.

To the Honourable

Edward Winslow, Esq'r, Kingsclear.

Captain Daniel Lyman to Edward Winslow.

Nashwaack, Aug't 20th, 1792.

My dear friend,—The many instances I have experienced of your friendly disposition towards me, have emboldened me to trouble you once more.

After making every exertion to establish myself for life in the Country, I find my efforts of no avail. Both Mrs. Lyman and myself disappointed and ruined in our fortunes, and our once good prospects perfectly blasted. Unable to labor, my small income will not support me without it.

I have now no alternative but to seek relief from the Government I have served so zealously and in whose cause I have suffered so much.*

My hopes and pretensions are founded on my very severe and uncommon sufferings from the wounds I received in His Majesty's service, and from the official assurances of His Majesty's Ministers while in England, who offered and advised me to accept an invalid provision, but my zeal for the service I was engaged in was such, that had it been possible for me to serve on crutches I should have returned to my duty. This procured me the most honorable recommendations and further assurances "that if I would return to England after the war I should have the provision of an invalid officer." This I should have embraced immediately after the peace, but persuaded by my friends and the promises of an ample assistance and support from the expected compensations to the Loyalists, I preferred it to soliciting or burdening the Government who appeared disposed to deal so generously by us; but in this we experienced an almost total disappointment, which is now the grand reason that compels me to make use of the strong claims I have for the further favour of Government.

*Captain Daniel Lyman had been severely wounded in 1777. He saw much hard service during the war.

Altho' I have a long time neglected making this application I hope it is not yet too late, I have many friends in England who I think will exert themselves to serve me, and for my delay I have this plea, that increasing age, the severities of a northern climate and the hardships that one must necessarily undergo in settling a new country, makes me feel with ten fold force the ill effect arising from the uncommon severity of my wounds.

And further to strengthen my claims and increase my interest, I have to beg you will request the Governor to recommend me to the protection of his noble brother, and to his friend Mr. Watson.

I have for a long time wished to ask this favour of His Excellency, but fearful of giving him offence by my presumption, I have thought this mode of making my request known the most preferable; I hope you will have no objection to do me this act of friendship, but if you have, I beg you will have candour enough to decline it.

I have endeavoured to avoid a long pathetic tale, as I think you are too well acquainted with my case, and your feelings for the unfortunate too much alive to require it. If you think it necessary to lay before His Excellency the many certificates and vouchers I have in support of my pretensions, pray have the goodness to acquaint me, and I will attend to it.

I have to request your opinion and advice on the business I have proposed to undertake.

I am with the highest esteem and regard,

Yours very sincerely,

——— Dan'l Lyman.

Colonel Jacob Ellegood* to Edward Winslow.

Fredericton, Nov. 19, 1792.

[Condensed.] Col. Ellegood asks Winslow if he can with propriety ask for a grant of the interval [flats] in front of his land in Fredericton "as low down as the Blacksmith shop." Had purchased from General Arnold†

*Colonel Jacob Ellegood apparently was not an officer in one of the Loyalist regiments. He probably served in the American loyal militia. He at first settled at Fredericton, removing thence to Dumfries. He brought to the country one or two slaves named Wise. In 1795 he was elected a member of the house of assembly. He was an active magistrate, and under his supervision the first roads and bridges were constructed in the parishes of Prince William and Dumfries. He died at the Ellegood homestead on the banks of the river St. John—the place yet in possession of his descendants. Rev. Canon Ellegood of Montreal is a grandson.

†Benedict Arnold, the "traitor," after his defection from the Americans commanded a Loyalist corps called the American Legion, which was raised in the latter part of 1780, and included both cavalry and infantry. He went to England at the close of the war, but afterwards came out to America, arriving in Halifax Nov. 19, 1785, after a five weeks' passage, in his brig, the Lord Middleton. An account of his sojourn at St. John will be found in Lawrence's "Foot Prints," pp. 70-78. While he was in New Brunswick he lived for a short time at Fredericton. The site of his residence was that of "Rose Hall," below town. He sold the property to Colonel Ellegood. He left the province about the end of 1791.

and also bought No. 2 from G. Lambert adjoining the Blacksmith shop. Had laid out £700 at least improving his lands in and about Fredericton and not less than £800 on his lands above. He says, "I have never yet had any land given me by Government, altho' they were so kind as to pass an order in Council in my favor of land &c. on the Powkeak in rear of my Prince William farms, for which I am much obliged to them."

George Leonard to Edward Winslow.

Sussex Vale, 15th Jan'y, 1793.

Dear Winslow—I am sorry we have lost the services of Chipman in the House of Assembly. Had the event been known in time in this County we would have shown by our choice of him the folly and madness of the citizens. I however hope he will yet be elected for Westmorland having this day heard from there of there being a great prospect of it.*

Coffin will come to you in great triumph over his numerous enemies the Cits. who used their influence here against him. Is it possible for us to get a room at Fredericton during the session without giving so much trouble which I must otherwise of necessity do, to a private family.

Col. Ellegood has been friendly and polite enough to direct me to a Bed with him, but the smallness of his house and the largeness of his family must produce great inconvenience, and to go to a tavern, which is during the sitting of the House a scene of confusion, is to me the Devil; a lodging with my horses in a stable is much preferable.

My best compliments to Mrs. Winslow & family, and believe me,

Truly yours

Geo. Leonard.

Seat of Government at Fredericton.

[Note. In the rough draft of the letter written by Edward Winslow to Gregory Townsend, dated at Kingsclear Jan. 17, 1793, which follows, there is the following sentence through which Winslow has drawn his pen. It no doubt contains a statement of fact. W. O. R.]

"The establishment of the seat of Government at this place, [meaning Fredericton], originally gave offence to the merchants at St. John, and they grumble yet. Whenever the citizens have a fair opportunity they give little specimens of their spite—but it is not very distressing. We have had a recent instance of it with respect to Chipman who has lost his election in the City."

*Ward Chipman was defeated largely on account of his advocacy of Fredericton as the site of the capital of the province. After his defeat in St. John he was elected as a representative of the county of Northumberland—not Westmorland, as Mr. Leonard had anticipated.

SIR JOHN WENTWORTH, BART.
Lieut.-Gov'r of Nova Scotia.
[From the oil painting in Government House, Halifax, N. S.]

Edward Winslow to Gregory Townsend.

Kingsclear, 17th January, 1793.

D'r Townsend,—Thank you for yours of the 3d ultimo, which was delivered me by Col. Whyte who arrived safe after some perils. The Colonel gives an animated description of the society at Halifax & of the hospitable reception he met with particularly at the Government House & at yours. I have had several tete-a-tetes with him & am not yet tired of listening to a string of anecdotes which are particularly interesting because they concern a circle of friends for whom I have a most cordial esteem. I have also been highly gratified in hearing of the harmony and prosperity which seems to prevail in your province. These are the necessary consequences of vigorous & extensive liberality in a Chief Magistrate. Factions cannot easily interrupt the tranquillity of a Government with Wentworth at its head. The Devil must borrow some qualities which he has not generally credit for before he can prevail, even on the worst of mankind, to oppose measures which are evidently dictated by genuine patriotism and disinterested benevolence.

Our province goes on in the old way slowly but tolerably sure. The inhabitants gradually extend their cultivation and we begin to feel the benefit of our exertions. We have good markets in the towns, and the Farmers live comfortably. One arrangement, however, I think we shall have cause to regret—our Gentlemen have all become potato planters and our shoemakers are preparing to legislate. If the operations of the latter do not turn out more profitably than those of the former we shall certainly have a damn'd bad system.

For my own part, I continue to bustle through thick and thin, rather out of my element in a country where activity is unfashionable and a spirit of enterprise is either called by the name of enthusiasm, or blasted in the bud by being imputed to a romantic disposition. . . .

My two annual comforts a child and a fit of the Gout return invariably. They came together this heat and, as Forrest used to say, made me as happy as if the Devil had me. The Boy is a fine fellow (of course) and makes up the number nine now living. My old friend Mrs. Hazen about the same time produced her nineteenth. I've one boy,* Townsend, that I want to consult my friends about. I sent him to England to save him from perdition—but I could not afford to keep him there. He returned to me accomplished beyond my expectation—a good classical scholar, a good writer, &c, but he had acquired ideas which ill accorded with my situation. It was in vain I tried to reconcile him to the Country† [The remainder of this letter wanting.]

*Daniel Murray Winslow, his eldest son.

†That is New Brunswick.

Sir John Wentworth to Edward Winslow.

Halifax 25th March, 1793.

My dear Sir,—I rejoice with you in the addition to your family, for "happy is the man &c"—and, may your family be the most perfect verification of the declaration is our sincere wish. We accept the office of Sponsors with great pleasure, and I am particularly obliged in the name you kindly propose. Permit me to request, if you & Mrs. Winslow have no objection, that the name may be added John Frances Wentworth in imitation of my Son's, who was named Charles Mary, by desire of his Sponsors Lord and Lady Rockingham,* whose surnames are Wentworth.

Our good friend Mr. Townsend came in to the Cell just as I received your letter inclosing one to him. We immediately consulted upon your reference to us about your oldest son going into the Navy; and both agree that it is a measure we cannot recommend to the son of our friend. For these, among other reasons. He must have an allowance of 25 Guineas per annum for six years at least, perhaps ten. If in that time he is lucky he may obtain a Lieutenancy, in which he may possibly remain on half pay the rest of his life. You are sensible my dear friend it is not merit alone that will promote a man in the Service & it every day grows more difficult. Indeed there are instances of success—as Capt. Coffin†—but he is of a family that have a run of good fortune not to be calculated upon. I should not be surprised if he or any of that family were made Chancellors or Archbishops.

Such being the prospect rationally to look forward to, is it not against all good sense to embrace it. On the contrary, if the young man prefers a Sea life; if he were my own Son, I would put him into the Merchant's Service, where his talents and education will make him easy and independent in much less time than he can hope to be a Lieutenant upon which he may half starve all the rest of his life—An instance before us! Judge Brenton put his son into the Navy five or six years since, has always been distressed to keep him along & has no hopes of promotion. Wm. Taylor put his two sons into the Merchants Service—they are both in easy circumstances, very respectable in the community, and in progress to make good fortunes—while young Brenton, with equal talents & education is a Midshipman without a shilling, and living infinitely harder than either of the others ever have done.

I can get your son on to a Quarter deck. It will incur the expence before named, for no Capt. will take a young Gent. unless an annuity is

*This reference gives the clue to origin of the name of the first station on the I. C. R. out of Halifax; it is called "Rockingham," and is in the vicinity of the old Prince's Lodge, or Friar Lawrence's Cell, to which Sir John Wentworth also refers above.

†He was a brother of John Coffin, and became an admiral with the title of Sir Isaac Coffin, Baronet. He entered the navy in 1773, and died in England in 1840 at the age of 80 years.

stipulated, and they are certainly right, for they cannot live upon their pay. One quarter of the annual expence in the Merchant Service will in two or three years make him in easy circumstances and in seven or eight years he may live on shore as a Merchant of respectability.

I have honestly given you my advice, and will be cordially friendly to your son, whenever in my power, which way soever you may determine. [Remainder of this letter wanting.]

Ward Chipman to Edward Winslow.

Saturday Eve'g, 20 April, 1793.

My dear Winslow,—The Packet from Annapolis is this moment arrived in which came Straton from Halifax. I have not yet seen him but understand the news to be that Governor Wentworth has orders to raise a Regiment in that Province, of which our Beverley Robinson is to be Lieutenant Colonel, and that our Governor is to raise a Regiment in this Province of which Coffin* is to be Lieutenant Colonel, and that the Governors have the appointment of the other officers. How much of this is true you will immediately find out, but presuming the intelligence not to be entirely without foundation I seize the moment to suggest whether I could not obtain the Paymastership of the Regiment in this Province. It lies of course in the first instance with the commanding officer and I should suppose the Governor would have no objection. Your office I should imagine would of course revive. Don't let Paddock be over-looked as the Surgeon of the Reg't here at any rate. The 65th, I understand, are to go immediately from Halifax, where transports are now ready to take them in for the West Indies. It is supposed the war will be the most serious one the nation was ever engaged in. It is supposed that there are many affected with the French Politics both in England and Ireland. Governor Wentworth has published that he is ready to grant letters of marque to any body that will take them against the common enemy. I have not time to say one word more. Sat Verb. Sap. let me hear from you as soon as possible how all these things are to be. Adieu.

Ever sincerely yours,

W. C.

Edward Winslow to Ward Chipman.

[April, 1793.]

My dear fellow,—It is known before this line to you that your intelligence with respect to Coffin was a mistake & that Barclay is the man ap-

*Colonel John Coffin, however, did not receive a commission in the regiment, the position of colonel was assigned to Lieut. Gov. Carleton with the rank of brigadier general, and Beverley Robinson was gazetted lieut. colonel of the New Brunswick regiment, while Lieut. Colonel Samuel V. Bayard was given a like position in the Nova Scotia regiment.

pointed to the New Brunswick Regiment. An Exchange will be attempted, & Robinson will command the regiment here, but at present he can assume no authority. This circumstance has deranged me, & I'm afraid (altho' Robinson speaks with the utmost affection for you on all occasions) that there is a natural affection which will bias him with respect to the Paymaster's appointment; in short I apprehend that his Brother will be the man.

I shall however see Murray—as he will be the ostensible commanding officer [pending the transfer], I mean that he should propose you to the General in his first interview. There is one chance—Robinson will owe the exchange (if 'tis effected) to the General's interference—Morris Robinson is to be a Captain & I suspect the General may not incline to let 'em monopolise. * * *

Previous to the receipt of your letter I mentioned Paddock to the General. He said that he had very recently been instrumental in obtaining an appointment for him—that he felt himself pledged in some degree for his performance of the duties of it—that he considered it as a permanent situation & peculiarly advantageous to Paddock because it enabled him to remain at St. John—that it was directly incompatible with an appointment in this regiment, which must render his personal residence uncertain, besides (he added) "I am obliged to take the several officers from the half pay list and Doctor Paddock is not at present on that List." From these circumstances I conclude that Paddock will not get it. * * *

Ever yours

Ed. Winslow.

Lieut. Governor Sir John Wentworth to Edward Winslow.

[Abstract.]

Governor Wentworth writes to Col. Winslow in April, 1793. He asks whether Governor Carleton confines himself to six companies in his Reg't, and whether of these six the field officers have each a company. He has himself been advised to give five Captain's and one Capt. Lieut's commission. The Lieut. Col's & Major's companies to be commanded by a Lieutenant. If there should be only six companies of 100 men each they will require 2 Lieutenants and an Ensign each.

He complains that the Brig. Gen'l in Nova Scotia declines to supply from the Barrack stores and he is obliged in consequence to purchase, "at "an enormous war price, while the same things are perishing in the stores "bought at low peace price. What name has your Regiment and what "Regimentals? This is called the Kings Nova Scotia Regiment—red, "faced with blue, and gold lace."

George Leonard to Edward Winslow.

Sussex Vale, 20 May, 1793.

My dear Friend,—Nothing could have given us more pleasure than the arriving of your son here yesterday with Mr. Hazen. My fears were that your delicacy would have prevented the satisfaction that Mrs. Leonard and myself promised ourselves in the care of that little fellow; be assured my dear Winslow, that we do not anticipate nor form one idea of any trouble he will or can give us, as such will be the rules and discipline he will naturally fall into with our children, and which I think will not be unpleasant to him, that we shall not have him on our minds only as a pleasing object belonging to our friend, improving in his education* under the steady attention of Mr. Arnold and Morton.† Mrs. Leonard has examined his little kit and finds it well stored with every thing necessary. He will be provided with a box for his clothes and the charge of it given to him, as we do with our children, and with the same instructions that everything in it is to be in good order when wanted for use. Mr. Tom has amused himself today with Edward‡ in seeing the sheep washed, neither of whom could remain spectators long without sharing in the pleasure of being in the water and by dipping and plunging the poor lambs in. Tomorrow he will enter the school and begin his acquaintance with the little lads and lasses of the Vale. Among other strange things shewn him by the children was the mill; he stood some time and examined it, and then wisely asked where the water was that was to give it motion; this of course produced a rude laugh among the little rogues, but they soon informed him that the wind answered that purpose. He begins to think he is among a strange and whimsical set of people as he has since been shewn another mill for threshing of grain by a horse. This is a work that will call forth the attention of the House of Assembly at their next meeting to reward the Inventor of

*An academy was established at this time by the Reverend Oliver Arnold at Sussex Vale. A prospectus was issued and printed in the newspapers under date of March 16, 1793. It states:—"The accommodations will be in readiness "on the 1st of May next for the reception of any young gentleman who may be "sent to the said school, where he will be taught reading and writing, English "grammar, mathematics and natural philosophy, surveying, navigation and "geography; also the Latin and Greek languages." The prospectus states further that "good accommodations will be provided in decent houses," and that "the whole expense for the English scholars, including boarding, lodging, "washing and tuition will amount only to £18 currency per annum."

Edward Winslow sent his son Tom there to be educated.

†Elkanah Morton came to New Brunswick from Cornwallis, N. S. He taught the white children at Sussex as S. P. G. school master and was also preceptor of the Indian academy. He left Sussex and went to Digby, N. S., where he was judge of probate and held other offices. See his letter under date January 27, 1807. He was quite lame, having had a leg shot off at "General Muster." He died at Digby in 1848, aged 87 years. He was grandfather of Finnemore E. Morton, M. P. P., of Sussex, N. B.

‡Edward Leonard, son of Hon. George Leonard.

it, a Mr. Moore,* at Maugerville, who presented it to the House the last winter for a reward for the model; their brains at that time having been filled with matters of much less consequence neglected the poor man, and in his despondency I gave him a guinea for it and told him that I would try the experiment if the cost did not succeed £30 and brought it off. To give it a fair chance I have set to work on it one of the best millwrights in America, a Mr. Robinson from Halifax, the person who built the famous mills at Dartmouth near that place, who has nearly completed it without the smallest doubt of its answering the full purpose for which it was intended by the ingenious Inventor. When we have the pleasure of the visit we promise ourselves from you, I flatter myself you will make such a report of it, that all your enterprising dashing farmers near you will have them erected immediately.

Such is the spirit and resentment of all the powers of Europe against the French, that nothing but a miracle can prevent the war ending soon, therefore my fears are that you and our friends will not have time to have that provision made that you are entitled to. You will rejoice with me when I inform you that my son is promoted to the rank of a Lieutenant and to the command of an armed cutter in the Channel of England, given by his patron Admiral McBride to give him an opportunity to distinguish himself, and sent on a special service for that purpose.

With Mrs. Leonard's best esteem and affection to Mrs. Winslow and family,

I am,

Yours truly and devotedly,

Geo. Leonard.

Edward Winslow to Governor Wentworth.

Kingsclear, 4th August, 1793.

I avail myself of the first moments leisure after my return to my own habitation to acknowledge the rec't of your Excellency's favor of the 22nd ulto., which was handed me at Digby by Capt. Bowater. * * *

How a rupture with the Americans will operate upon these provinces is not easy to conjecture. Accustomed to look upon the bright side of

*James Moore here referred to was great grandfather of the writer of this note. He was a Loyalist from Newton, Long Island, a suburb of Brooklyn. He married a widowed daughter of Captain Samuel Hallett, and their eldest daughter, Maria Moore, married Samuel Carman of Lower St. Marys, York county. An old mahogany desk which James Moore brought from Long Island at the close of the Revolution is now in the writer's possession. It contains many historical papers collected in the last ten years. The journals of the house of assembly under date Feb. 26, 1793, record that "Major Murray by leave "presented a petition from James Moore stating that he had invented a machine "for threshing grain and praying some compensation might be awarded him "for the same, which was read and ordered to be referred to the committee of "supply."

every thing that has a bright side to it, I cannot join those who think we are to be immediately ousted from our possessions and kicked to the Devil head over heels, altho' I think our situation is in some degree critical. It behooves those who steer to keep a sharp look out—your Excellency's Barque is among the foremost.

From the complexion of the letters which I have lately seen from England I suspect our Government has too much confidence in the explicit declaration which has been made by the President of the States. It seems to be the opinion in England that the Faith of America is pledged not to violate the rules of neutrality, and that their Government is so efficient as to enable them to carry their decrees into execution, but in this I fear they reckon without their host.

Nothing of consequence happened here during my absence. The regiment goes on moderately. I have mustered but very few recruits since I returned. A Subaltern's party has been sent to each of the Upper-posts. The old and infirm have been selected for this purpose; the venerable Lt. Jenkins* commander at Presque-Isle and Lt. Chew† a crippled officer who was very badly wounded at the southward, commands at the Great Falls. The remainder of the Regiment are at this place (Fred'n), St. John and Passamaquoddy. The warrant for the subsistence to June is not yet completed owing to the difficulty of obtaining the stoppage certificates from the several Commissaries who have issued provisions to the Detachments. * * * * Our Contingent expenses have already, from building barracks, establishing forts, &c., amounted to a sum so large that it ought not to be increased. * * * I see no material inconvenience that can result to you from the want of a muster at present altho' with all due deference to General Ogilvie's sagacity, I think it would be more regular to muster and inspect the recruits as they join. This in former times had a good effect, because it prevented non-effective men from being entertained or subsisted for a time, and a great expence was thereby saved to Government. * * *

Honourable James Fraser to Edward Winslow.

Miramichi, 23d August, 1793.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 10th current by Mr. Oliver,‡ and in answer to inform you that there are several small

*See biographical note under date January 6th, 1784.

†See biographical note under date August 23, 1784.

‡William Sandford Oliver, Jr., sheriff of the county of Northumberland. This may, however, have been the elder Wm. S. Oliver who was dismissed from office as sheriff of the county of St. John in 1791, and some years later re-appointed. He was sheriff and province treasurer at his decease in 1813. A copy of a scarce pamphlet giving Mr. Oliver's own account of the story of his dismissal from office is to be found in the reference department of the Toronto public library.

vessels which run occasionally between here and Halifax, by either of them your friend may have a passage to Arichat, or (as it is called on most of the new charts) Conway Harbour, from whence he can easily get by land or water to Sydney or any other part of Cape Breton. The passage money to Arichat by any vessel bound that way is generally four dollars, but if a vessel is chartered for the purpose they will be asking £10 for Sydney, or Arichat, for they are about the same distance from here. If Captain Rainsford* is here by the time you mention, the 10th of September, I can almost insure him a passage in a small schooner of ours bound to Halifax.

Every civility in my power will be shewn to Mr. Oliver. I should think that the emoluments of the several offices to which he is appointed would enable him to live comfortable. The bearer Malcolm White returns without delay, and should your friend resolve to take this route it will be a good opportunity for him to get so far, and such as we have Captain Rainsford, or any other of your friends coming this way, will be welcome to a share of until an opportunity offers for him to get along.

With much respect I am Sir,

Your most obedient serv't,

James Fraser.

Return of His Majesty's New Brunswick Regiment, Commanded by His Excellency Brig. General Carleton, Commencing 25th August, 1793.

Effective strength of the Regiment 24 August, 1793.

Sergts 13—Corpls. 13. Drums 8. Private 161. Total.....195
Add recruits enlisted June 25 to Aug. 24, 1793..... 76

271

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*Captain Andrew Rainsford was receiver general of the province and barrack master at Fredericton. He died in 1820 at the age of 86 years. In a letter to General Rainsford, dated at St. Ann's, Oct. 10, 1786, Andrew Rainsford states that he came up the river to look for a place of settlement; had bought a small farm, and until he could build was allowed to lodge in the barracks. Andrew Rainsford's son, Captain Charles Rainsford, is famed for his mid-winter march on snowshoes in a blinding snow storm from the lower end of Lake Temisquata to the St. Lawrence, a distance of fifty miles, returning the next day with a crew of men and provisions for his famishing comrades. Andrew Rainsford's youngest daughter, Jane Caroline, married in 1823 J. F. W. Winslow, a son of Judge Winslow, and first sheriff of the county of Carleton.

State of the Regiment to 24th Oct. 1793.

Companies.	Sergts.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.
Colonel Thomas Carleton's..	1	1	2	34	38
Lt. Col. Bev. Robinson.....	2	3	2	34	41
Major Daniel Murray's.....	3	3	3	46	55
Capt. Joseph Lee's*.....	2	3		40	45
Capt. Gerhardus Clowes†...	4	3	3	40	50
Capt. James French's‡.....	4	3	2	33	42
Total..	16	16	12	227	271

N. B. This Return altered previous to paying the subsistence, the Colonel's company being transferred to Capt. Peter Clinch. Total strength exactly as above.

Sign'd Wm. Hazen, Pay Master, N. B. Reg't.

[The rates of pay were as follows: Lt. Col. 17s., Major 15s., Captain 10s., Lieutenant 4s. 8d., Ensign 3s. 8d., Chaplain 6s. 8d., Adjutant 4s., Quarter Master 4s. 8d., Surgeon 4s., Mate 3s. 6d., 2 Sergeants at 1s. 6d., 1 Sergeants at 1s., Corporals 8d., Drummers 8d., Privates 6d., Contingent man 6d., Paymaster's allowance at £120. pr. annum, Surgeon's allowance at £120 pr. annum.]

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*Joseph Lee of New Jersey was a zealous Loyalist. He was confined in jail at Trenton, July 1776, for disaffection to the whigs and fined £100. He was gazetted captain in the 6th battalion of the New Jersey Volunteers December 15, 1776. At the peace in 1783 he came to St. John in command of the second New Jersey Volunteers. He served with much gallantry in the campaigns in Georgia and the Carolinas. He settled at Kingsclear, where he was a magistrate and prominent person. Some further information respecting him will be found in the New Brunswick Historical Society's Collections, vol. 1, p. 45.

†Gerhardus Clowes of Hampstead, Long Island, was gazetted a lieutenant at the organization of DeLancey's 3d battalion and rose to the rank of captain. He came to this province at the close of the war in 1783 and settled at Oromocto, where his descendants still reside. He was a man of good education, descended from an old Derbyshire family. He was killed by a fall from his horse in 1798.

‡James French was captain in the 1st battalion of Gen. DeLancey's brigade. He served with distinction in the campaigns in Georgia and the Carolinas; settled in York county and died at his house on the Nashwaak, August 18, 1820, in his 75th year. In an obituary we read:—"His benevolence endeared him to "all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and it might be questioned "whether his friends or the poor most effectually felt the good effect of his "open hand and his liberal heart. At his house the wearied traveller, the old "friend, and the friend of yesterday found the best table, the best bed and the "heartiest welcome." As a magistrate he discharged his duties with cheerfulness; as a practical farmer and a good neighbor he was excelled by few.

Captain Daniel Lyman to Edward Winslow.

London, Jany. 2, 1794.

My dear Friend ;— I beg you will give the inclosed to Hedden* or Clopper†.

I still continue the same intentions as mentioned in my last letters of coming out in the March packet, or in some man of war, if one should sail before that time.

I came out with the hopes of enjoying the Company, or any other appointment that the General may have intended for me, & am only sorry that it was not in my power to have been there before, but I hope I shall not be too late.

The Ship Rashleigh, which sailed the 14th of Oct. from Portsmouth, returned to Falmouth the 14th of Dec'r after having experienced repeated gales of wind and bad weather, and lost her sails &c. She is now repairing there, & will sail again when ready.

Mr. Watson returned three days ago from the army in Flanders, but I have not been able to see him yet.

Colo. Small is appointed Lt. Gov'r & Commander in Chief at Guernsey, and went for thence a few days since, with whom I might have had an appointment, but I have from the beginning determined against everything that should detach me from New Brunswick.

I go in a few days to Ghent upon some business which will take me about ten days, after which I shall count every moment till I leave this country for New Bruns'k. * * *

I hope you will see me with the March dispatches, & that we shall long enjoy together the happiness of New Bruns'k air, and its other comforts which this country wants.

Adieu & God bless you,

D. L.

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*Isaac Hedden was gazetted lieutenant and adjutant of the 5th battalion New Jersey Volunteers, March 1. 1777. In 1780 he was doing service with the light infantry company of his corps. He was clerk of the house of assembly and filled other important positions. Records are extant in the government offices written in his beautifully clear and elegant hand. He was for some years clerk of the peace for York county. He died in February, 1802, in his 43d year.

†Garret Clopper, born in New York in 1756. In September, 1780, he was quarter-master in the New York Volunteers. He was commissioned ensign May 1, 1781, and promoted lieutenant subsequently. At the peace in 1783 he came to Fredericton, where he married Jan. 27, 1791, Penelope Miller, daughter of Colonel Stephen Miller. Garret Clopper was thus a connection of the Winslow family by his wife, who was Edward Winslow's cousin. He was for many years registrar of deeds and wills for the county of York. He died July 26, 1823, at the age of 67 years. See for further particulars his memorial under date April 13th, 1808, in this book.

Mather Byles Jr. to Sarah Winslow.

Grenada, 15th February, 1794.

My dear Sally,—I employed myself before dinner in writing a very serious solemn sort of a letter to Penelope, but as no Gentleman has any business to be serious or solemn at nineteen minutes and a half before nine in the evening, I flatter myself I am at liberty to write you anything which comes uppermost. * *

I should have wondered, no doubt, at your early frost, but should have examined the date thro' a candle to see that Pen had not altered it, for you know how mischievous she is and with Capt. Sproul for her assistant there is no telling what might have happened.

I don't pretend to answer your letters by this opportunity, because there will be another next month by Mr. Taylor for Halifax and a single vessel runs great risque of privateers—and I have already told Penelope that I am well and happy.

I hear with heartfelt pleasure that you enjoy good health and still more that you possess that cheerfulness of mind which makes health a blessing. I may one day test by observation how far you speak accurately of yourselves in this respect. Chipman has proposed when I come to give me up his house and remove to the Mill but in order to give him leisure to transport himself to his new habitation, I have been proposing that he should get me some snug box to pop my head into in the interim and that he should place my room under your particular charge that it may be well aired when I arrive. You know my dear Sally if I was to catch cold on my arrival it must necessarily retard my being married — an event which you seem positively to have decided upon.

Mr. Coffin sends his love to you and I send mine. Every good wish too to the Colonel and the family at Kingsclear. Good night — this is a late hour for me who seldom hear the clock strike nine.

Most affectionately yours

M. Byles.

Gregory Townsend to Edward Winslow.

Halifax, March 8, 1794.

* * I most heartily congratulate you on your family's recovery from the terrible disorder with which you have been so severely visited*. You have been kept alive through astonishing fatigue, hope you will long enjoy a proportionate share of health within your walls. Ere this you are freed from Quarantine and let out again. * * * Your friends all sympathize in your sufferings and rejoice in the pleasing prospect of health returning to your habitation. * * *

*The smallpox.

Ward Chipman to Edward Winslow.

St. John, N. B., May 13th, 1794.

* * * * * * * * * *

But to another subject. Being at length satisfied that our worthy unfortunate friend Marston was really dead, I the other day opened his chest. The uppermost thing was a tin-case enclosing some papers all of which I now send you. I opened the cover containing his Will in the presence of Mr. Hazen and Coffin. By it you will find you are his sole executor. Poor fellow, his fate was hard* and he must have been most vexatiously disappointed at the amount of his compensation†. There are besides his private books and papers, a few articles of trifling value and his surveying instruments, all of which are subject to your disposal. In respect to the debt to me for cash, which I have loaned him since coming to this country, he some time ago wrote requesting I would proceed against him as an absconding debtor and sell his property at Miramichi to pay myself. I took no steps but writing to Delesdernier for an account of the property in his hands, but never received an answer. I don't suppose it is worth while going there to look after it, as I understand Delesdernier is but a slippery chap. There are some creditors I believe at Halifax from a letter to Mr. Robie, which you will see in the last books of his journal, dated July, 1787, just before he left this. I don't know of any here, but myself, except McCall and Codner. You will determine however what is best to be done, if anything. As to myself I have long time ceased to expect anything, unless the good fellow had met with that good fortune which he had so richly merited.

Lieutenant Adam Allan‡ to Edward Winslow.

Presque Isle, 1st July, 1794.

Sir ;—Inclosed is the Monthly Return of the Garrison at this place. It is perhaps expected that I should report any occurrence of a public nature that may happen in the vicinity of my post; I have to acquaint you, for His Excellency's information, that several people under the direction of a Surveyor from the States, did some days ago plant a stake on Meductic

*Benjamin Marston, after he went to England in 1787, had a hard struggle for existence, and in 1792 cast in his fortunes with a company organized to effect a settlement on the Island of Bulama, twenty miles from Sierra Leone. He accompanied the expedition in the capacity of surveyor. Shortly after their arrival the deadly African fever seized them, and of their company of 275 persons only a few survived and these abandoned the enterprise and returned home. Among those who died was Marston, on 10th August, 1792.

†The compensation amounted only to £105.

‡Lieutenant Adam Allan served with honor in the Queen's Rangers. He was a Scotchman by birth and quite a number of interesting particulars relating to him will be found in the N. B. Hist. Soc. Collections at pp. 36, 37. Lieut. Allan was the progenitor of many of those of his name in York county. He lived at the mouth of the Pokiok, where he died in 1823.

Point* as a boundary between those States and his Majesty's Dominions in America. This transaction, however trivial in itself, and little as it deserves to be noticed, has nevertheless alarmed the settlers and increased their fears to that degree that several who are settled threatened to quit their improvements, and many who had intended moving up this way have in consequence declined coming. I shall direct the stake to be taken up, as I think it is showing too much sanction to the act to suffer it to remain.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obed't & very hum. serv't,

A. Allan. Lieut. Kings N. B. Reg't.

Sheriff W. S. Oliver†, to Edward Winslow.

Miramichi, 12th July, 1794.

Dear Sir ;—This comes to you by an Indian who is charged with a memorial from the Indians in these parts to the Governor setting forth their distressed situation and asking relief. As it appears to me very probable that in consequence of their situation being made known that something will be done for them by the Society for Propagating the Gospel‡ among the Indians, and that some person here will be appointed to manage that business in this place, I request your interest in the matter. The

*The surveyor here referred to was Samuel G. Titcomb. He acted under instructions of the government of Massachusetts to survey a due north line from the source of the St. Croix. He decided upon Skiff Lake, near Canterbury Station, as the source of the river, and ran a line thence due north which came out upon the St. John river just below the old Meductic fort. He coolly announced to the inhabitants that this was the boundary line. The Royal Gazette publishes an extract of a letter, dated at Fredericton, June 19, 1794:—"The "Americans have been running their lines. A surveyor and four men have "made their appearance about fifty miles above this place. Have planted a "large post on the bank of the river and have proceeded on with their sur-"vey."

†Probably William Sandford Oliver, Jr., of Boston. His grandfather, Andrew Oliver, was at one time lieut. governor of Massachusetts. William S. Oliver, Sr., was sheriff of the county of St. John in 1784. He was dismissed in 1791 mainly on account of having made objections to the free inspection of the county jail by the grand jury. He published a pamphlet in defence of his conduct, a copy of which is in the Toronto public library. The younger W. S. Oliver was a grantee of Parr Town. He left the province about 1806. There is a possibility that Sheriff Oliver of Northumberland may have been the ex-sheriff of St. John. See note under date 23d August, 1793.

‡This society is commonly spoken of as the "New England Company." Its operations were transferred to New Brunswick after the close of the Revolution. The company on June 14, 1786, appointed as its commissioners in New Brunswick Lieut. Governor Thomas Carleton, Chief Justice Ludlow, Hons. Isaac Allen, Jonathan Odell, George Leonard, Ward Chipman, Jonathan Bliss, William Paine and John Coffin. The original commission on parchment with the imposing red seal is now in the possession of the writer of these notes. When Dr. William Paine left the province Edward Winslow was chosen as his successor on the board. Further information concerning the company and its work in New Brunswick will be found in Edward Winslow's correspondence. See under "Notes on New Brunswick History," by Ed. Winslow in the year 1804.

appointment may be of some service to me by employing my leisure hours and perhaps some small allowance may be made therefor. Mr. Fraser, the Presbyterian minister,* held such an appointment with a handsome allowance, and since he has left this place, no one has had it.

I sincerely thank you for your friendship which has appeared on many occasions. My appointments here fall very short of my expectations. The Custom House business is not worth this year more than one third what it was known to be and very little business is done here at present. We are in hopes the war will soon be at an end and that a peace may be the means of restoring us to a more flourishing situation than ever.

Believe me to be with the greatest truth and sincerity

Your most devoted friend, etc.

W. S. Oliver.

Kings New Brunswick Regiment.

Commanded by His Excellency, Major General Carleton.[1]

July 29, 1794.

Names of Officers.

Lieut. Col. Beverley Robinson
Major Daniel Murray
Chaplain Rev. John Beardsley
Adjutant Joseph Allen
Quarter Master Garrett Clopper
Surgeon Charles Earle,[2] M. D.
Surgeon's Mate Thos. Emerson,[3] M. D.
Pay Master William Hazen
Captain Joseph Lee
" James French
" Gerhardus Clowes
" Peter Clinch[4]
Lieutenant Dugald Campbell
" John Jenkins
Lieutenant William Chew.
" Anthony Allaire[5]
" William Turner
" Adam Allan
" John Simonson[6]
" Garret Clopper
" James Eccles[7]
" John Ness[8]
" Arthur Nicholson
" Xenophon Jouett[9]
" Caleb Fowler
" Malcolm Wilmot[10]
Ensign Robert Hazen
" John M. Upham
" William Bradley
" Henry Goldsmith

Total Officers 30, Color Serjeants 2, Serjeants 21, Corporals 21, Drummers 14, Privates 341; Total of all ranks 450.

Rates of pay: Captain 10 shillings, Lieutenant 4s. 8d., Ensign 3s. 8d., Chaplain 6s. 8d., Adjutant 4s., Quarter master 4s. 8d., Surgeon 4s., Surgeon Mate 3s. 6d., Color Serjeant 1s. 6d., Serjeant 1s., Corporal 8d., Drummer 8d., Private 8d.

N. B. Dollars at 4 shillings and 8 pence sterling.

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*Rev. James Fraser is referred to. See biographical note under date July 29, 1791.

[1] Lieut. Gov. Thomas Carleton had now attained the rank of major general. Many of these who received commissions in the King's N. B. Regiment have already been referred to in these notes. Short sketches of the officers of the regiment will also be found in Jonas Howe's article on the King's N. B. Regiment in the collections of the N. B. Historical Society, p. 13, et supera. In the list of officers on the opposite page only those not already mentioned are referred to in these notes.

[2] Charles Earle, M. D., in the Revolution was a surgeon in the 2nd battalion of the New Jersey Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. John Morris. He was a resident of Fredericton from the time of his arrival in 1783, and his house was the first built by the Loyalists. He lived at the lower end of the town, near Mill Creek, and in early days the limits of Fredericton were commonly said to be "from Dr. Earle's to Phillis Creek." Dr. Earle was surgeon in the King's New Brunswick Regiment and afterwards held a similar position in the N. B. Fencible regiment.

[3] Thomas Emerson, M. D., was assistant surgeon, or surgeon's mate, in the Royal Fencible American Regiment during the Revolution. He filled the like position in the King's N. B. Regiment, and later in the war of 1812, was appointed surgeon's mate in the 104th regiment. He practised for a time at St. John but more extensively in Fredericton. See references to Dr. Emerson in the late Lieut. Col. W. T. Baird's "Seventy Years of New Brunswick Life," p. 30.

[4] Peter Clinch was gazetted lieutenant and adjutant of the Royal Fencible Americans May 15, 1776, and at the close of the war a captain. He was a native of Ireland and belonged to a good family; he was also a good fighter. At the peace in 1783 he settled at St. George in Charlotte Co., and may be considered as the pioneer of that place. For many years he represented Charlotte county in the house of assembly. His services in the King's American Regiment on the western frontier of the province were important. He died in February, 1816, aged 63 years.

[5] Anthony Allaire was born in Westchester county, New York. He was gazetted a lieutenant in the Loyal American Regiment in 1776. He married in 1794, Mary, eldest daughter of James Simonds of Portland Point. His daughter married Lieut. John Robinson of the 10th regiment of foot, who was the grandfather of T. Barclay Robinson of St. John and J. DeLancey Robinson of Douglas, York county. Anthony Allaire is 1801 succeeded Joseph Lee as captain in the King's N. B. Regiment. He died in Douglas, York Co., in 1839, aged 84 years. During the war he kept a diary, and his account of the battle of King's Mountain has been reprinted in Dr. Lyman Draper's well known work.

[6] John Simonson was born on Staten Island, N. Y., and served through the war in the 4th battalion, New Jersey Volunteers, as a lieutenant. After coming to New Brunswick he was for several years S. P. G. schoolmaster at Maugerville, under Rev. J. Beardsley's supervision. From 1793 to 1800 he was a lieutenant in the King's N. B. Regiment. He died at Maugerville in 1816 and his family afterwards removed to Jacksonville, Carleton Co., N. B.

[7] James Eccles was in Sept., 1781, an ensign in the Prince of Wales American regiment. He was promoted lieutenant April 18, 1783. He seems to have been an efficient officer of the King's New Brunswick Regiment, and was selected to command a detachment of picked men that in 1799 were sent to Halifax to be drilled under the eagle eye of H. R. H. the Duke of Kent. They were afterwards to endeavor to bring the rest of the corps up to the same standard of efficiency in drill and discipline. Lieut. Eccles is buried in the old grave yard in Fredericton. He died in 1839 at the age of 83 years.

[8] John Ness served as lieutenant and adjutant in the Prince of Wales American regiment. He was a Yorkshire man by birth and a good soldier. He was an alderman of St. John in its early days. He died Dec. 27, 1799, and was buried by the regiment with military honors.

[9] Xenophon Jouett during the Revolution was an ensign in the New Jersey Volunteers. He was one of the first settlers at Fredericton. In 1789 he was sheriff of York county and continued 20 years in office. For nearly 50 years he was gentleman usher of the black rod in the house of assembly. He was succeeded in this office by his son.

[10] Lieutenant Malcolm Wilmot was born in 1771 in Rhode Island. He was for many years a member of the house of assembly for the county of Westmorland.

Jonathan Odell to Edward Winslow.

8th September, 1794.

Dear Sir ;—By some accident the paper on which I had noted the degrees of cold, of which your friend inquires, is mislaid and I fear lost. I have hunted for it in vain; but you may assure your friend, Mr. Townsend, that I did see the mercury so low as 32 Degrees of Reaumur below freezing point, which is equal to 40 degrees below 0, or 72 degrees below freezing on Farenheit's scale. I was not satisfied without returning several times to convince myself that I was not mistaken, and I perfectly recollect that it was but a very little after sunrise that I observed the mercury beginning to rise in the tube. That the mercury had not been congealed I cannot assert but I do not think it had. This however is the degree at which it is said to free in Russia. This was the only time that I ever observed the mercury lower than 26 degrees of Reaumur, equal to 26 1-2 degrees of Farenheit. The highest I have ever seen it in this country, and that once only, 28th June 1789, was 97 degrees of Farenheit, but I have repeatedly seen it up to 94 degrees. The extremely cold morning above mentioned was most perfectly clear, serene, and calm, and in a very few hours the cold abated and the day was one of the finest I have ever seen.

I am sincerely yours,

Jona. Odell.

Edward Winslow to Ward Chipman.

6th Dec'r, 1794.

If our old Watch is repaired pray send it. We have neither Clock nor Dial, and if the Sun does not shine we've such a variety of opinions about the time of day that we're obliged to keep constantly eating and drinking for fear of mistakes.

We are stirring about thank you—my wife is as well as can be expected thank you—a Daughter, thank you. It is of course a very beautiful child, but it is without a name. Will you and your wife give it one—her own will give us the most pleasure—but settle it between yourselves & when you come up it shall be christened.

I presume Hailes has communicated the order relative to the reduction of the New Brunswick Regiment. I think this order completes the military history of New Brunswick, and I think an obedience to it without remonstrance or without a single exertion to prevent the effects is a finishing stroke to a —— character*. Had such an order gone to the other province—the little Gentleman would have thrown his commission to the

*Winslow evidently deemed Lieut. Governor Carleton to be lacking in enterprise and decision. The "little gentleman" with whom he is contrasted is, of course, the lieut. governor of Nova Scotia, Sir John Wentworth.

winds and returned back to a private station with embarrassment and poverty for his companions before he would have submitted to it. * * *

Affectionately yours,

Ed. Winslow.

Captain D. Lyman to Edward Winslow.

Halifax, May 11, 1795.

My dear Colo.—* * I like N. B'k, that is the County of York, and I am disgusted with Halifax, and nothing makes my situation tolerable here but the conceiving myself as having been neglected in the arrangements there. * * I am extremely rejoiced to hear that Glenie* & Agnew have quarrelled; the saying will be well verified there, When Rogues fall out &c. I shall watch with great eagerness for the publications in the St. John papers and hope to see those disturbers of the peace of society well lashed.

I have painted the conduct, speeches and probable views of Gl—— and his friends in the strongest point of light to the Gov'r and Prince† His R. H. expressed a pity that a man of Mr. G—— abilities should be so prone to disturbing Government, so I see that his friend Stratton had taken care to make the favourable impressions of commisseration on the mind of the Prince.

It gives me great pleasure to learn of the mark of attention in Government to our Province of N. B. in the money voted, as well as the settlement of the boundary line so favorably to us. It is exactly part of the plan I pointed out in the written communication I made to Ld. Hawkesbury & the Secretary of State, that when we made a treaty of commerce or gave up the western posts, all which the Americans were very anxious to accomplish, then to have the above said line fixed to our wishes.

It does not seem to be clear yet, from what the Prince mentioned to me yesterday, that it is determined whether he stays here or not. He said "if I should remain here and have the command," why then he would have the posts go so & so—that he would endeavour to have them go quicker, & proposed to alter their route in this Province. The officers of his reg't say that the Prince wishes to go home, but that the king will not allow it. * * *

Yours D. Lyman.

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*See biographical note on James Glenie under date 25th October, 1785.

†Prince Edward, the Duke of Kent, arrived at Halifax May 10th the previous year.

Colonel Winslow's Account of the Drowning of Dr. Cooke & His Son; May 23rd, 1795.

An event, of which you have perhaps heard, has fairly struck this Society dumb with grief. The Parson of this Parish, Mr. Cooke, was about 72 years old—a man endeared to us all by many amiable qualities. His House was literally a seat of Hospitality, and he was one of the few old men who could indulge in mirth without lessening the importance of his own character. If at times he rather exceeded the bounds of what is called discretion it was obviously the result of goodness of heart & an anxiety to give pleasure to others. His manners were peculiarly conciliatory & indeed polished and his sentiments were perfectly correct & Honorable. He was just such a father as you would love to see; for his children, altho' respectful in the highest possible degree, were under no restraint in his presence. Had this worthy old man died in his bed surrounded by his friends we should have lamented his loss very sincerely.

His son Michael was a young man of a particularly fine cast of character—he was well educated, a good figure, and sufficiently acquainted with the rule of politeness to carry him thro' every company public & private with credit and even with eclat. With these superficial accomplishments, at a very early age he commenced Farmer, and immediately exhibited such exemplary proofs of industry, steadiness & good judgment as could not fail to excite admiration. The whole care of the property devolved upon him & by his personal exertions he contributed essentially towards the support of the Family. Besides these qualities he evinced the most manly public spirit upon all occasions, and in private life he was a most perfect pattern of obedience & affection—devoted to his Father—tenderly & delicately kind to his sisters.

On Saturday the Father came over* to attend a funeral; the son (as was his usual practice) accompany'd him in his Birch Canoe. They staid & dined at Major Hailes' with a select party of friends. The evening became rainy & dark, but the old gentleman could not be prevailed on to remain on this side, & they set off. By some accident the Canoe upset & both Father & Son were drowned†. There can be no doubt but that the young man lost his own life in his endeavor to save his father, as 'tis very credibly reported that a voice was heard calling "Hold on, for God's sake hold on!" It was supposed to be from some raft & no notice was taken of it. The presumption is that the old gentleman had put up his umbrella to shelter him from the rain & that a flaw of wind turned 'em over.

*Rev. Dr. Cooke, although rector of Fredericton, had his residence near the Nashwaak on the other side of the river St. John.

†A tablet in St. Anne's church at Fredericton—formerly placed in the old parish church—records the unfortunate event.

The hats, umbrella, etc., were found the next morning. The Bodies are not yet discovered. I leave it for your own imagination to paint the distress which this most awful event has produced.

Now is there any fiction which the poetic fancy has invented to put our sensibility to the test more affecting than these awful solemn facts. I leave your own imagination to paint the distress of the unprotected daughters, etc.

Gregory Townsend to Edward Winslow.

Halifax, 22d June, 1795.

Dear Colonel ;—I wrote three weeks ago of your son Murray's arrival & forwarded a letter from him. The Neptune sailed about 10 days ago for Quebec; Murray took a letter to our friend T. A. Coffin. * * *

I have now to thank you for your friendly letter of 29th which I communicated to Mrs Blowers, Catherine, &c. We sympathize with you and your good sisters who, after paying the tribute which nature demands on being deprived of so dear a Connection, have to look back with a flow of gratitude for the long continuance of so worthy a Parent to an uncommon long life without any infirmities of age, a blessing which not one family in 10,000 experience*. Miss Prince's letter gave us the first notice of your loss and the melancholy end of Mr. Cooke. Nothing can be more affecting than the particular circumstances which deprived a worthy family of an amiable Father & Brother in one unfortunate moment.

I most sincerely lament the death of the Father, who I knew and highly respected; it is impossible to withhold a tear on so very affecting an event which must have overwhelmed his Parish with deep distress. * *

My best respects to your family & sisters, Mrs. Blowers will write. I am with sincere friendship,

Yours, G. Townsend.

Captain D. Lyman to Edward Winslow.

Halifax, July 6th, 1795.

My dear Col ;—I have yours by last post, no date but suppose about 28th. The news of Ld. D——'s† intended departure, I shewed to the Prince, as I happened to be with him soon after the rec't of the letter, he took hold of it, and read on till he came to that part of it relating to

*The reference is to the death of Edward Winslow's mother, who is buried in the old grave yard at Fredericton. See memorial inscription, "Sacred to the memory of Hannah Winslow," in the introduction of this book.

†Lord Dorchester sailed for England the following summer in the frigate "Active," accompanied by his family. They were shipwrecked on the Island of Anticosti. The vessel was lost but all on board were saved. Lord Dorchester soon after succeeded in getting to Halifax, whence he sailed to England.

himself, which I permitted him to do, judging what would be the event. H. R. H. was much pleased with it, and said he knew Col. Winslow very well, that he was a very sensible man of great abilities, &c. &c.; this afforded me just the opportunity, I wished, when you may be assured I did not forget or lose the occasion, of saying everything that friendship, and the most elevated opinion of you, could dictate. I dined yesterday with Lady W——, when Sir John was pleased to mention you & said he must write you by this days post if possible, as he was much behind hand with you. * *

Yours, D. Lyman.

Ward Chipman to Edward Winslow.

Thursday Morning, 13 Aug. [1795].

My dear Winslow;—What we apprehended took place yesterday morning between Leonard and that vagabond Sower*. You recollect the scoundrel's parading so insolently with his enormous club, endeavoring to throw himself in Leonard's way at every corner; this he continued with encreased effrontery every time Leonard was to be seen in the street; I continued the dissuasions we had so successfully inforced against any notice being taken of the Bear; tho' I confess my blood boiled to see him chastized. I dared not mention the circumstance of his coming up to my Gate on Saturday with Burdett, which you must recollect, as I knew this would put Leonard beyond all restraint. About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, Leonard on his way to my house stop'd in the market place opposite the Coffee-House to speak to Col. DeVeber, Sower came strutting by with his club. Leonard coolly accosted him, and asked him "how he dared to continue such insolence? told him he was conscious of his own superiority in a contest, and therefore had wished and endeavored to avoid him, as he (Sower) must have perceived; that he must be sensible that he most richly deserved chastisement, and that his effrontery and impudence had now become so intolerable that he, Leonard, could no longer delay the application of it." To all this Sower was silent, Leonard immediately gave him a blow; in an instant the stick which Leonard held broke like a pine stem. With the piece left in his hand he with admirable dexterity disarmed Sower by striking him upon the sword arm, seized Sower's club and with it banged him most handsomely, knocked him down two or three times and, fearful of kicking him, sought for his fleshy shoulders and Back-side which resounded like a Wool Sack, Sower all this time screaming murder. After driving him across the market place into the Butcher's stalls for refuge to the great diversion of the surrounding populace, Leonard after another cool admonition left him and walked very moder-

*See biographical note under date April 1st, 1786.

ately up to my house to breakfast, unhurt, with Sower's club in his hand. As soon as the poor Devil had recover'd he got a great cord-wood stick about three feet long and with it, looking like a Ghost, strutted about, vaunting that he was not afraid of Mr. Leonard, and declaring that he did not mean to look to the law for any redress. The expectations of the people were that he would attack Leonard the moment he appeared again in the street. About 11 o'clock the Bell was ringing for Church, I accompanied Leonard down the hill unarmed myself, Leonard having my walking stick in his hand. The moment we got in sight of the Coffee-House we saw Sower strutting at the corner, but by the time we had passed Murray's house he sneaked into the end door of the Coffee-house* fronting King-street, and we passed on to Church thro' Groups both of Gentlemen and Blackguards all of whom I believe enjoyed with us the scene, which I confess delighted me.

Sower did not appear after this, and last evening sneaked out of Town to take care of his bruised carcase, threatening as I am told to publish his account of the business and to challenge Leonard in the newspapers. This has ended Mr. Sower's visit to the City† which was merely to insult Leonard, and to make his boast of it in Kings County to forward his election, not imagining I believe that Leonard would think it worth while to notice him in the manner he did.

Anxious as we were to prevent the encounter I confess I am not sorry it has happened. I do not see what else could have been done without giving the villain an opportunity of making use of his insolence most vauntingly to forward his electioneering views; he certainly most richly deserved the punishment he received and I think it must effectually damn all his pretensions as a candidate.

I trust the most decided steps will be adopted to discountenance him by employing Ryan‡ in the service of Government hereafter, for he is and always has been the most seditious fire-brand in the Province. He has been expelled from the Lodge to which he belongs and ought to be an

*The "coffee-house" was built about the year 1789 on the corner of Prince William and King streets (where the Bank of Montreal now stands) by Charles McPherson. He sold it to Cody, long known as "the prince of caterers."

†Christopher Sower lived at this time at French Village in Kings county. He called his place "Brookville."

‡John Ryan was born in Rhode Island Oct. 7, 1761. When the colony was evacuated by the British he went to New York, being at the time a boy of sixteen, and entered as an apprentice in the printing office of John Howe, a Massachusetts Loyalist. John Howe was the father of the Hon. Joseph Howe and was himself king's printer in Nova Scotia. John Ryan was married (the Rev. John Sayre officiating) to Amelia Mott, while living in New York. He came to St. John after the close of the Revolutionary war and was a printer and newspaper owner. He succeeded Christopher Sower as king's printer, March 22, 1799. His son Michael Ryan in 1806 published the first newspaper printed in Fredericton. John Ryan afterwards removed to St. Johns, Newfoundland. See Lawrence's "Foot Prints," p. 98.

outcast from all Society. He is endeavouring to sow discontent in King's County and to counteract all the salutary regulations and the peaceful demeanor which Leonard and Coffin have with so much pains introduced among the people there, and the exertions of all good men will be necessary to counteract the nefarious and diabolical acts which such villains employ to effect their wicked purposes. But enough. I was anxious to give you an exact statement of what has taken place, as I suppose different reports will be circulated by the canaille.

The post will be off if I delay any longer assuring you that I am,

Ever most faithfully & affectionately,

Yours, W. Chipman.

Captain D. Lyman to Edward Winslow.

Halifax, Sept. 7, 1795.

My dear Colonel,—I have yours of the 21st ulto. by the last post. * *

I am exceedingly gratified at an account of your journey to Leonards as well as his affair with Sower. I remember your former letter of your expecting some newspaper publications; the denoument and catastrophe of which are very entertaining. I hope Leonard will not be entangled with a law suit in consequence.

It is distressing to hear that the vagabond Glenie is like to get in; it is really a pity that there is not enough good sense and Loyalty in the country to keep out a known and most notoriously violent Democrat & Jacobin. If I had been there and concerned in the election, I should not have scrupled to come forward boldly and asserted to the county that he was an avowed Democrat and that I would prove it.

It will be some gratification to me to hear that Agnew* loses the day; if he is out of the house Glenie may be managed. Had there been time enough to have qualified myself according to the new Bill I would have been persuaded to have come forward again just to have kept out such a man as Agnew. I hope somebody will recollect his speech last winter in Vanhorne's tavern.

I am sorry our friend Chipman will not get in. * * * I do not know who I am indebted to for the Gen'l's [Carleton] unfavorable disposition towards me, but I think there must be some reason besides his own natural dislike of exerting himself to serve any one. * * *

What will be my fate or my lot I know not, but I should prefer New Brunswick with £200 pr. annum to double in any other place, and we know that is little enough even with my small train. * * *

D. Lyman.

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*Member for York county in the house of assembly.

Captain Daniel Lyman to Edward Winslow.

Halifax, Oct. 5, 1795.

My dear Colonel;—* * * I do not know when I have been so highly gratified as with your account of the close of the election and the fate of Agnew*. I shall now have some better hopes of the future assembly, although I see a number of staunch democrats among the number left, but Glenie without Agnew's assistance will sink to nought. I have read Glenie's damned and blasted pamphlet, what plausibility mixed with falsehood, appropriating to himself every political virtue, tho' only guided and instigated by the most infernal motives. For the good of the country I should pray this performance might be burnt by the hands of the common hangman, and himself sent to Botany Bay with brothers Margaret, Skirring [?] Muir, Palmer & others, they would all be well matched. * * *

D. Lyman.

Sir John said he would write you. I see he had one of Glenie's pamphlets, which he said was sent by a Mr. Read, but I believe at Glenie's instigation. His Excellency condemns it in toto.

Duke of Kent to Lieut. Governor Carleton.

Halifax, 10th June 1796.

Sir;—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of three letters from your Excellency, two bearing date the 13th of April, & one the 16th of May.

Your Excellency's wishes for one thousand stand of arms being delivered from the ordnance stores here, for the use of the militia of the Province of New Brunswick, shall be punctually complied with. The ordnance storekeeper is already directed to ship them by the first favorable opportunity for St. John's. I am infinitely obliged to you for the permission you have granted to MacMullen & Granger of your Provincial Corps to join the Fusiliers, in lieu of two other men to be sent from hence. If you will direct those men to be sent to St. John's I will embrace the first opportunity that offers of sending a Sergeant round with the two men whom I mean to transfer in their stead, by which means the Serg't will be enabled to take charge of the others on his return. Your Excellency is extremely polite in explaining so fully your reasons for not appointing

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*The sheriff's return indicated the members elected for York were Major Daniel Murray, Lt. Col. Jacob Ellegood, Capt. Archibald McLean and Captain James French, but Capt. Stair Agnew having petitioned the house of assembly complaining of French's election as "undue," the house proceeded to investigate the matter on 16th February following and awarded the seat to Agnew.

Mr. Goldsmith* Agent, in the business of settling the boundary; having thefore nothing further to say on that subject, I shall only observe that I flatter myself should an opportunity offer of befriending that worthy old officer. you will not suffer it to pass you, without embracing it for that purpose. Permit me now to subscribe myself with perfect regard ,

Your Excellency's most obed't Humble Serv't,

Edward, Lieut. General &c. &c.

Edward Winslow to Jonathan Sewell†.

St. John, 27th Sept'r, 1796.

My dear Sir ;—In the absence of Mr. Chipman I consider it is a duty incumbent on me to inform you of the melancholy event which has taken place here. Your much respected father has been evidently declining for some time past, and about ten days ago he became so weak and debilitated as to be unable to rise from his bed. From that time the indefatigable Dr. Paddock constantly suggested his fears "that every day would be his last." He however survived till eight o'clock last evening, when he departed this life without a groan or a struggle.

It was with unutterable grief and concern that Mr. Chipman left the place while your father's situation was so critical, but his departure was unavoidable—the Commissioners,‡ Agent, Surveyors and their parties being in waiting for him at St. Andrews and the important business of the commission entirely suspended till his arrival.

Amidst the distress which the contents of this letter must naturally excite in the breasts of yourself and brother, it may be some small consolation to know that previous to Mr. Chipman's departure he gave the most particular directions to Dr. Paddock and myself in case the accident should happen in his absence. On Friday next your Father will be interred in the vault with Judge Putnam. Mr. Bliss and myself have claimed the right of attending as principal mourners. The pall will be supported by

*It was an extremely fortunate thing that the Duke of Kent did not have his way in this matter, otherwise the interests of New Brunswick would have been jeopardized. Ward Chipman managed the case before the boundary commission with singular ability and success; he was hard working and persistent. The folly of putting a comparatively feeble man into such a position merely because he was a "worthy old officer" is apparent.

†This letter is addressed to the younger Jonathan Sewell, then living in Quebec. In 1808 he was chief justice of Lower Canada, and after holding the position for thirty years retired on a pension of £1,000 sterling per annum. He was a law student for some time in Ward Chipman's office in St. John. He was a man of marked ability. His wife was a daughter of William Smith, the last chief justice of New York under the crown. She was the mother of 22 children, twelve of whom survived her.

‡The reference is to the boundary commissioners, at this time employed in the determination of the international boundary. Ward Chipman was the agent on behalf of Great Britain and conducted his case with great ability.

Col. Ludlow, Mr. Hazen, Mr. Wanton*, Mr. Leonard, Col. Billop†, and Col. DePeyster — and every other measure will be adopted which can tend to evince the respect due to his character.

Your mother is much exhausted by constant watchings, anxiety and fatigues, but her friends are uniting their endeavors to console and comfort her. Mrs. Chipman, who has been with her all the day, authorises me to say "that Mrs. Sewell is as composed as the nature of her situation will admit." Most sincerely do I condole with you for I also have lost a trusty and valuable friend. Believe me to be with cordial unabated regard & esteem,

Your faithful friend,

Ed. Winslow.

Colonel Jacob Ellegood to Edward Winslow.

The Manor‡, November 1796.

News from afar, says the Royal Preacher, is like water to the thirsty Hart. We were setting rather humdrum by the fire-side on Friday evening when your very agreeable letter came to hand, the contents of which gave much pleasure.

I perfectly think with you about the great news you mention that was in circulation some days ago. It's pretty clear that Jourdain has been handsomely beaten, but as for Boonaparte's business I fear it wants confirmation. * * *

Your epistle had an immediate effect on my family; from being (as I said before) quite humdrum, all was cheerfulness. Now as that is really

*William Wanton, son of Governor Wanton of Rhode Island, was the first collector of customs at St. John, and held office for thirty years. He died in 1816 at the age of 82 years. His handsome monument is in the old burial ground at St. John. George Leonard's letter opposite shows that while in his judgment Mr. Wanton's policy relative to smuggling was reprehensible, that it nevertheless was popular. William Wanton's commodious two story dwelling stood at the corner of Duke and Germain streets, in St. John.

†Col. Christopher Billopp was a prominent man at Staten Island prior to the Revolution. His property was confiscated by the New York legislature. During the war he was quite a leading Loyalist. Lord Howe, Gen Kniphausen, Colonel Simcoe and others were frequently his guests. Some particulars respecting him are to be found in Lawrence's "Foot Prints," pp. 64, 65. He came to St. John at the close of the war, and in 1785 was elected a member of the first house of assembly. In 1797 he was appointed a member of the council. On the death of Governor Smyth in 1823, he claimed the post of administrator of government as senior member of the council, but the position went to Ward Chipman. Colonel Billopp appealed to the home government, who seem to have eventually decided that his claim was good. However, in the meantime Ward Chipman had died in office and Sir Howard Douglas had arrived as lieut. governor of the province, consequently the decision was of no benefit to Col. Billopp. One of his daughters married the Hon. Wm. Black and another became the wife of Rev. Dr. Willis, rector of Trinity church, St. John. John Bedell, Esq., who settled at Woodstock, was private secretary to Colonel Billopp during the war. Col. Billopp died in St. John in the year 1827, aged 90 years.

‡Lieut. Colonel Ellegood's property in the parish of Dumfries.

the case, and the nights are not yet at full length, I hope and expect, from your known humanity, that you will be so good as frequently to repeat the dose. * * * As you are not quite in the run of all our ways up here you can expect to hear of but little variety from me. All our crops of every kind are in. I have killed and salted up 1000 lbs. fine pork and have 700 more to kill. We have ploughed up more than twelve acres of land to be ready for next year. But you will say what the D—l's all that to me ? I answer by saying it will be something to you if you will do us the fav'r to come up here and partake of some our good things. Madam says no one shall be more welcome and so say I.

My best compliments to Miss Pen. and my dear Sally; tell the latter once more to take care of J. B. Mrs. Ellegood and Miss Saunders join me in best compliments to you, your good lady and Miss Mary. Your friend Sam begs his comp'ts to you and Ned. * * * I see what you say about the last year's interest, you may pay it to me when I come down to Court in Jan'y.

I have taken the liberty to send you a roasting piece of beef. I do not think you have seen better grass beef this season. Tell Madam when it comes on the table (if it is good) she is to do me the honor to drink my health. I have a good deal more to say to you but Barm is just setting off. Excuse this scrawl.

I remain, Dr. Sir,

Your affect. Friend,

Jacob Ellegood.

Edward Winslow to Ephraim Spooner.

Boston, Aug't 17, 1797.

My good old friend,—I boast that I can bear disappointments as well as any man on earth, but I should be ashamed if all the vicissitudes I have experienced could have hardened my heart. At the present moment I feel a distress bordering upon weakness at the consideration that I cannot pay you a visit at Plymouth.

For months past I have been continually anticipating the pleasure of again taking by the Hand my venerable friend Col. Watson, my friend Lothrop & a great number of others—& your letter of the 7th increased my anxiety to see you & them.

Be assured that I feel very grateful for the expressions of friendship which it contains. Nay Sir, I feel more—I am soothed & flattered in the highest possible degree, by the consideration that when party animosities have subsided, and the affections have returned to their proper channels, those who were the companions of my early life remember me with esteem. I consider it as a testimony that (altho' eccentricities might have marked

my youth) my general conduct among you is recollected with approbation. If there remains an individual in your society who (now the cause of contention is at an end) retains any rancour against me, I wish him no greater curse than to indulge it.

Public business obliges me to return to New Brunswick immediately. The Board with which I am concerned have adjourned to meet in the State of Rhode Island in June next. If I am not prevented by any untoward accident, I will be here a month before my time for the purpose of visiting my friends.

Remember me with the most cordial affection to Mrs. Spooner & family and to the whole circle of my friends, and believe me to be with unabated friendship & esteem,

Yours most sincerely,

Ed. Winslow.

Boundary Line.*

First find out the River Saint Croix, from whose source
A line that's extended due north in its course
Thro' the country will strike on the highlands which test
Of fam'd Nova Scotia the angle northwest—
Then westward along the said highlands extend it
To south of what streams with St. Lawrence are blended.
Thus let it proceed, till it meet in its course,
Connecticut's River's northwesternmost source—
Then down the said river until it arrive
At degrees of north latitude forty & five.
Due west in a line now its course it must take,
And strike a great stream from Ontario's Lake;
This bold rapid stream Cataraqui they call,
Which loses its name at the town Montreal.
This line then its progress far westerly makes
Thro' four very famous & fresh water lakes,
These lakes with each other by streights are connected
All which by the line must be duly bisected—
Ontario, Erie and Huron—these name—
And wide spread Superior, west of the same,
The last mentioned lake the said line passes thro'
To north of Isle Royale and Phelipeaux too—
Proceeding still farther the same must be traced
Thro' Long Lake and Wood's Lake that lies to north west.

*This production is in Edward Winslow's hand writing, and appears to have been his own composition. It follows accurately the description of the boundary contained in the treaty of 1783.

Still westward it goes Mississippi to find,
Then down its great stream far to south let it wind
To latitude thirty and one it extends,
Then leaving this river to eastward it tends
Till Apalalchicola meeting it winds
To the north, till the mouth of Flint-river it finds,
Thence east to the river St. Mary's they name,
And winds as it winds to the mouth of the same.
Next thro' the Atlantic northward it goes
All Isles sixty miles from the coast to inclose,
Excepting those Islands which now and of yore
Of the province first named e'er belong'd to the shore.
That Great River St. Croix then points out its course
Thro' its centre from Fundy-Bay up to its source.

Captain Daniel Lyman to Edward Winslow.

Windsor, Monday 6th [November, 1797].

His Royal Highness and the party stopt at John Ruggles yesterday an hour, and then went on to the Bishops to dinner and were magnificently entertained for Aylesford*; we then came on to sleep at E. DeWolfe's, Horton, and this morning to Windsor. The Prince proposes to get to the Lodge tonight, but as I have not so great an object† in view, I shall probably stay tonight here to see how my fresh Friends are.

I do not exactly understand what the Prince's object has been in this violent journey as he just looked over the repairs of the barracks at Annapolis, dined at Barclay's and after three or four hours stay in the town returned back.

There are barracks fitting there in very compleat order for 300 men, a Field Officer, 4 Captains, 8 Subalterns, &c. I understand that the barracks, &c, at Windsor are to be repaired this summer and that troops are to be placed in both places.

The Prince has been very pleasing and in great spirits and good humour during the jaunt.

I pray you to communicate to Hailes the journal of this voyage as I have not time to write another letter. * * *

D. Lyman.

P. S. Just as I am finishing my letter a gentleman from Halifax, which he left last Saturday evening, says Dr. Almon told him that Lady Wentworth was dying after an illness of three days, supposed a pleurisy.

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*Bishop Charles Inglis bought land in Aylesford and built there a country seat, which he called "Clermont."

†See foot note at p. 91 in Fenety's "Life and Times of Joseph Howe."

Monday evening.—One of the Price's attendants has just arrived with accounts that Lady Wentworth is better, and that there was every hope of her recovery yesterday.

D. L.

Joseph Chew* to Edward Winslow.

Montreal, 17th Dec'r, 1797.

My dear good old friend,—Let me assure you that your not having heard from me for some time is by no means for want of the most sincere regard. * * * *

I never miss an opportunity of enquiring after you, and Mrs. Chew and my Daughter Gracy often wish to know how you & family are & now desire to join me in warmest wishes for your health and happiness. Being in bad health has depressed my spirits and makes me regret the distance I I am from my old good friends. Had it been my fortunate lot to have been a neighbor to you and our worthy Chip and others of my acquaintance how much happier life would be than it is at present. Our Canadians since the execution of McLean,† if not altered in sentiments take care to behave more quietly and are more submissive to order and Government. They seem to be convinced our Government will not trifle with them. * *

I have a letter from my son William, who is the store keeper for the Indian Department at Fort George (formerly Niagara) dated the 4th instant. He tells me our old friend Benjamin Hallowell, Esquire, who is there with his daughter the Chief Justice's Lady, was very well. The Indians of the Five Nations and all the Western Tribes are very friendly and much attached to the British Government.

I hope you were kindly entertained at Boston last summer, and that you may settle the matter of the River St. Croix to your satisfaction. * * * . My dear old friend,

Yours most affectionately &c.,

Joseph Chew.

Sir John Wentworth to Edward Winslow.

Halifax, 4th April, 1798

My dear Sir,—Last night I had the pleasure to receive your favor of the 14th March, and avail myself of the earliest opportunity to assure you

*Joseph Chew before the American Revolution was a magistrate at Tryon county, N. Y. He signed a declaration of loyalty in 1775. He accompanied Sir John Johnson to Canada and was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs. He was an old friend of Edward Winslow and of Ward Chipman. He gave to Winslow a power of attorney to apply for lands for him in Nova Scotia.

†David McLean, an American citizen, was tried and convicted of treason at Quebec and was executed July 21, with the old time barbarous proceedings of hanging, decapitation, disembowelling, etc.

of my readiest inclination to meet your wishes with respect to your son—an opening will probably arise during the summer. Two companies of my Regiment are ordered to Cape Breton as soon as the navigation is relieved from ice. Lt. General Ogilvie is appointed President of the Island, and removes thither as soon as possible. Lt. Col. Bayard goes with the Nova Scotia detachment, they are to have also a serjeant & twelve artillery men.

I wish the meetings of the [Boundary] Commissioners* had been appointed one month or six weeks later, or could be postponed, as it interferes with the sessions of our General Assembly where Col. Barclay will be much wanted.

It appears to me there cannot be a doubt that the proofs are clearly favorable to the claim of Great Britain, and that nothing short of violent departure from obvious truth can disappoint us. * * *

Lady Wentworth sailed for Liverpool on the day preceding the date of your letter. Her impaired health required immediate change of climate and the similar state of our only son, in England, added to the indispensable urgency of risquing a passage in these time of great commotion. You will conceive of my extreme anxiety. If her health permits, our hopes are for her return accompanied by our son in July or August next. * * *

If you will approve of your son's passing a few months as a Volunteer†, bring him with you. It may be of use to him and can do him no harm that I can foresee. You may rely on my best interest to befriend and promote. Pray how does my namesake & Godson‡? What course do you propose for him? Remember me to all your family with sincere kindness. I pray you to remember me in the kindest manner to Mr. Chipman for whom I entertain the greatest esteem. * * *

I am with great truth and regard, my dear Sir,

Your faithful friend

J. Wentworth.

Edward Winslow to E. G. Lutwyche‖.

April 26, 1798.

* * My affection for my old acquaintances remains ardent and unabated. If you move in the same circle with the benevolent and worthy

*The British commissioner was Col. Thomas Barclay, who at this time was speaker of the Nova Scotia house of assembly. The American commissioner was David Howell of Rhode Island. Judge Egbert Benson of New York was chosen as umpire, and he admittedly acted with great fairness.

†Edward Winslow's second son, Thomas Aston Coffin Winslow, is here referred to. A "volunteer" was regarded as an officer in embryo and received subsistence but no pay. The corps intended for the young man was the king's Nova Scotia fencibles, of which Sir John Wentworth was colonel commanding.

‡The reference is to Edward Winslow's third son, Wentworth.

‖Apparently this is the first letter of a correspondence that was destined to be of the most intimate and friendly nature, and which continued up to the

Sir Wm. Pepperell, present me in the most affectionate manner to him. To the celebrated and justly esteemed Count Rumford* say that when he has finished learning all the poor devils in the world to read and write, I hope he'll write a line or two himself just to show that he has not forgotten me. I should have attacked him with one of my old fashioned epistles long ere this, but unless a letter can be put upon the tail of a comet, there's no chance of overtaking him. At one time I hear of him in Bavaria, at another in Ireland, at another in England, &c.

I hope I shall be favored with an answer from you soon. One copy of your letter I wish may proceed via N. York or Boston, as I shall probably be there the principal part of the summer on the business of settling the line of Boundary. If it's covered to James Sullivan† Esq, it will come safe to me.

With the most sincere attachment & esteem
I am, your most obedient friend &c.
E. Winslow.

Edward Winslow to Sir John Wentworth.

April 29, 1798.

* * * We are just recovering here from one of the most tremendous scenes that ever was beheld, what they call an ice freshet‡. Major Murray, Mr. Davidson, Col. Ellegood & many others above me, lost every animal they owned. Davidson had 60 head of horn'd cattle, Ellegood 50, and Murray 40 etc, etc. I escap'd, as I always do (upon all great occasions) by a hair's breadth. The water was up to my front door & 6

time of Edward Winslow's decease. Edward Goldstone Lutwyche was a New Hampshire Loyalist. He went to Boston and thence to New York. About the close of the war he retired to England. From July 29, 1808, until his death in 1815 he was agent in England for the province of New Brunswick. Colonel Lutwyche was born in Massachusetts, but removed when young with his mother to New Hampshire. He was by profession a lawyer. From 1768 to 1775 he was a member of the New Hampshire legislature. He was colonel in the militia. In January, 1777, we find him at Long Island, where he married soon after Jane Rapalje. In conjunction with George Leonard and Edward Winslow, Col. Lutwyche had a good deal to do with the organization of the "Associated Loyalists." He was proscribed and banished and his property in New Hampshire confiscated.

*See biographical note under date 8th June, 1783; also Col. Lutwyche's letter of May 17, 1800.

†Hon. James Súllivan was attorney general and afterwards governor of Massachusetts. He was an exceedingly able man and conducted the case of the United States at the time of the boundary arbitration with much ability, but the facts were against him. He died Dec. 2d, 1808.

‡There is the following short account of this ice freshet in the St. John Gazette of April 20, 1798 —"We are sorry to learn that from the breaking up of the ice on "the river, considerable damage has been done. The French Village above Freder-"icton and the vicinity thereof have suffered greatly, and upwards of 20 families, we "are told have been obliged to remove from their habitations in consequence of the "overflowing of the country. Cattle, fences, several barns and large quantities of "hay have been swept away; but we are happy to hear that no lives have been lost."

feet deep in my cellar. I every moment for 36 hours, expected to lose my House. The mountains of ice were 40 feet high directly in my rear—the stoutest of Elms & Maples were broke like pipestems—luckily when the mountains went off they took a direction just to avoid the buildings and came in at the foot of the gardens, where they tore all before 'em. I detach'd my wife and all the Light Infantry part of my family, and stood ready with a boat to run like a lusty fellow for the Highlands. The ridge where the buildings stand was completely insulated. I sav'd all my cattle, and even my sheep and hogs—my fences of course went to the devil.

The namesake and Godson whom you have condescended to enquire about is deserving of the name he bears. He is a very handsome, able bodied fellow, very ambitious & tenacious of the title of "Governor," which is invariably bestowed upon him. What will become of 'em God knows!

* * * * * * *

Ed. Winslow.

Edward Winslow to Daniel Lyman.

Kingsclear, 6th May, 1798.

I thank you for yours of the 16th ult. The adjournment of the Board gives me a month or two longer at home and as Tom Coffin* is constantly employed in my office I wish to avail myself of his services as long as I can, besides he will be at much less expence here than at Halifax.

I think it will be best to enter him at once as a Volunteer in the regiment and to let him remain here for the present on leave. Whenever I take my departure he will accompany me whether a vacancy happens or not. Sir John has suggested that I should take Halifax on my way to Boston and if I can accomplish it I shall be highly gratified. In that case I could personally attend to the arrangements for my son. In the meantime you will have the goodness to make the necessary communication to Sir John and take such steps as you may think proper.

I am extremely sorry to find by your letter that parties are forming in the states in favor of the French. I have heard it intimated from other quarters. Had the French Revolution been productive of any benefit to themselves. Had it procured them liberty, plenty, or tranquility, it would not appear extraordinary that other nations should follow their example. But when it must be obvious to all mankind that tyranny, poverty, and war with all their attendant evils are the consequences of such a system, one would conclude—reasoning as we do on other occasions, that no state or community on earth could court an alliance with 'em, or, what's worse, attempt to imitate 'em. The Americans, who at present enjoy apparent prosperity, we would from the same kind of reasoning, suppose should be

*Edward Winslow's son "Tom" is referred to.

the last people to be deluded into certain ruin by making a new political experiment. But this is one of the curses of a Republican Government. Every Jack a Lanthorn has a train of followers, and there being no effectual constitutional controul, the whole community are up to the eyes in a bog, before they are aware of their danger. Our old Republics may do to exist in, altho' the form be exceptionable. Governments may by imperceptible degrees acquire energy; obedience and subordination become habitual. But an Infant Republic certainly is a damn'd thing. Let any man contemplate the present fluctuating state of American Politics and he'll see the destruction that awaits 'em. Hitherto they have been fortunate; their first president had claims upon them of a peculiar nature and he had qualities of a peculiar cast. The present man possesses uncommon abilities and he too has in their opinion rendered them essential services. But what would have been their condition had the competitor of the latter succeeded? The French would have had possession of one half of 'em and the Devil the other before this time. It is not the wisest part of their constitution which ordains that in an election of President he who has the second highest number of votes shall be Vice President. This rule operated tolerably well in the appointment of toastmasters because all the candidates must be jolly fellows, but in a great political contest it must be a bad system.

Two candidates start, of sentiments diametrically opposite, as was the case recently. Each avails himself of his party. The unsuccessful gentlemen, embittered by new disappointment, comes in a trice to aid His Excellency who, of course, considers him a rogue and will have nothing to say to him. This by way of securing harmony in their councils. Next trip, the Vice succeeds, & then —! Chaloner, the Sheriff of Rhode Island, told a story which is an epitome of the whole business so far as relates to elective magistracy. In the height of their politics a man named Potter, of some consideration, was accused of stealing a cheese; he pleaded not guilty and said he took it for fun. The justice ordered him to be whip'd, as soon as the punishment was over he turned to his Worship and said, You scoundrel, after the next election I shall be made a justice and then I'll whip you most damnably. The election came—a new Governor made the Culprit a Justice—the old Justice ran away (of course). Curse American Politics, what have you or I to do with 'em. Your news led me into the scrape. I only mean (to use an emphatical expression) they have no sheet anchor, whenever factions set 'em fairly afloat they'll drift to perdition.*

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*Query: could it be the wish was father to the thought?

E. G. Lutwyche to Edward Winslow.

Kensington, July 3rd, 1798.

Sir,—I had the pleasure of receiving your favor of the 26th April last on the 18th June & am much obliged by the politè & delicate manner of offering your agency*. As an Agent & friend I shall be happy to render you any services in my power, for believe me, Sir, my sentiments are perfectly in unison with yours respecting old friends. Having been so long insulated with respect to them I feel a peculiar satisfaction in everything which relates to their welfare and happiness. * * *

I am sorry to inform you Capt. Armstrong's† affairs are in a very deranged state indeed, they are in chancery & upon inquiry I find the estate will not pay above 2s. 6d. in the pound at some distant period. It is hard upon you, but you have many conmapions in your misfortune. * *

That extraordinary man Count Rumford is gone to Munich. In the course of his revolution he emitted some of his benevolent rays on England & Ireland. At present he is stationary there but his splendour illuminates Europe. In the midst of the allurements of a Court where he is idolised, he devotes his time to Philosophical experiments & is communicating them under the title of Essays. While he was here his only Child, a daughter, came to see him from Boston. Fearing to take her to a dissipated Court he intended she should return, but during her stay she gained so much upon him that he could not part with her & she is gone with him to Munich. She is really a fine young woman. * * *

I am, &c. &c.

E. G. Lutwyche.

Major H. W. Hailes to Edward Winslow.

Fredericton, October 6th, 1798.

My dear Winslow,—Your favor of the 3rd ult. from Providence has reached me. Mr. Hedden‡ being on his departure with the plans, I embrace the opportunity of writing a few lines. I saw your family the day before yesterday all well. Mrs. Winslow will with the help of her friends keep up her spirits. The old man she had from the Regiment has left her, he was not able to do the winter's work. I have with the General's permission sent her Henry Hoare, from Miss Cooke's place, as I intend keeping

*The former agent, Armstrong, employed by Winslow as well as many others of the Loyalists, had died, and many of those who employed him suffered losses in consequence of the state of his accounts. Colonel Lutwyche proved a faithful and obliging agent. It is to be presumed he received the usual commission.

†Capt. Edward Armstrong, the half-pay agent in England.

‡See biographical note under date January 2, 1794, in this book. Isaac Hedden was an expert draughtsman, as many of his plans in the crown land office testify.

but one man there this winter. We are much in doubt if we shall see Miss Cooke this fall, and am fearful the fever will keep her from embarking for N. Brunswick. We have met with a considerable loss in our domestic society by the death of poor Black, he went off after 10 days illness, Hedden will tell the particulars. Very much as his loss is to be regretted, it is still more so on account of our friend Ned Miller*; he was in danger so short a time that he made no will, otherwise I am conscious he would have provided for him.

The August Packet is arrived, and what is more extraordinary no news of Bonaparte or Nelson. The Rebellion in Ireland is now "as a tale of other days." The Prince goes to England this fall for his health, Dr. North has been sent for from Quebec to be consulted, and Brenton writes me word, it is his opinion he must go to Bath for the benefit of the waters. Lyman has been here & returned to Halifax. His Royal Highness' illness has proceeded from a fall from His horse.

I am sorry you have been detained so much longer than you expected. I however hope that after Hedden's arrival you will soon close the business & return safe & sound to your friends in N. Brunswick. You may make yourself easy that everything will be done by your friends that can assist your wife & children till your return. I am so little of a farmer that I can give but a poor opinion of what should be done in that line. Colonel Allen promised me to call & give his advice on some points which Mrs. W. wants to consult him on. I almost forgot to mention, that on Mrs. Winslow's mentioning your wish to get a couple of Terriers for your friend Dr. Jeffreys, I apply'd to the Governor, and am sorry to inform you that the only Bitch he had died this summer, and I find Clopper has been equally unsuccessful with Colo. Robinson. If I however should hear of any I shall endeavour to secure them for you.

Make Mrs. H. & my best regards to Chipman & all friends round you, I should write to Chip, but have nothing particular to say.

Ever most faithfully, yours,

H. W. Hailes.

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*Edward Winslow Miller is here referred to. His mother was sister to Col. Winslow's father, and he himself married a daughter of Col. Winslow. Harris W. Hailes, whose name frequently appears in the Winslow correspondence, married a daughter of Col. Stephen Miller (she was E. W. Miller's eldest sister.) Mrs. Hailes was a cousin of Col. Winslow. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Miller had a large family, most of whom died young. Their only surviving daughter married the late Chief Justice Carter. E. W. Miller was Col. Winslow's deputy as surveyor of the king's woods in New Brunswick, under Sir John Wentworth. He was also assistant to Col. Winslow in his capacity of military secretary. He engaged quite extensively in storekeeping, lumbering, etc., and will be frequently mentioned in the pages that follow. See, e. g., Winslow's letter under date 12th October, 1806.

Eleazer Homer* to Edward Winslow.

Boston, Dec'r 2, 1798.

D'r Sir,—Capt'n Leavitt arrived here last week by whom I was happy to hear of your safe arrival at St. Johns but could not find that you had written to any one. I called on your sister Penelope who was relieved from her anxiety, not having heard from you since you sailed from this. She has been unwell but is now is good health. I sent you a scroll per Rhoden (under cover to Mr. Chipman) also the Quinces and Calf, which hope has arrived safe. * * * *

As we were going on board the one side the Calf jumped out the other but being tyed they soon got him in again, which I think was fortunate, as the Calf was more fearful of the water and the people more careful of him afterwards. I made him of great consequence that they might be more attentive to him and mentioned his Pedigree, &c. The keeper informed me (which perhaps you may not have heard) the sire of the Calf fought & beat the famous Bison or Buffaloe which had never before been beaten by a Bull or any other creature, but had beat many and killed some.

* * * * * * *

Sir John Wentworth to Edward Winslow.

Halifax, N. Scotia, 24th Dec'r, 1798.

My dear Sir,—I thank you very much for your kind letter, which I received yesterday.

The successful issue of the Commission had been, some time since, communicated to me by Colo. Barclay. This laborious & very honorable part that devolved upon you I was always satisfied would be conducted with such ability & fidelity, as would give me the greatest pleasure to rejoice, that it was conducted by my Friend. It is also not a little gratifying to me, independent of the public benefit, that the negotiation on the part of Great Britain has been so ably and zealously conducted, as to obtain great respect for Colo. Barclay and Mr. Chipman. All candid, judicious men, must give them great credit. I shall be much obliged to you, for any curious Extracts of natural or political history that may be in your Collection, when you have an hour to spare.

I have great pleasure in congratulating you & Mrs. Winslow, upon the very good accounts I have lately received from Cape Breton, of your son Tom. Lt. Col. Kearney, Cap. Fox & others of my friends will pay the greatest attention to his health, and conduct, and I trust his parents will not be disappointed in my young Ensign, who will soon be as good an

*Eleazer Homer was an official employed by the United States in connection with the boundary arbitration. Evidently a friendship had sprung up between him and Winslow as the negotiations proceeded.

officer and I intend as gentlemanlike good Man, as any among us is. How does my little Godson & namesake come on? does he yet point to any course? Is he stout & healthy? Lady W. & my Son, are not expected here, until spring—they were in good health, when we last heard from them. My best regards attend you & your family—pray remember me kindly to Mr. Chipman & family & be assured I am ever dear Sir,

Your sincere friend,

Wentworth.

General John Coffin to Edward Winslow.

Dorchester, May 13th, 1799.

My dear Winslow,—To possess a heart that is so susceptible of participating in all the vicissitudes of Fortune that we are liable to meet with in this life, is in my opinion one of the first gifts of Nature, and which you possess so eminently.

I thank you from my soul for your kind congratulations, and the prophetic manner in which you express your wishes that may result from my promotion*.

I am now waiting for an official communication before I can determine anything, or what to do with the unweildly property and business I am engaged in. If I can in any degree secure it from destruction I shall begin to entertain an idea that Nature has done something towards fitting me for a general. * * * And I shall be happy to avail myself of your ingenuity and experience. I am apprised that exertion, enterprise and integrity, can alone bring me into consequence. With my best regards to our friends Sproule, Hazens, Coffin, & Bartlet, I am with great regard for your little flock and Mrs. Winslow, my dear Ned,

Faithfully and affectionately Yours,

John Coffin.

Edward Winslow to E. G. Lutwyche.

[Early part of 1799.]

* * My two last summers have been spent in the American States, in the execution of a very arduous and laborious duty as Secretary to the Commissioners appointed under the 5th article of the treaty of amity, commerce, etc., to determine the Eastern boundary line. The business closed in October last, and under all the existing circumstances the decision may be considered as favorable to Great Britain. Had the Americans established their claim to the Magaguadavic† the River St. John would have been intersected within a few miles of Fredericton. The whole of St. An-

*Colonel John Coffin had just been promoted to the rank of brigadier general, to command on the Newfoundland station.

†The Americans claimed the Magaguadavic river to be the true and ancient river St. Croix and therefore the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick intended in the treaty of 1783.

drews and other valuable settlements together with two military posts of some importance would have been embraced within their limits. As it is, we lose not a single British settlement. A few miserable Frenchmen at Madawaska on the route to Canada fall within their territory*. I presume that some future negotiation willl remove even this difficulty and give us a free communication with Canada.

I read with extreme concern the paragraph in your letter respecting the indisposition of Sir Wm. Pepperell's children and I have since seen the death of one of 'em mentioned in a London paper. May God restore the others to health and preserve him from such afflictions in future.

We are awaiting with vast anxiety for the next arrival from England in the hope that we shall be able to form some judgment respecting the probable continuance of the war. I shall feel myself essentially obliged if (when a good conveyance offers at any time) you would send me such pamphlets or papers as you may think worth perusal. In this secluded situation every information from your country is read with great eagerness.

* * I have sometimes flattered myself that in the present naval bustle my son† might stand some chance of promotion. I do not know of any step that I can take to forward an object of so much importance. There are few of my old friends left in the service.

Believe me to be with the warmest esteem & friendship,

Yours faithfully,

Ed. Winslow.

Headquarters; Halifax, 7th September, 1799.

General Orders.

No. 1. His Majesty having been pleased to instruct General His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent with the Supreme Command of His Forces serving in North America, by Commission dated May the 10th, 1799, vice General Prescott, His Royal Highness is pleased from this day to take upon himself the Duties of Commander in Chief. All Returns and Reports therefore that were hitherto made to General Prescott are. till further Orders, to be addressed to His Royal Highness at His Head Quarters at Halifax in the Province of Nova Scotia, that being the situation approved by His Majesty for the residence of the Commander in Chief.

No. 2. His Majesty has been pleased to make the following appointments & Promotions:—

*This observation proves that Edward Winslow agreed with Ward Chipman that the north line from the source of the river St. Croix would of necessity cross the river St. John in order to reach the highlands intended by the treaty of 1783. This both felt would be a fatal mistake which must be obviated if possible by pressing strongly the British claims in other directions or by proposing some exchange.

†Referring to his son Murray, at this time in the navy.

Staff. Lieut. Colonel Fred'k Aug; Wetherall 82nd Regiment, Deputy Adjutant General to the forces serving in the District of Nova Scotia, to be Adjutant General to the Forces serving in North America, 10th May, 1799.

Royal Fusiliers. Captain-Lieut. Fred'k Hardyman of the Roy. Fusiliers to be Captain of a Company, vice Brevet Lieut. Colonel Sir Thomas Saumarez* promoted to the situation of Inspector General of the Militia in the Island of Guernsey. Lieut. Stirling to be Captain Lieut., vice Hardyman. Lieut. Parsonage to be Adjutant, vice Hardyman.

No. 3. His Royal Highness has been pleased to appoint the following officers to His Staff:—To act as His Royal Highness's Aides de Camp, Major Smythe 83rd Regt; Captain Hardyman, R. Fusiliers: Captain Dodd, Royal Artillery; Captain Wright, Royal Artillery. To act as His Royal Highness's Military Secretary and Extra Aide de Camp, Major Gordon, 66th Regiment. Lieut. Shekleton to act as Asst. to the Military Secretary with the addition of 7s. 6d. per day to his Subaltern's Pay.

No. 4. Major Smythe, His Royal Highness's Senior Aide de Camp, will act as Quarter Master General to the Forces serving in North America; all Reports in that Department therefore to be made to him.

No. 5. His Royal Highness will receive all Reports of occurrences in the Garrison of Halifax, from Lieut. General Ogilvie, who will till further Orders remain Commandant of the same, and to continue to Command the Troops serving in Nova Scotia & its Dependencies; as also all Reports on Regimental matters relating to the Royal Fusiliers (His Royal Highness's own Corps) through Lieut. Colonel Layard, to whom he considers himself under the highest obligation for the very respectable appearance and State of the Regiment.

Fred'k Aug. Wetherall.
Adj. Gen.

His Excellency Lieut. General Carleton,
Commanding His Majesty's Troops, New Brunswick.

Major Gordon Military Secretary to Lieut. Governor Carleton.

Halifax, September 10th, 1799.

Sir,— I have the honor of reporting to Your Excellency the arrival of General His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent in this Province, on the 6th instant.

His Royal Highness has been pleased to signify his intention of taking upon himself the duties of Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces serving in British North America, by Commission bearing date May 10, 1799.

*Sir Thomas Saumarez was administrator of government in the province of New Brunswick. He was a popular and very amiable man.

It is further His Royal Highness's intention, pursuant to His Majesty's pleasure, to affix his Head Quarters at Halifax. I thought it my duty and therein am sanctioned by His Royal Highness to convey to Your Excellency this information, as the Lieutenant Governors have no communication with the Public Order.

I beg leave to congratulate Your Excellency on the appointment of one of the Royal Family to a command of such importance, and to be with perfect respect, Sir,

Your Excellency's most humble servant

J. W. Gordon,
Mil. Sec. & A. D. C.

Extract from St. John City Gazette.

Sept. 10, 1799.

"By the Sch'r Thomas from Windsor we have the pleasing information that His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent arrived at Halifax on Friday last (Sept. 6th). The news was immediately communicated to the Inhabitants of the adjacent country by means of the Telegraph* with such velocity that it reached Windsor in less than 20 minutes."

Eleazer Homer to Edward Winslow.

Boston, October 11, 1799.

Dear Sir,—An opportunity offers for a small packet, by W. Leonard going to St. Johns via Passamaquoddy, which affords me the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your much esteemed favour of 28 August, the perusal of which gave me great satisfaction. The letter you sent to be forwarded by Mr. Chipman I am sorry to say has never come to hand. To hear of the welfare of any of your family is a pleasure to me, or of any creature belonging to you. * * * *

*This primitive mode of telegraphy necessitated a chain of signal stations. Messages were received at each by means of a telescope and repeated from hill to hill by use of a semaphore or (more probably) by a system of flags and balls. The late Geo. E. Fenety in his book, "Life and Times of Hon. Joseph Howe," p. 81, observes:—"Near the dwelling [i. e., Prince's Lodge] was the tele-"graph station, a wooden structure about 20 feet in height supporting a flag "staff and yard arms for the purpose of communicating with the telegraph "station on Citadel Hill, six miles distant, by means of flags and balls—at that "time the only system of telegraph known, and yet the interchange of words "was as correct, though slow, as it is at the present day under the electric "system."

It was proposed at one time to establish stations all the way from Halifax to Quebec. The Duke of Kent warmly advocated the idea but it was found to be impracticable. Some information regarding the initiatory steps taken in the matter will be found in the pages that follow. See also Dr. W. F. Ganong's article in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada for 1899, p. 348.

I think it must be a pleasing satisfaction to you, after being so long absent from your large family, to be at home with them, and to have it in your power to be of so much advantage in their education, & much more so to the children, who must be convinced that they could not find a Tutor with whom they could make more improvement. I feel myself under great obligations to you for your good wishes. I hope sincerely that I may always merit them. * * * I shall be happy in hearing from you as often as convenient & will attend any commands with pleasure.

I am with respect & esteem,

Y'r Hb'le Servant

Eleazer Homer.

Edward Winslow to E. G. Lutwyche.

[1799.]

My dear Sir,— * * * Mr. Byles will present you this in person. He is the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Byles, and is one of the nearest and dearest friends I have on earth. His last ten years have been spent in the West Indies and he is now Commissary of the Island of Granada, where he married a daughter of Chief Justice Bridgewater a very amiable woman; she is with him. I will make no apology for introducing him to your acquaintance. You will soon discover that he is a grave, sensible man, and could I relate the numerous instances of his benevolence & generosity to a train of needy relatives & friends you could not fail of admiring him. He never was in England and I shall feel grateful to you for any attentions or assistance which it may be in your power to shew him. * * * *

Ed. Winslow.

H. R. H. Prince Edward to Lieutenant General Carleton.

Head Quarters, Halifax, Nov. 18, 1799.

Sir,— * * * With respect to the New Brunswick Corps, no alteration can take place in the mode of subsisting them until His Majesty is pleased to signify his commands with regard to the establishment upon which they are hereafter to be paid, for although by the late voluntary extension of their services there cannot be a doubt of their being shortly placed on the establishment of Fencibles, they cannot be considered as such or as ceasing to be Provincials until the King first makes them otherwise. * * *

The detachment of two Serjeants and twenty men under the command of Lieutenant Eccles* arrived here on the 13th instant, together with

*See biographical note Kings New Brunswick Regiment, under date 29th July, 1794.

that under the immediate charge of the Quarter Master. The latter will have their clothing compleated in the course of this week and will leave this on their march back to St. Johns either on the 23rd or 25th of November. The clothing being as you inform me for the year 1798, it is absolutely necessary that it should be made up according to the pattern approved by His Majesty for that year, previous to my reviewing the Corps, and I am happy to find from the report made by the Master Taylor of the Fusiliers, that there will be no difficulty in accomplishing this. I have recommended the old coats being turned and cut up so as to make into round jackets, which will answer both for the purpose of wearing under the great coat during the winter, and for drill during the Summer. I have always adopted this custom for my own Regiment, and find it answers remarkably well, for the clothing after having been worn the first year in the proper form with white waistcoat, breeches and gaiters for all duties with arms, such as Review, Parade, &c., and the second, when altered into neat jacket with Trowsers for exercise, is still able to answer the third for all purposes of Fatigue and when the men are employed on Kings work.

The Detachment under the command of Lieut. Eccles seems to be composed of very fine men, and I have no doubt but by the spring, I shall be able to return them to you so well instructed in every the most minute particular of the mode I wish to be rendered general for all the Troops under my command, that after they have been with you for about six weeks you will be able to have the Corps in perfect readiness to stand the closest inspection.

I have directed my Adjutant and Quarter Master to give every possible information to Captain Clopper, in order that during the winter he may be enabled to instruct the Regiment in many points in which they may differ from the present method. As there is none in which they are so out of the way as in the Hair*, I request you will give the strictest orders that both officers and men conform most accurately to the pattern as established here, of which Captain Clopper has been made perfectly acquainted.

Having nothing further to add at present, I have to conclude by subscribing myself with perfect consideration and regard, very truly,

Yours &c.

Edward,

General and Commander in Chief of the Forces serving in British North America.

Lieut. General Carleton,

Commanding the Forces in the Province of New Brunswick.

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*The Duke of Kent was an exceedingly strict disciplinarian and very particular as to the appearance of the troops.

Lieut. Governor Carleton to H. R. H. Prince Edward.

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 3d Feb. 1800.

Sir,— * * * I beg leave to mention a circumstance of which I have hitherto had no particular occasion to inform your Royal Highness, but which now suggests itself as affording an important argument in confirmation of what you have been pleased to state to the Minister (Mr. Secretary Dundas) respecting Fredericton and the communication with lower Canada. One great object in view, when the seat of Government was fixed here at the head of the navigation of the River St. John, for vessels of any considerable size, was the promotion of the interior settlement and cultivation of the country, and especially on the upper parts of this River on which the extension of a chain of settlements was of such obvious importance to the facility of that communication, which has so deservedly engaged the attention of your Royal Highness. The beneficial effects of the measure, in this view, have been very considerable. Many valuable and flourishing settlements having been made in situations where otherwise none would probably for a long time to come have been attempted. But this extension of settlement has made it necessary to be the more on our guard against any hostile disposition among the savages, symptoms of which have at times appeared, and became in one instance so alarming to the Inhabitants as to render it necessary, before any Military Posts were established above Fredericton, to make a temporary Depot of provisions at one of the uppermost settlements in order that the Inhabitants might have it in their power, in case of actual hostility, to assemble and keep together for their defence till they should be supported from below.*

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

Thos. Carleton.

Captain Lyman to Edward Winslow.

Halifax, February 3, 1800.

My dear Winslow,— * * *

The Duke returned on Saturday, what he has been about so much longer than he had proposed I have not heard, but I am told they have established Telegraphs all the way to Annapolis, so that there was a continual communication kept up of ordering and counter orders while he was away even to the approval of courts martial and ordering the men to be flogged. I was at the Barracks on Saturday to pay a visit to Col. Burrows when on looking out the window I saw preparations making that I did not

*The original of this letter is a rough draft in the hand writing of the provincial secretary, Hon. Jonathan Odell, by whom it was no doubt written by desire of General Carleton. It expresses the sentiments of those who favored the selection of St. Anne's as the site of the capital of the province of New Brunswick.

understand, on asking what it meant the Col. told me it was a punishment going on. Expressing my surprize at it during the Duke's absence, I was told the men were to be flogged by Telegraph. So though an hundred miles off, the Duke still was acquainted with what was going on, and giving orders the same as usual. You will have this mode of communication all the way to Fredericton very soon. I hear it is to be communicated across from the high grounds back of Cornwallis to the Isle of Haut, thence towards Pleasant Valley*. I suppose our friend Leonard will have one atop of his windmill.

I shall enquire of Benning Wentworth, who is Pay Master to the Nova Scotia Regiment, of the state of Tom's affairs, but I have but little hopes at present as I know the old debts here, that I am responsible for, have never been settled. * * *

D'l Lyman.

Edward Winslow to Colonel Lutwyche.

Kingsclear, New Brunswick, 4th March 1800.

My dear Lutwyche,—When I originally suggested my ideas relative to the Quit rents in this country, I was impressed with the sentiment that an emergency of Government actually existed, and that every part of His Majesty's Dominions would be required to pay its proportion towards defraying the publick expences. Under this impression it was natural for those of us who are interested in the prosperity of this province to inquire in what way we might (with least inconvenience to ourselves) pay our proportion? Experience had taught us that voluntary contributions would not answer the purpose. We saw with concern that the Loyal and ambitious were making sacrifices beyond their abilities† and that the factious and mercenary part of the community avoided all connection with the subscriptions. We knew that it was impracticable to form a fund by taxing articles of commerce, for, in the present state of the country, taxes are not sufficiently productive to answer the internal exigencies of the province. The Quit-rents therefore appeared to us the only equitable tax which could be of service.

In my last I observed that the payment of this rent is part of the con-

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*Sussex Vale was formerly known as "Pleasant Valley."

†Subscriptions in New Brunswick towards the national defence fund were very liberal, particularly on the part of the half-pay officers and public men. See Lawrence's Foot Prints, p. 11, and also newspapers of the year 1798. The patriotic fund was started in England, and in a short time a sum amounting to £3,000,000 sterling was raised by voluntary subscription. New Brunswick, with a population of about 15,000, many of the people as yet struggling for the bare necessaries of life, contributed $12,000 to the patriotic fund. Lieut. Governor Carleton headed the list with a subscription equivalent to $2,000, Chief Justice Ludlow contributed $500. Judge Saunders $250, and others in proportion.

dition on the face of every patent*, and that this condition was never considered as merely nominal or only as part of the form, but that it was presumed that the rent so stipulated to be paid would be demanded; and the officers of Government here have invariably and industriously inculcated this doctrine. The appointment of Receiver General, &c., corroborated and confirmed this opinion, and when His Majesty was graciously pleased to suspend the collection for a specific time, the presumption of course was that the demand would be made at the expiration of that period. Under the anticipation of this event lands were appreciated and sold.

The Governor and Council here, when they began to distribute lands under His Majesty's instructions, made it their first object to discharge the obligations that the Government had laid itself under to the disbanded officers and soldiers and other Loyalists who came to the country. To accomplish this object effectually, a system was adopted which precluded the issuing of patents of more than 1,000 acres to any individual (that being the largest pledge to a field officer).† From that quantity down to 200 acres was the allowance to the various ranks of applicants.

But this arrangement of property was of short duration—a great proportion of the original patentees were idle, dissipated, and capricious, and as soon as they were fairly in possession of their lands and had expended the bounty of Government, they sold it for a trifle to Land jobbers and speculators‡. Some of these purchasers now hold an extent of five or six miles on the river. These great land holders are the persons who will be most materially affected by the demand of Quit-rents and they can very well afford to pay it, especially, as in general, the purchases were made under expectation of paying it. The few non-commissioned officers and

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*The terms of most of the old patents, or grants, as regards quit rents, were as follows:—"A free yearly quit rent of one shilling sterling for every fifty acres, "to be paid on Michaelmas day next after the expiration of ten years from the "date of the grant, and to continue payable yearly on Michaelmas day there-"after."

†By proclamation of George III., dated at St. James' Court, October 7, 1763, the grants to reduced (i. e., disbanded) officers of the army and navy were larger than here stated, viz., to every field officer, 5,000 acres; captain, 3,000 acres, subaltern or staff officer, 2,000 acres; non-commissioned officer, 200 acres; private men, 50 acres. At the close of the Revolution this scale of grants was materially altered; the grant to a field officer was fixed at 1,000 acres; captain or subaltern, 500 acres; non-commissioned officer, 200 acres, and private soldier, 100 acres, with 50 acres additional for each child.

‡In an old Sunbury County Record Book the following transactions are recorded:—October 14, 1783, Samuel Sullivan, soldier in the King's American Dragoons, executes a quit claim deed of his lot, No. 204, in favor of Reuben Chase, for the sum of £2 currency; the lot was situate in the township of Prince William, containing 100 acres; and on the same date Philip Service of same corps executed a quit claim deed of his lot, No. 229, in the same township, to Jonathan Miles, for one guinea. On March 9, 1784, Wm. Rusiers of the Royal Guides and Pioneers sold to Ensign Jonathan Brown his lot of 100 acres in Block No. 3, assigned to his regiment on the east side of the St. John River, for £10.

soldiers who commenced cultivation upon their lots of 200 and 300 acres remain yet in possession of 'em neither increased or diminished. On these people the tax of 2s. per 100 acres would not be oppressive.

There's another order of men called old Inhabitants who ought to pay the tax. They made choice of their situations before we came here and they occupy the most extensive tracts of intervale. They are generally from our country*. Republican principles are bred in their bones, and they would be turbulent, if they dared, notwithstanding the protection and all the other favours which they have received from the King's Government. A discerning and cautious minister may justly raise the question whether in the present state of public matters, it would be policy to demand a tax here? Situated as I am, I should not incline to enter largely into the consideration of such a question, but to you and other men of sense, who have witnessed the rise and progress of opposition and rebellion, I will venture to observe, that the instability and ill timed indulgencies of the mother country, contributed more to the establishment of American independence than all their severities and restrictions. In this province I have resided ever since it was created (or a province) and rather before. I have witnessed all its gradations from a wilderness to its present state of improvement, and I will boldly assert that I have contributed as much towards its advancement and organization as any individual who ever placed his foot upon the soil. I of course feel an attachment to it equal to what I formerly experienced to the land of my nativity, nor could I be induced by any consideration of personal benefit to urge a measure which might operate as an oppression upon the people of it. * * With respect to the time, it appears to me that the present is a favorable time for the commencement of the rent; a retrospect I should presume would not be attempted. * * *

Daniel Lyman to Edward Winslow.

Halifax, April 7, [1800.]

My dear friend,—I rec'd yours of the 14 & 15 ulto. by a former post, but delayed answering till I could find Sir John W. quite at leisure to hear the contents of your letter. This opportunity during the session of the Assembly I could not so readily meet. * * * He says he had long thought it not only a pity but a public loss that talents such as yours should be buried in retirement. How to bring them forth into light and to be useful had often employed his thoughts and he had always to lament that no opportunity offered whereby you might be employed worth your notice and attention. Should opportunity offer, he would lose not a

*That is New England.

moment in using his best interests to serve you & you would receive the same support of Lady Wentworth, whose friendship for you is very great & whose weight in the scale of favors is not a little. She is really a wonderfully charming woman*.

That part of your letter concerning the plan you have digested about the communication to Canada would be well received by H. R. H. the Duke [of Kent]. * * * *

E. G. Lutwyche to Edward Winslow.

Kensington, 17 May, 1800.

My dear Sir,—I had the pleasure of receiving your obliging favors of 1st & 4th March a few days ago & permit me to offer you my thanks for your kind condolence.

Mr. Byles has returned to town much better in health; he appears to be all you said of him, an amiable, worthy, sensible man. I explained to him your business on which we perfectly coincided in opinion that the object†, involved as it was with difficulties, was not worth the pursuit. There appears to be no intention of demanding the quit-rents, and if they should, it would require great interest to obtain the appointment and greater still to render it compatible with your half pay. Your reasoning on the subject is perfectly just & such as might carry conviction; but the amount is too trifling in their estimation to risque the exciting any discontent. * * * If you still continue a predilection for the appointment, it will be absolutely necessary to have your application supported by some powerful friend; for great as are your merits & well founded your claims, yet I am sorry to say they will avail but little unless urged by a person of influence. Such a man as Mr. Watson could, if he would, carry the point. He is often times very friendly, though a courtier, and after the appointment if the demand of the Quit-rents was recommended by the Governor and approved by such a man, it might be carried into effect.

* * * * * * *

I am sorry to acquaint you that your son (Murray) has changed his ship and is now on board the "Termagant" sloop. Capt Apthorp appeared to act from the purest motives and to have a sincere desire to serve him, but some disagreement has separated them. However it is fortunate he is employed; so that his time is going on to qualify him for promotion. He has applied to me repeatedly for money, but considering the difficulties under which you labor, and with the advice of Mr. Byles I declined it, and recommended to him the most rigid economy, representing to him at the

*See biographical note under date 12th January, 1785.

†The "object" here referred to was the procuring for Edward Winslow the Office of receiver general of quit rents.

same time the cruelty of pressing on you, who have so large a family to support. Economy is a hard lesson to learn in youth, and I am afraid he has few examples in his messmates. Young men who enter the army and navy are not now expected to live on their pay; they have generally an additional allowance, but his case and some others are an exception, and I most sincerely hope he will regulate his conduct accordingly.

Our countryman Count Rumford is daily increasing in celebrity. He has recently founded a new establishment called the Royal Institution, intending to embrace the theory of the Royal Society and the practical part of the Society of Arts and by uniting to render them extensively beneficial to the public. All his plans have public utility and private happiness in view, and they are so happily conceived and so judiciously executed that he succeeds beyond even his most sanguine expectations. This plan, though so extensive and attended with considerable expense, has been caught at with the greatest avidity. A great number of the nobility of both sexes and men of fortune are members, and notwithstanding the pressure of the times large sums are subscribed. Members were at first invited, but it is grown so fashionable that it is now difficult to gain admission. It is too expensive for me. [The letter gives a synopsis of events of war in Europe at some length.] * * *

I am afraid I have tired you as well as myself, but I know how welcome news is to persons situated as you are. Permit me to add, you never need apologize for trouble you may give me when any service is in the power of, my dear Sir,

Your faithful & obed't serv't,

E. G. Lutwyche.

Captain Daniel Lyman to Edward Winslow.

Halifax, May 19, 1800.

Dear Winslow,— * * * I mentioned to Sir John all the parts of the letter you desired for which he is very thankful. * * He laments that Gen'l Carleton has been so sudden in giving his resignation*, he thinks with me that your conjectures are very probable that he is sorry for it himself. For my part I wish he had remained, for after having known him so many years, and knowing him to be a man of great integrity and justice, that it is not probable we shall get a better man.

The Duke asked me twice lately, what could be the reason that the General has asked to be recalled, and added that it could not be on his account, to which I bowed. He said it was probable it might be on ac-

*Lieut. Gov. Carleton had a misunderstanding with the Duke of Portland, secretary of state. His resignation was tendered and afterwards withdrawn. See Canadian Archives for 1895, at pp. 57, 58, 59.

count of Gen'l Burton being appointed to lower Canada; to this I could only say that I did not know. * * *

Mrs. L. is still very low in health* but we intend to set off for Windsor in the course of a week. The news from the States looks like Jefferson being chosen president, and probably then we may expect a rupture between that country and Great Britain. The accounts from Europe of the negotiations between France and the American envoys is said to be very unfavorable to us.

The Newfoundland Reg't have mutinied, and are to be brought to Halifax, the 66th regt. go there.

A general court martial is to set at Windsor the 16th of next month on Lt. Col. Robinson of the Royal Artillery, so General Bowyer tells me. One is now sitting here to try Lieut. Desbrisay of the Artillery for refusing to be drilled with a firelock by a sergeant of the Fusiliers.

I hope with you that a new blaze of prosperity will open to you after this dark cloud, which you have so long felt. No one of your many friends will rejoice more at this event than myself. My best wishes attend you. I shall hope to see you in a fortnight.

I am with great regard

Yours most truly,

D. Lyman.

P. S. Putnam has just wrote me that H. R. H. has been pleased to appoint Mr. Phair† to be Deputy Barrack Master with an increase of 2s. 6d. per day to his pay; of this event I wish him joy.

Mather Byles Jr. to Edward Winslow.

Cheltenham, 27th May, 1800.

I fear my dear Sir that my reputation as a correspondent will be very much on the decay before this reaches you, and to say the truth I am half ashamed at dating my first English letters to you six months from the time of my arrival. * * *

Col. Lutwyche showed me the letter to him which you mention, and I had a full conversation with him on the subject of your memorial to the Duke of Portland. I find what interest he has is wholly at the Secretary of State's office, and that he has never had any communication with the

*A provincial newspaper of this year contains the following obituary notice:—"Died on Sunday, the 28th September, 1800, at Fredericton, lamented by her friends, Statira, the wife of Capt. Daniel Lyman, aged 45 years.

†Andrew Phair, who had served as lieutenant and adjutant in Arnold's American Legion. He was postmaster at Fredericton, says Sabine. His son, William Barry Phair, was ensign in the King's New Brunswick Regiment, and afterwards was postmaster at Fredericton from 1825 until his death in 1853.

Treasury. It is from the latter that a Commission for the Receiver of Quit Rents would issue were one appointed for New Brunswick. * *

It seems his Grace is averse to the collection of the quit rents for two reasons—the smallness of the sum, and the discontents it might occasion. The former objection might in some measure be removed by making it a general regulation for British North America, and indeed it must take place generally if it take place at all, for it would never do to collect them in one province and exempt another; but the second objection is of a nature not to be removed by individual representations here however forcible they may appear. * * *

I regret very much that the Nova Scotia fleet had sailed before I got your last letter, as it prevented me from complying with your request in favor of my god daughter*, to whom I am indebted for her very kind letter of October last. Before I leave England I will endeavor to forward a small selection which may be of use to her and her sisters. My present intention is to pass the remainder of the year here and then, if I find my health sufficiently confirmed, return to my duty in Grenada, for as to any provision out of the West Indies I see no opening for it. I hope too, "for hope attends us still," to get strong enough to stand another tug with the climate for some years without quite sacrificing the whole of my liver, and if I can do this there is much in every point of view to invite me back again†. The present holiday is in the meantime highly grateful to me as it gives me an apportunity of enlarging my acquaintance with the world and rambling for a few months over a cultivated and luxurious country.

I hope by this time you have an additional regiment at New Brunswick, and that the establishment, made with so much expense at Fredericton, is prevented by it from going to decay. If we are to retain Canada the channel of communication with it must of course be cultivated, and I think in this country it is the point of light in which they will naturally view the question after an adequate protection is given to St. Johns, which has little to fear until the politics of America alter.

Mrs. Byles is well and begs the kindest acknowledgements for your remembrance of her; make an affectionate mention of us to every body at home, and believe me my dear Sir, with sincere attachment,

Your faithful

Mather Byles.

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*The reference is to Edward Winslow's daughter Hannah.

†Mather Byles returned to Grenada, but the climate proved too trying for him, and he died less than three years later.

Lieut. O. H. Clements to Major Murray, or Officer Commanding the King's N. B. Regt.

Sussex Vale, 31st May, 1800.

Sir,—On the evening of the 29th inst. Sergt. McFarling arrived at this place from Cape Chignecto, where he left Mr. Schwartz with his Party erecting the Telegraph and necessary buildings at that place. From Mr. Schwartz letter he expects that the officer commanding the Detachment has every necessary implement (such as glasses, axes, compasses, spades, pickaxes,) for forwarding the erection of the Telegraph from Martin's Head (the high land on this side of the Bay) to Sussex Vale, tho' at the same time don't appear to be aware of the difficulty there will be in transporting those things a Distance of 20 miles through a wild and woody country—for this is about the Distance from my quarter to Martin's Head. I shall endeavor to get a few axes at this place and send Sergt. McFarling with a party to commence clearing the gap that may be necessary on Martin's Head. A Glass of a very superior kind is necessary, without which you will not be able to see across the Bay at that place, the distance being seventeen miles.

* * * * * * *

I have the honor to be with respect,
Your very obed't serv't
O. H. Clements* Ens.
Commanding Sussex Party.

Dr. John Caleff to Major Hailes.

Saint Andrews, 23rd June, 1800.

Sir,—I wish to mention to you for the information of General Carleton, that there hath been upwards of Three Hundred persons inoculated with small-pox in this Town & neighborhood, within about five weeks past, and are all doing very well, except a Miss of five years, so refractory as to refuse medicine and even drink, and deceased the 7th day of eruption. Mr. Lindsay's† and three other families have been shut up by reason of their spouses being in circumstances not proper to receive the small-pox, one of the familys was inoculated 3 days ago, and expect to inoculate the rest on the morrow.

*Obadiah H. Clements was gazetted ensign in the King's New Brunswick Regiment in December, 1795. He was the eldest son of Captain Peter Clements of the King's American Regiment, and was born on the banks of the Hudson. In 1782 he entered his father's company as a volunteer and served through the war. The family settled in the parish of Douglas, York County. After the disbanding of the regiment in 1802, Ensign Clements went to the West Indies, where he died the next year of yellow fever.

†Ninian Lindsay was for some years a member of the house of assembly for the County of Charlotte.

The disorder among women, and babes at the Breast, hath been of the lymphatic kind, and of course very troublesome, the subjects had dieted for more than a month (which to me proves erroneous) and but few had any symptoms till the 13th day after inoculation, and as low a state as some persons had brought themselves I found it necessary to give more Physick than to those who had not dieted even a day.

The people of St. Stephens keep a constant guard against any persons going among them that may endanger their taking the Infection, as they say it would ruin their sawing and fishery, but mean to take it by and by, where are about 300 persons not having had the disorder. * * *

I pray you Sir to present my high respects to the General and hope to have the honor to do so personally ere His Excellency may leave the province, which Report says he certainly will do by and by.

I have the honor to be with the greatest esteem,

Sir, your most obedient & most humble serv't,

——— John Caleff*.

Edward Winslow to Sir John Wentworth.

Fredericton, 24th June, 1800.

Dear Sir,— * * * I enclose a paragraph of Mr. Knox's letter in which he suggests that there is a probability that the Boundary between us and the United States will soon be settled. For many reasons an adjustment of this interesting business would be desirable, but I acknowledge that my anxiety to see it concluded is increased by the consideration that the great object contemplated by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent will be thereby facilitated. It is I think impossible that the present negotiation can terminate in anything short of realizing and securing an unbroken and uninterrupted communication with Canada, which is so obviously essential to the safety and prosperity of these Provinces. But whether this takes place or not, it strikes me that the operation which has been commenced under His R. H's orders should not be suspended.

* * * The Commissioners who determined what river was the St. Croix truly intended by the Treaty of peace, could not proceed a step farther than the scource of that river; Indeed, by the additional article they were prevented even from ascertaining the Latitude & Longitude of the source. * * * Should the pending negotiation end differently from what Knox has suggested, and an exchange of property, Madawaska for Moose Island, &c, not be affected; then while we remain at amity with the United States they cannot forbid or prevent passage though a tract of country so situated; it would be directly against their interests &c. If a rupture takes place between us and the United

*See biographical note under date Nov. 30, 1784.

States we must have the road if we fight for it. So that let us anticipate either of these events and the expediency of the measure becomes evident. So fluctuating are American politics that we cannot reason upon them with any degree of safety. From present appearances we should suppose that the southern States are inclined to form such an alliance with France as must end in a quarrel with Great Britain. In which case the union will probably be divided and a connexion with the Eastern States will be more firmly cemented, for those States have every inducement to keep on good terms with Great Britain. But what I mean is that should a war take place with all the United States, Madawaska must share the fate of the rest of New Brunswick, for that district cannot be held by the Americans or any other power unless the whole province is conquered.

If the military posts are established agreeable to what I understand to be His Royal Highness' intention, they can be defended against any enemy that will ever approach 'em. Suppose the Americans were at variance with us and embittered by the effects of war, can we imagine that they would undertake to march an army from Penobscot to Madawaska merely for the purpose of attacking a fortress and destroying an inconsidable settlement, which they must abandon immediately, for the support of an army in such a situation would be impracticable.

The enterprising Arnold, with great and important objects in view, sacrificed a party of chosen Americans in a march less arduous perhaps than the one referred to. In short the apprehension of such an event is a bugbear. Viewing the subject in every light in which it is possible to place it, we discern the magnitude of the object while the obstacles which timid minds have imagined vanish before us.

In making these observations (which I dare say have all occurred to Your Excellency's own mind) I go on the presumption that no other route can be found except that which has been recently explored by Mr. Campbell.* I form this opinion not from local attachment but from well digested information.

I consider the project of a land communication from Nova Scotia with Canada by the way of the Bay of Chaleurs to be visionary and impracticable. If the road is pursued thro' the present settlements on this river the expence of the undertaking will be materially lessened. There is no doubt but that the Government here will make every exertion to compleat a road as far as the settlement extends, and that encouragement will be offered to settlers along the remaining part of it, which without a road cannot be kept open. This is a measure in which I trust all parties and descriptions of men will unite. * *

*The reference is to Dugald Campbell. See biographical note under date 22nd Augt., 1791.

S. Jarvis to Edward Winslow.

Post Office, Fredericton, July 10th, 1800.

Sir,—Enclosed I send you the postage account for the quarter ending the 24th June last for the public letters, belonging to His Excellency General Carleton, Major Brigade Hailes, and yourself, and I beg leave to observe that unless the postage is regularly paid at the end of each quarter I cannot defray the expences of my Office.

You will please to notice that I hold my commission as Post Master upon the express condition, that I do regularly transmit the amount of the postage of all letters, together with the ballance due to the General Post Office at the end of each quarter.

The Ballance due from my office, to the General Post Office for the quarter ending the 6th inst. amounts to upwards of Sixty pounds, and which I cannot pay, until I receive the money for the postages of the public letters delivered to the several departments in this district; besides which, I have already advanced to the Courier upwards of forty pounds of my own money in order to carry on the Service; another quarter is now due him, and it was with some difficulty that I could prevail on him to wait until he returned from the [Grand] Falls before I paid his demand, and should I fail to discharge his account on his return, I am apprehensive I shall find much difficulty in forwarding his Majesty's Mails.

I beg you will lay this matter before His Excellency General Carleton, who will, no doubt, give such directions as may be found necessary for my relief in this embarrassed situation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obed't hum. Servant

S. Jarvis,* Post Master.

Major Hailes to Edward Winslow.

Halifax, 13th July, 1800.

My dear Winslow,—I arrived here on Friday Evening from Windsor, and yesterday had a most gracious reception and audience from His Royal Highness. The sentences on the Brevet Lt. Colonel and Captain Clinch I suppose you will receive officially by this post, they are, as I supposed they would be, both acquitted. The Duke was pleased to say he hoped this would be the last time I should be troubled on such business, and that he thought the best method of putting an end to such troublesome litigation was to bring the parties to this province. Colonel Robinson & myself are to have the honor of dining with him (the Duke of Kent) to-morrow. To-day we dine at Brindley's, when we are to meet Sir John & Lady Went-

*See biographical note under date October 11, 1784.

worth. All your old friends make particular enquiries about you. The Commissary is directed to charter a vessel to take us all back from Windsor; and the Telegraph is to announce when there is one ready, and as there were several expected there from Saint John. I hope we shall get away sometime this week. If not I intend, if permitted, to return by the way of Annapolis, as the Bishop has given me a very pressing invitation to go to his house. * * The Duke asked me if Gen'l Carleton was going home to England, my answer was of course I did not know, nor do I find anything is known here respecting our Government, and as it has been now so long since anything has been said on the subject, I hope and trust it will all blow over. Your son Tom will, I hope, long before this reaches you, have got home. He sailed from Windsor, at which place he arrived the night before from Halifax, on Friday morning in company with Mr. Simondson. Pidgeon* is here and I think much better, he complains a good deal, & is under Doct. Halliburton's care. Numerous are the enquiries after you and Chipman. * * * If I had your talent I could describe a great deal, but as it is it must remain until we meet. As I have nothing to communicate to the General but what he will see by the orders, I shall not trouble him with a letter, but I beg that you will assure him I shall return to my duty as expeditiously as possible. To-morrow I intend paying a visit of business to the Secretary, who is a very polite man. Putnam tells me all the cash accounts of the Barrack Office for March are returned. He says the confusion (occasioned by Tom Coffin† having left this) in the settlement of the public accounts is not to be described, nor does he know or see how it is to be remedied, as the man acting for him is perfectly new in the business. * * *

Adieu, my best regards to Mrs. Winslow, your family and all friends about you. Tell William Hazen I have made particular enquiries and find both Pay Masters & Surgeons wear every part of the military dress as ordered, except the Gorget.

Most faithfully and affectionately,

Yours ever,

H. W. Hailes.

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*Rev. George Pidgeon, who is here referred to, was appointed rector of Fredericton on the death of Rev. Dr. Cooke in 1795. He was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1761, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin. He had a commission in the army, and at the close of the American Revolution came to Halifax, and at the instance of Bishop Inglis studied for the ministry. He married the youngest daughter of the bishop. Upon the death of the Rev. Dr. Byles he succeeded him as rector of Trinity church in St. John. He died May 6. 1818, aged 57 years, and is buried in the old grave yard in St. John. He was for several years in feeble health.

†Thomas Aston Coffin had been paymaster of army contingencies at Halifax while Edward Winslow was employed in a similar capacity at Fredericton. See the biographical note on Thos. A. Coffin under date 6th June, 1784.

Dugald Campbell to Edward Winslow.

Halifax, 14th July, 1800.

Dear Sir,—I had the honor of receiving your friendly communication of the 30th ultimo from the hands of His Excellency Sir John Wentworth, for which testimony of your kindness be pleased to accept my thankful acknowledgements.

The importance of the proposed military communication through New Brunswick to Canada seems to be universally felt and acknowledged, and a coincidence of opinion from a Gentlemen of such distinguished information and ability is to me very highly gratifying. I am very sorry to have to acquaint you however, that the idea seems (I hope only for the present) to be abandoned, as the breach formed by the projection of a part of the American territory in the best and perhaps the only practicable route for that purpose, appears to be an insuperable bar.

I have done everything in my power to demonstrate the practicability as well as the usefulness of the measure, and have succeeded to my own conviction at least. I should therefore have been happy to conduct the carrying of it into effect and pledge myself for its happy accomplishment, inasmuch as it was with me the design first originated here, or, at least, it was on my suggestion that it started into operation.

The approbation of my friends on this occasion is to me a great satisfaction, and of none greater than of yours, and in any situation in which I may be placed I assure you Sir that I will do everything in my power to merit your consideration and regard.

I am very respectfully, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient & most humble serv't,

D. Campbell.

Signal Station on Partridge Island.

St. John, 14th July, 1800.

Estimate of the expense of Erecting a Wooden Building for Six Men near the Signal Staff on Partridge Island, Size of the Building 14 feet by 16.

Carpenter's Work	£11. 5.0
Mason's Do.	0.15.0
Glazier's Do.	0. 3.0
Working Parties (laborers)	1. 0.0
	£13.3.0

Materials: Seventeen Hundred feet of Boards, Six Hundred feet of Scantling, One Thousand Shingles, Thirty Six lbs 20d. Nails, Fifteen lbs 6d. Do., One pair of Hinges & Hooks, Twelve Squares of Glass 8 by 10, One H'hd. of Lime, Two Loads of Sand, Half a lb. of Putty.

Amount of Materials, ... £12.6.6

Submitted by

W. Bartlet, Capt. Commanding R. Engineers.

Recommended

Thos. Carleton,

Lieut. General Commanding.

Approved. Edward

General & Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces serving in British North America.

[Note. Three weeks after the date of the above the Duke of Kent sailed for England and did not again return to Nova Scotia.]

Memo. of Captain W. Bartlet, Commanding Engineer.

July 19, 1800.

If the General [Carleton] wishes to know the distance of the different stations they are as follows:

From Partridge Island to the high ground near Cape Mispec, 4 miles. From the high ground near Cape Mispec to Cape Musquash, 12 1-2 miles. From Cape Musquash to point LePro, 13 miles. From Point LePro to the south end of the southern Wolf (the best situation upon them for a look out down the Bay), 17 miles.

The land at Point LePro is very low and on the Wolves too low for the distance.

Dr. John Caleff to Colonel Hailes.

Saint John, 24th July, 1800.

Sir,—Sometime back I did myself the honor to write a letter to you & enclosed a bottle containing a thread of pockmatter which if not made use of I can get some fresh matter in this City and will send it if wanted. and should have much pleasure in assisting any of your family or friends thro' the small-pox.

I have the satisfaction to mention, Sir, that upwards of 500 persons in the town of St. Andrews & its neighborhood have had the small-pox since May last in the natural way and by inoculation, and but three only may be said to have died with small-pox, and those were refractory children that would take no food other than what they chose, and no medicine

whatever; four others have died, but their deaths were after they had gotten over the small-pox. In this business I have had the assistance of Madam Pagan,* Colo. Wyer,† Henry Brown,‡ Esq'r, &c, who performed the operation both in their own family and that of some of their friends, but were thrown back in several cases where the Disorder ran high, which gave much trouble to a Physician, by their setting out ignorantly in treating the disease; several of their adult patients were incrusted as with a coat of nail, and when the crust fell off their appearance was like unto flea'd Rabbits, but recovered.

In obedience to His Excellency Lt. General Carleton's orders, I am returned to my post at this place, leaving my family at St. Andrews, as Mrs. Caleff hath been long confined with nervous complaints and female weaknesses, which of late put on an appearance of an ulcer in utero, which generally degenerate to a cancer, and my Daughter Susan for some time past hath an Hoemoptisis, and are both so weak as not to be able to bear a journey and no medical assistance (now) in the County of Charlotte.

His Excellency the Governor having afforded me so many indulgences that it would be an ill grace in me to ask a further favor; I wish to do the duty of my station faithfully and be as useful to mankind as my ability will admit the few remaining days of my Pilgrimage on earth. Yet you will my good Sir allow me to request you to devolve in your mind the state of my family and the importance of my service to the Garrison at this present, and should you think well of it, I will thank you to ask the General for further leave for me to reside at Saint Andrews, but if otherwise I bow before the General and humbly yield obedience.

I am Sir, with a high sense of all your goodness to me,
your most obedient and most humble servant,
John Caleff.

[Note: The surgeon of the King's N. B. Reg't at this time was Dr. Charles Earle. Dr. John Caleff was the surgeon of the Garrison at St. Johns, or surgeon of the General Hospital, New Brunswick. Dr. Caleff's wife and daughter grew worse, and about the end of October, 1800, the doctor by permission of Gen'l Carleton went to visit them.]

*Wife of Robert Pagan, Esq., who was a native of North Britain and during the Revolution lived at Penobscot. At the peace of 1783 he came to St. Andrews with his family, where he was for years a leading merchant and magistrate. He represented Charlotte County in the house of assembly from the formation of the province and for many years afterwards, and died at St. Andrews in 1821, aged 71 years, universally respected and deeply regretted.

†Thomas Wyer had been a customs officer at Falmouth (now Portland), in Maine. He was one of the founders of St. Andrews and the first sheriff of Charlotte County. He died in 1824, in the 80th year of his age. His son was Lieut. Col. Thomas Wyer, whose daughter married Rev. S. D. Lee Street, rector of Woodstock, N. B. For further particulars of the elder Thomas Wyer, see collections of N. B. Hist. Soc., Vol. I., pp. 363, 364.

‡Henry B. Brown was a man of good education and for many years registrar of deeds and wills for Charlotte county.

Thomas Wyer to Edward Winslow.

Saint Andrews, 13th August, 1800.

D'r Sir,—When lately at St. John I took the liberty to mention to Mr. Leonard the expectation I had from seniority of being appointed to the vacancy of one of the Justices of the Common Pleas for this county in the Room of the late Mr. Currey* I take the liberty from the friendship I trust you have for me, from our acquaintance in early life, to address you on the same subject.

Mr. Owen† and Mr. James Campbell, having lately left the Province on private affairs, it is not probable either of them will be thought of for the appointment. Your own feelings will easily excuse me for saying that my mortification will be very great if passing over these a Magistrate junior to me should be appointed over my head. My residence in the country ever since its formation, the active part I took in inducing and assisting the Loyalists from Penobscot to settle here and in obtaining Grants of land for them at Halifax, my holding a commission of the Peace since the year 1784; and I trust I may add that my Publick conduct ever since the commencement of this settlement I would fain hope will be a sufficient inducement to His Excellency not to mortify me by the appointment of any Person over my head; the anxiety I feel on this occasion has induced me thus to address you. I trust you will so far participate in my feelings as to excuse the liberty I have taken and to befriend me in Council on the occation.

I have wrote to this purpose to Mr. Leonard.

I have the honor to be with esteem, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble serv't,

Thos. Wyer.

William Robertson, Asst't Deputy Commissary and Storekeeper General, to Edward Winslow, Military Secretary, at Fredericton.

St. John, New Brunswick, 14th September, 1800.

Sir,—In compliance with your letter of the 7th instant, I have the honor to enclose an estimate of the expence of sundry materials required for the erecting of a Telegraph and a wooden building to contain six men

*John Curry came to America from Ireland and settled as a trader at Saco, Maine. He came to Passamaquoddy in 1770, was made a justice of the peace in 1774, and lived for a time at Campobello. See St. Croix Courier Hist. Series, No. XLIII. He carried on a trading and lumbering business, that was quite extensive in its day, at Digdeguash. He was loyal to the crown throughout the War of the Revolution. He had business transactions with Hazen, Simonds and White at St. John.

†David Owen of Campobello was at one time a representative for Charlotte County in the house of assembly; he was also an active magistrate. For full information concerning him and the Owen family see Dr. W. F. Ganong's article in Collections of the N. B. Hist. Soc., p. 217, &c.

at nine different Posts between this and Fredericton, as also for the expence of transporting provisions to the same.

Wm. Robertson.

General Carleton's Observations.

Feb. 10, 1802.

As regards the establishing of Telegraphic communication from St. John to Fredericton and on the sea coast at Cape Musquash, Point LePro, and on the southern Wolf, the orders of H. R. H. would have been undoubtedly a full justification to Gen'l Carleton for incurring the expence, and the General's duty and inclination would have prompted him to have paid implicit obedience to the commands of H. R. H., but on the present occasion the General was compelled to avail himself of that experience which he had acquired by a long residence here, and to take into consideration a number of local & peculiar circumstances which he presumed might not have been clearly pointed out to H. R. R. and which must have rendered useless and ineffectual any effort to carry on such a communication here. The Fogs in the Bay of Fundy during the principal part of the summer are so thick and impenetrable that objects cannot be discovered even at very small distances. The Telegraphic stations were necessarily so far apart as not to be visible from each other except in clear weather. Some of 'em were to be fixed on prominences in the Bay formed entirely of rocks. From these inhospitable spots it would have been almost impossible to prevent desertions, especially as the American vessels are constantly fishing in the Bay and might take them off with the utmost facility. An instance of the kind happened on the coast of Nova Scotia with a sergeant and party of the 66th Reg't in July, 1800, who never were recovered.

Nine stations were required between F'ton and St. John, most of these were taken on heights difficult of access and not cleared. It was therefore necessary not only to clear away places for erecting the buildings, but also to open views thro' forests, in some instances of considerable extent. These expences were not anticipated when the estimates were formed. But an objection more forcible than all the other remains to be mentioned. A hundred men (at least) would be required to attend such a chain of telegraphs as was contemplated, and as the General had no other Troops under his command but the New Brunswick Regiment, which then consisted of about 290 effective men, he could not have furnished the complement for the Telegraphs without abandoning some of the most important posts in the province, and changing the whole distribution of the troops.

Some of the stations too were taken on Ground belonging to individuals, who would have required compensation for the inconveniences which must have resulted to them from carrying on these services on ground

which had been secured to them by his Majesty's patent, and which in several instances had been cleared and cultivated with great labour and expence.

Henry Nase to Edward Winslow.

Westfield, 23rd October, 1800.

My dear Colonel,—In March, 1799, I memorialled His Excellency the Governor for some back Lots surveyed fifteen or sixteen years ago for some Negroes, which they have never settled—in front of which I possess a small lot of 100 acres directly opposite Col. Coffins. From the evacuated state of this settlement, I am under the necessity of abandoning the situation I have occupied for fourteen years past, and am building on the lot in front of this vacant Land. * * *

If you will have the goodness to undertake the business for me and procure a Grant I shall be forever obliged besides paying every expence it may be attended with. It is not without real concern that I give you this trouble, but it is of the utmost consequence that I should have a Grant before I proceed any further with my Buildings, as I am already considerably embarrassed and have a large family to support. The number of Lots applied for I think was seven, but if more could be obtained I should be very glad. I have four fine boys and have no other way of providing for them but learn them to work and make them farmers. I am sensible I take a great liberty, but I hope my circumstances and my situation will plead my excuse—be assured if it ever lies in my power I shall be as ready as I have ever been to execute your commands.

I remain with respect, my dear Colonel,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

Henry Nase.

Governor Fanning to Edward Winslow.

Prince Edward Island, 27th Oct., 1800.

My dear Sir,—I trust you will believe me sincere when I assure you I was made exceedingly happy by the receipt of your friendly and obliging letter by the return of Mr. Wentworth. The information you gave me respecting yourself and your numerous & amiable family was infinitely more interesting to my private feelings & friendly wishes than you can imagine. I should be exceedingly happy to have it in my power to pay you a visit and note the change which seventeen years had made in the families and persons of my friends in New Brunswick, as well as in the cultivation and improvement in the face of a country which I thought capable of great alterations, from the advantages of soil and situation on inland Rivers the

finest I had ever beheld; and my partiality in favor of its inhabitants redoubles my wishes to see it again.

I am well pleased to hear you cheerily philosophize on the want of money. I hope you and yours may never know the want of those comforts & enjoyments which are the only use and benefit of it. And with your happy disposition and abilities I trust you never will. * *

As Mr. Wentworth found himself superseded as Attorney General* on his return to this Island by the King's appointment of Mr. Macgowan, who had acted under my appointment since the dismissal of Mr. Aplin, he has taken it into his head to be displeased with me, and consequently has given me no information about any of our old friends in New Brunswick. Pray make amends by being more particular about yourself, family & friends in your next letter, & you will infinitely gratify and oblige, my dear Winslow,

Your truly sincere & affectionate Friend,

Edm'd Fanning.

Military Staff & Departments at Fredericton.

September 24, 1801.

His Excellency Thomas Carleton, Lieut. Gen'l Commanding.
Captain Harris Wm. Hailes,† Brigade Major,
Bealing S. Williams,‡ Clerk to Brigade Major,
Lieutenant Robert Hazen, Aide de Camp,
Col. Edward Winslow, Military Secretary,
Edward W. Miller,‖ Office Keeper to Military Secretary,
Captain Charles Wm. Rudyard, Commanding Royal Engineers,

*See Canadian Archives for 1895 under P. E. I., pp. 80, 81. Joseph Aplin, the previous attorney general, had his peculiarities of disposition and temper; he quarrelled violently with Lieut. Governor Fanning and his council. He resigned his seat in the council, and was dismissed from his position as attorney general, which he had held for ten years. Fanning desired to appoint Mr. Wentworth as his successor, but the Duke of Portland, secretary of state, decided that the vacancy should be filled by the appointment of Peter Magowan; Wentworth remonstrated without avail.

†Harris William Hailes married the oldest daughter of Colonel Stephen Miller, cousin of Col. Winslow. He had one son, Harris Hailes, who became a lieutenant colonel in the English army. In 1816-17 the elder Harris W. Hailes was administrator of government, with the title of president and commander in chief. At the time of Edward Winslow's absence from home in connection with the international boundary arbitration in 1796-98, and again when he went to England in 1804, Harris W. Hailes was most kind in his attentions to the Winslow family.

‡ Bealing Stephen Williams was born in Cornwall and came to Nova Scotia, a clerk in the navy, in 1779. He settled in Cumberland, where he taught school and was married, removing thence to Fredericton, where he passed the last 39 years of his life as a school master. He was an accomplished penman and an expert in arithmetic and the elementary mathematics. He died September 14, 1829, aged 75 years.

‖See note under date October 6th, 1798, in this book. Biographical notes respecting others mentioned in the above list will be found by turning to the index at the end of the book.

William King, Clerk to Officer Commanding Royal Engineers,
Andrew Rainsford, Asst. Deputy Barrack Master General,
Andrew Phair, Deputy Barrack Master,
Lieut. John Jenkins, Acting Fort Major,
John Atchison, Town Sergeant,
George Sproule, Storekeeper,
William Garden, Commissary.

Colonel Edward Winslow to Lieut. Thomas Winslow.

Fredericton, 15th October, 1801.

My dear Boy,—I have this minute opened your letter dated the 4th August, which your sagacious brother Ned observed "was rather before you had arrived at Halifax." This trifling mistake was however productive only of a little amusement to Mr. Clopper & Ned as the contents satisfied me that October was the month intended. The letter was doubly welcome from the communication it contained respecting Sir John. I however yet fear that another Governor is appointed for Nova Scotia. I have seen a letter from high authority to that effect. It is notwithstanding possible that some alteration might afterwards have taken place and that Gov. B.—* might be otherwise accomodated. Wherever Sir John goes my best wishes will follow him. I have been acquainted with him from infancy, and through a great variety of vicissitudes and changes—and I can say with Jack Hatchway (I believe it was), "A truer heart never broke a biscuit." I was much gratify'd by the Halifax paper, there were several articles in it which we had not seen before. The appointment of the Duke to the 1st Reg't must be an unpleasant circumstance to the gentlemen of his old corps, as they must of course have considered it a very high honor to be commanded by a Prince of the Blood. Indeed I supposed that his predilection for the 7th would have prevented his accepting another regiment, nor do I understand in what respect the 1st is preferable.

Our Lieut. Colonel, about whom you enquire, has given me a resting spell. I have not been favored with any of his communications for some time past. I presume General Carleton will soon receive some directions respecting him. We conjecture variously here relative to our military operations. Some are of opinion that the business will be accomodated so that General C. will yet retain the command. Others expect a Major General or Brigadier will be appointed to command in N. Brunswick, and that our original establishment of Troops will be compleated. This perhaps would be the most desirable event for the country, as it would secure

*Governor Bentick was spoken of at this time as likely to be appointed Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, Sir John Wentworth to be transferred to the West Indies. See Murdoch's History of Nova Scotia, Vol iii, p. 209.

to us the exertions of some man of vigour and activity, which we very much want. How such an event would effect me is rather problematical. If an officer comes here with whom I can serve with satisfaction to myself I shall continue* (if required) whether the Head Quarters be at St. John or Fredericton. But should a Gentleman come that I do not like, I'll beat a retreat to Kingsclear. A few months will determine all this. I am perfectly satisfied that if the relinquishment of the Civil Government of this province is the sine qua non upon which General Carleton is to obtain the military command he will refuse it.

We get on tolerably well in this solitude, the late addition to our house has contributed much to our comfort; indeed (to the credit of Lincoln & Barclay) it is a very compleat building—it will be finished in the course of next week.

Your friend "Joe Russell"† became such a nuisance as to bring down the revenge of the whole society with the Storekeeper General at their head—and what rendered the opposition too formidable to be withstood, the Storekeeper's lady with all the other ladies of a particular description, including many maidens, entered a solemn protest against him. They affirmed that his actions were shameful and indecent and that he was not fit to be seen either before or behind. It was therefore determined that he should be killed, and yesterday put an end to his existence.

"Paddy" is removed into the possession of a very good man named Hollowood who is to pay £6 when he is able. I was offered £5 by Sickles the shoemaker, but I really did not like to see him so frequently, as I must have done in that situation, and I knew he would be ill kept and worked hard.

Our corn crop turned out very well and York Lawrence is this day plowing the field where it grew quite home to the barn. The potatoes are prodigiously fine but will not answer your expectations in point of quantity. I've about 120 bushels in, and I think there's not above 50 more.

I hope your situation is an eligible one. Let me know who commands. Assure yourself my son that I will continue to make every possible exertion to forward your views, and I am satisfied that you will do nothing to thwart or embarrass my operations. I think of you continually and with extreme anxiety. Pray my boy continue your letters by every post: they afford us the highest possible pleasure. Pick up all the news you can and if anything transpires respecting this country let's have it. You know how eager we are for news in this retirement. Your mother joins me in the most anxious wishes for your welfare. Mrs. Miller, Clopper and all hands ask a place in my letter to the same purpose. Chock full. [The letter is closely written to the bottom of the page.] E. W.

*That is continue in the office of military secretary.
†Presumably a dog or horse.

New Canaan* Settlers to Edward Winslow.

January 16, 1802.

On January 16, 1802, Edward Winslow received a communication from settlers at this place conveying "10,000 thanks for former services" and asking him to submit their memorial and survey of their lots to the Governor and Council that the survey might be allowed to stand as it was then. The letter is signed by Seth Bryant, Daniel Keith, George Price, Gideon Corey, John Mathers, Henry Kitchen, Oswel Allward, Benjamin Allward, George Morison, Edmond Price, Michael Thorn, Wm. Humphrey, Richard Thorn, John Price, George Keith, John F. Price, John Humphrey and John Keith. The descendants of these settlers are numerous in the counties of Kings, Queens and Westmoreland, and in other parts of the province.

Alexander Taylor to Edward Winslow.

Miramichi, January 28, 1802.

Dear Sir,—Upon my first arrival at Miramichi the Indians were a great terror to the Inhabitants, there being but very few settlers here. * * * I was told by a brother-in-law and a sister that this Julian family had done a great deal for government. Had it not been for them and a family called Renews† the other Indians would have murdered every English settler that were then there. Observe, my sister and husband was here before me. I came here in 1784; they came, 1777.

I have also found this same disposition in this Indian family ever since my coming here. The papers they now have in custody will show their Grievance and I'm greatly of opinion his Excellency the Governor will cause justice to be done to them. I have, so far as I could prudently do, informed myself of the matter between them and Gilliee, and by all I can understand great injustice is meaned them by that man and his neighbors. Last year I sent a brother of mine to privately view the place in dispute, and he reported to me that they were molested and wronged by this man Gilliee aided by some others. * * * If you think proper to have his Excellency informed of it I do certainly think it would be a great charity because the very road to justice seems to be entangled against these

*Sir James Alexander, in his book, "L'Acadie," gives a short account of New Canaan as it was in 1844. He says it was settled about the beginning of the present century, and this agrees with the communication which appears above. A Mr. Ryder was at New Canaan as early as 1797. At the time of Sir James Alexander's visit the people had neither store, post office, doctor, minister or lawyer. They held prayer meetings regularly, however. It was a Baptist community, and Sir James Alexander was gravely informed by an old lady "there is no dancing or singing in this settlement."

†The Renous River is believed to have derived its name from this Indian family.

poor creatures, and I'm sure that's not his Excellency's will. I beg you'll fergive this liberty for I take God to witness I say nothing but for Charity's sake. * * * Alex. Taylor.*

[NOTE. Alexander Taylor's sister at Miramichi was Agnes Brown. They had a nephew named Alex. Henderson. At the election for the county of Northumberland held in March, 1791, Major Harris W. Hailes was elected in the room of William Davidson, deceased. Alex. Taylor and his relatives supported Major Hailes as did also Robichaud. Taylor, prior to the election, assured Edward Winslow that the generality of the people at the lower end of the river and the French settlers would vote for Hailes. Duncan Mackay, another supporter, wrote to Winslow, "I am made to "understand that some of the candidates or their agents are to bestow "some vituals and drink on their voters, and we design to have a little for "Major Hailes voters (if we can) which it's hoped may not be disagreeable to him or you."]

Ward Chipman to Edward Winslow.

St. John, 8 March, 1802.

My dear Winslow,—I have the pleasure to announce to you a most fortunate termination of the business about which I expressed so much anxiety in my last. It was discovered upon canvassing and investigating the subject, that the number thirteen as constituting a House has never been established by any standing order of the house or any other authority whatever; of course then any smaller number was sufficient for the purpose, and the members remaining might go on with the business. This made Coffin and some of the more violent ones almost frantic, they insisted upon the Speaker's taking the chair upon the bringing in bills for repealing the city charter; confirming the rights of fishery to Proprietors of the soil; a more equal representation of the several counties; increasing the revenue, etc. This alarmed the Speaker and he refused taking the chair for any other purpose than that of adjourning the house. They were then for proceeding to the choice of a new speaker and every thing was in confusion. This was on Wednesday. Peters† and Yeamans‡ I suppose were alarmed

*Alexander Taylor was a representative of the County of Northumberland in the house of assembly in 1802 and 1809.

†The reference is to James Peters, a native of New York. He was employed as one of the agents for settling the Loyalists on the River St. John in 1783. He took up his abode at Gagetown, and for years represented the County of Queens in the house of assembly; he was an active and useful member. He died at Gagetown, January 15th, 1820, aged 74 years. His sons achieved distinction. Charles Jeffrey Peters was for twenty years Attorney General of the Province. Another son, James, was a leading merchant. A third, Wm. Tyng, was a member of the bar and Clerk of the Legislative Council. A fourth, Benjamin Lester was Police Magistrate at St. John. A fifth, Harry, was Speaker of the House of Assembly.

‡John Yeamans was a Loyalist of Dutchess County, N. Y. He was a representative for Queens County in the first house of assembly, and was also presiding justice of the peace for the county. He died at his residence on Grand Lake in 1824, at the age of 89 years.

and frightened and they went off, so that on Thursday there were only 8 members left. The violent ones having become more moderate, the speaker consented to take the chair upon condition that no new business should be introduced, but merely what had been begun before the other members went away finished. Accordingly they received a message from the Council requesting a conference upon the revenue and appropriation bill, which was acceded to, a committee appointed, who reported that the Council had no objection to any part of it but some words of surplusage respecting the clerk—that if the words Samuel Denny Street, Esq'r,* were struck out, leaving the sum payable to the clerk of the house as on former occasions, they were ready to concur. This the house consented to and the bill was returned and passed in Council. Some other bills before the Council were sent down with amendments which were agreed to, and on Friday the bills received the Governors assent and the two houses were dismissed very graciously in high harmony among all the branches, and thus have "the wicked been taken in their own snare."

The governor is relieved from an immense weight of anxiety, the seditious party are mortified and have rendered themselves contemptible, the Council have preserved their dignity and independence, and the Province is saved from disgrace, and if there is one spark of public spirit in their constituents not one of these Deserters would ever be chosen again.

A warrant was immediately made out in favor of Dugald Campbell for the clerk's pay &c., which he offered to Street with an assignment upon it; who stoutly declared he would never receive a farthing; but upon this subject I think the little Gentleman's stomach will come to. Mr. Hazen has obtained his license of occupation between high and low water mark.†

Seven new magistrates appointed for the City and County of St. John —Robert Parker, Adino Paddock, Colin Campbell, John Black, James Codner, James White Junior and John Brundage, so that upon the whole the session has terminated most fortunately and gloriously and I hope will be productive of much good.

I am very anxious to hear how you get on. * * * shall keep this letter open till the mail for Halifax closes to add anything that may occur that I can think Hailes or yourself may wish to know.

&c. &c. &c. W. Chipman.

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*See biographical note under date May 9, 1784.

†This license of occupation was issued by the governor and council in February 25, 1802. It granted to the owners of the soil along the Portland Shore (who were originally James Simonds, James White and Wm. Hazen) the right to possess and occupy the shore from high to low water mark. Under this license they had a monopoly of the wiers and fishing privileges along the shore. This right they claimed to have been theirs from the date of their grant in 1765. However, Chief Justice Ludlow and other eminent legal gentlemen deemed the license of occupation to be "ultra vires," and soon after there began a prolonged controversy, with frequent suits at law, between the citizens of St. John and the old Portland grantees. See article on the "Fishery Quarrel" in the New Brunswick Magazine for August, 1899.

Sir John Wentworth to Edward Winslow.

Halifax, 17th June, 1802.

My dear Sir,—I fully intended to have wrote you a longer letter in return for your late truly obliging letters, but the Packet is dispatching for England and another for N. York with many passengers, who are some how or other, all of them connected with me; and Captain Foy departs in the stage tomorrow, after too short a stay with us, since his arrival from England. Indeed his amiable manners are so interesting, that we should at any time regret his leaving us. You will all be delighted with him, and I anticipate with great satisfaction the happiness his arrival must afford at Government House.

The business of my removal to the West Indies has subsided intirely. It is strange that I did not rejoice at an arrangement so lucrative. We do not hear of any definite measures for the peace establishment. The N. S. Reg't is not mentioned among the annihilations.

Inclosed is a letter from your Son, who is well. * * * I trust he will make a good man and good officer. Lady Wentworth is quite his Champion and my son is not less interested for his countryman.

We do not hear anything about the instructions for granting lands. It is late in the evening. Adieu. Be assured I am

Your sincere & affect. friend,

J. Wentworth.

Edward Winslow to Lieut. Thomas Winslow.

Kingsclear, June 20th, 1802.

I yesterday finished and sealed up a very lengthy letter to you my dear Boy in continuation of the remarks made in my last. * * * I remain extremely ill and until yesterday I have not attempted to stand alone for some weeks. It was the source of much mortification to me that I was unable to stir during all the time that Gen'l Bowyer was in N. Brunswick. He had the goodness to call on me, which was some comfort to me: 'tis said he was much pleased with this part of the country notwithstanding the continued efforts of one of his attendants to prejudice him against it. * * *

I have letters from Captain Lyman; he says he saw Murray last January, and that he was to pass for Lieut. the next week and that he advanced him money to pay the fees. I fear he is not made. For God's sake my Boy keep yourself free of debt, so that whenever the disbandment of the Provincial corps takes place you may not be exposed to embarrassment and mortification. In your present retired situation I should think you could not be exposed to much expence. Let me entreat you also as a father and a friend to be cautious in chusing your companions and friends. It would

give me infinite pain to hear of any censure upon you just as the scenes before you appear to be changing. Everything I saw and everything I heard at Halifax delighted me highly. Continue my good fellow to deserve the esteem of men of men of honor and men of sense. Visit as often as you can at the Chief Justices, Mr. Brenton's &c., and omit no opportunity of paying the most respectful attention to Sir John and Lady Wentworth. By the way I have experienced some anxiety about a long letter and a view of Fredericton which I sent his Excellency. I don't yet know whether he ever received them. 'Tis a bargain between us that he is not to answer all my letters but I wish you would enquire whether this particular one ever came to his hands. The winding up of the brilliant Col. Pollard is not much to his credit. I am not personally acquainted with Phoebe Moody but I feel extremely distressed for her. * * *

Mr. Wanton is obliged to return to this port again to the great mortification of his powerful dame. They'll not allow him to make any exchange or negotiate any transfer or sale of his collectorship.

When you meet any of my old friends Mr. Brinley, Hartshorne, Taylor, &c, &c., remember me affectionately to them.

Your Mama, Pen, Ned, Went, Hannah, Sarah Ann, Eliza, Chris, & Cat, all bawl out together from the breakfast table, "Give my love to Tom." Take it in a lump and accept a large allowance of the same commodity from

Your affectionate Father,

Ed. Winslow.

Charles J. Peters to Edward Winslow.

Saint John, 26th June, 1802.

Dear Sir,—I this day received your kind favor with the enclosures and shall make it my particular care to pay all attention to Mr. Bedell's* case. Independent of my personal regard for him, your interesting yourself for him would be a paramount consideration. I have received many civilities on my passing and stay at his house, both from Mr. Bedell and his wife and I feel myself extremely happy that I shall have it in my power

*John Bedell was born Dec. 9, 1755, at Richmond, on Staten Island. During the Revolution he was private secretary to Colonel Christopher Billopp, the magnate of the island. He came to New Brunswick in 1783, and was engaged with his brother, Paul Bedell, in the survey of Parr Town and other grants of land for the Loyalists. He married a niece of the Rev. Frederick Dibblee, and settled in Woodstock in 1788 at Bedell's Cove. For more than forty years he was the leading parish magistrate. He was the first judge of the court of common pleas and registrar of deeds and wills for the County of Carleton, also commissioner of roads, town clerk, overseer of the poor, trustee of schools, church warden, &c. He died in 1838, aged 83 years, leaving a family of seven sons and three daughters. Three of his sons, John, Walter and Augustus, died within a fortnight of each other of pneumonia, and the event caused a sensation at Woodstock.

to render them any service. The complexion of the case, as I draw it from your letter and his relation of it, is one in which not only himself but the whole community are interested. The hardened ruffian must be a villain of the most dangerous stamp. There is no jury in the country but must say that if Mr. Bedell shall get every farthing which it may be in the power of the villain to pay, it will be but a nominal consideration for the injury he has sustained. I have communicated my opinion to Mr. Bedell and shall take immediate steps to obtain all possible redress.

I am sorry to hear you have been so severely attacked by your enemy the gout. However from your beginning again to handle the pen I conclude he is fast making his retreat. Please to give my best respects to Mrs. Winslow and family and believe me &c. &c. &c.

Charles J. Peters.*

[Note. The minutes of the York County sessions of the Peace under date June 10, 1802, show that Peter Clark of Woodstock, living near John Bedell on what is now the Peabody property, was indicted for assaulting and beating Margaret Bedell, Robert George Roberts and John Bedell. He was found guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of £40 and bound over to keep the peace for two years in the sum of £100 with two sureties for £50 each. The letter of Mr. Peters doubtless is in connection with this affair. W. O. R.]

Letter of Edward Winslow to the Royal Gazette.

[July, 1802.]

It is an observation made by a late traveller;—"That the people of America have a strange propensity to change their situations." He says,—"It is not an uncommon thing to see families, who have encountered and overcome all the obstacles which naturally arise in forming new settlements, and are just beginning to realize the comforts and enjoy the sweets of their own labour, consenting to abandon their possessions, and engaging anew in the same scenes of difficulty and distress."—Had that judicious writer passed through the Province of New Brunswick, he would have seen instances of this disposition which might have excited a greater degree of astonishment than any which he could possibly have met with in the back parts of the United States. * * * It is an established fact that the Province of New Brunswick has been principally settled by an order of men who call themselves Loyalists—men who fought in the service of the King during a long war, and who, at the unfortunate termination of it, made an election to plunge into a wilderness with their wives and children rather than submit to the humiliating and degrading

*Hon. Charles Jeffrey Peters, son of James Peters of Gagetown, N. B., was born in 1772 and came to the province with the Loyalists. He was attorney general in 1828, and held the office until his death in 1848.

necessity of soliciting mercy from those whom they were in the habit of considering rebels.

Actuated by the same laudable and manly spirit they persevered, and they combated difficulties, fatigues and toils which, in a bad cause, they would have sunk under. Here they soon obtained a constitution or government similar (so far as was practicable) to the British. Lands were assigned to them, and cherished by a temporary bounty from a benevolent Sovereign they went to work with a degree of alacrity which was never exceeded. Huts were erected which at first were hardly sufficient to shelter their families, and little holes were cut in the forest. A few potatoes and a scanty crop of rye were the only rewards for the immense labor of the first and second years. During the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, although the prospects brightened a little, the difficulties were great and many discouraging circumstances occurrred; but under all this pressure of care and perplexity the voice of murmur could scarcely be heard among them.

At the expiration of fifteen or sixteen years the scenes are materially changed. Enter the habitations of the Farmers in almost every part of the Province now and, with very few exceptions, you'll find them tight, warm and comfortable, you'll see the man and woman surrounded by a flock of children—robust, hearty and useful, clad in homespun, feeding upon their own mutton, with bread, butter and cheese in abundance. In many instances you may discover not only the comforts of life, but luxuries procured by their over-plus produce, which never fails to find an easy and sure market,— or by their winter exertons in masting, getting timber, wood, &c, for which they receive the most liberal wages. Their barns and out-houses contain a stock of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, &c, of more value than their ancestors in [New] Jersey or New England ever possessed for three generations before they were born. Enquire among 'em for a Grievance and they'll not be able to point out one :—

Are you oppressed with taxes ? No.

Does anybody interrupt you in matters of conscience ? No.

Do the laws afford you sufficient protection ? Why yes.

This is the unexaggerated state of the Province now, and this too at a time when one half the countries in the world have been ruined by a calamitous war.

Notwithstanding all which, among the very people I have described, a few giddy, eccentric, and discontented characters have appeared who, forgetting all the favors which they received from our government, have made a voluntary sacrifice of their former honorable principles and professions, have sold the lands that were granted them, and meanly skulked into the United States. There they have made their submission; there they have become literally "hewers of wood and drawers of water"; and

as an act of grace are permitted to eat, drink and vegetate. But in place of being buoyed up under affliction by the reflection of having done their duty as honest men and faithful subjects, they are compelled to consider the most meritorious actions of their lives as the most atrocious offences which they ever committed.

These men and their leaders will furnish subject matter for a future essay. I shall therefore quit 'em for the present and pass on to another class, who are not quite so culpable, but who appear to be influenced by the same extraordinary caprice — I mean those who have lately removed with their families to other parts of the King's dominions, particularly to Niagara. In comparing the two countries I declare that I have no intention of casting a reflection upon the Province of Upper Canada. I have a high respect for the government there, a good opinion of the country, and sincerely wish it prosperity. The final determination of a few changeable people with respect to the place of their residence is a matter of no importance either to them or to us, and the remarks which I shall make will perhaps apply with equal force to those who would wantonly and inconsiderately leave that Province and come to this. The principal object I have in view is to enquire whether there is any sufficient temptation offered to induce a Farmer, who has conquered the great difficulties of making an establishment here, to disturb the peace of his family and to undertake the arduous task of removing to a place so difficult to approach and so remote. It is obvious that there is no essential difference between the constitutions and the laws of the two Provinces. Allow that in Canada the climate is more mild, the winters not so long, the land if you please easier cleared, and the crops (particularly of wheat) more abundant. Possibly these considerations might have afforded good reasons for an original preference, but let us put against these advantages the acknowledged unhealthiness of the climate, the impossibility of selling that part of their produce which they cannot consume, the immense prices of many of the necessaries of life and the total want of winter employment. Would any man in his senses readily barter sound health for fevers, agues and debility ? Would he relinquish a Farm, cleared with his own hands, which supplies him with everything he wants and something to spare, for a redundance of wheat, which he can't sell and a surplusage of Pork which he can't find salt to save ?

Now let us throw into the scale a small proportion of the troubles which must be encountered in the course of such a removal. I hate misery so cordially that I can hardly bear to draw a picture of it, but in the present case I can't help it. Mark then the progress.

One of these adventurers who has arrived at Niagara, and finds himself a little in a scrape—on the principle of the old song of "Welcome,

welcome, brother debtor"—sits down and writes a letter to his Cousin B—— in New Brunswick in which he courts him to come to the same place, and amuses him with a ridiculous and romantic tale of produce without labour, spontaneous grain, and wild hogs. B—— reads this letter to his wife Martha just as they are going to bed — both of them dream that they are transported to the Elysian fields where they have nothing to do but to gaze on the beauties of the scene — to open their mouths and swallow the delicious things that are cut and dryed for them. In the morning they compare notes, and they are astonished at the similitude of their delightful visions. From this moment the whole matter is settled. Time begins to hang heavily. Labor becomes more severe. Even the winters grow longer in imagination—nothing now is heard but,—

"Let us move — pray let us go,
Oh Niagara ; Niagara oh !"

Without much ceremony the place is offered for sale—to the credit of the country be it written—a purchaser instantly appears, and the bargain is concluded. Now comes the trying scene. The new proprietor calls to take possession. Those who bought the cattle apply for them ; one drives off a favorite cow, another the oxen, a third takes the mare and colt. Even the beasts as they face to the right about seem to reproach their former owner for this unnatural and wanton separation. The plough and harrow are transferred to other hands, the articles of furniture, collected with care, are scattered and sold for less than half their value. B—— and his wife, followed by their train of children, walk slowly from the habitation where till lately they were content and happy and seek a temporary shelter among the neighbors. In a few days you find them at the first place of embarkation, waiting for a vessel or a wind — exposed to heavy expences and many inconveniences. If you follow them to St. John, you will see them for days together loitering in the streets, the man and woman beginning to be dejected, the children in their best clothes staring about eating cookies, the money going in all directions. At length an opportunity offers for New York; they are cram'd on board a vessel, and in a few hours are tumbling upon the ocean, seasick and completely wretched. After a long passage they arrive in that great city, where in a few days young Joshua is seized with the yellow-fever and dies—others of the family are sick, their pockets are picked by cruel extortioners. And thus oppressed with grief and almost borne down by the weight of their misfortunes the unfortunate parents with their surviving children are compelled to set off upon their tedious journey.

God forbid that I should attend them a single step further or that I should bear witness to that variety of distress which they must neces-

sarily experience. I had rather bring them at once to "the land of promise" with the miserable remnant of their hard earned property. * * * Let us suppose that every obstacle is removed and that they are put in possession of a tract of land; their stock of cash exhausted, every member of the family enfeebled by that most disheartening of all disorders the fever and ague, and that they begin to realize that they have the same serious duties to perform which they have been accustomed to in New Brunswick; that houses cannot be built without hands, and that crops are not produced without labor. This is the time to ask the solemn and important question, "What have we gained by all these sacrifices, sufferings and distress ?"

Here I must leave them to settle the account. In the mean time I call upon speculative readers of all denominations, between the two great extremes of Philosophers and Fools, inclusive, to account for that passion or propensity, or whatever else you may call it, which causes some of the children of men thus voluntarily to surrender the peace, comfort and happiness of themselves and their families.

Tammany.*

Isaiah and Moses Shaw to Edward Winslow.

Maguagudavick, 23rd July, 1802.

Sir,—Your kind letter of the 22nd ulto. we had the pleasure of receiving some little time back, and we want words to express our gratitude and thanks to you for the polite and friendly interest you are pleased to take in promoting our undertaking in this quarter, which from various unexpected circumstances proves to be more expensive and arduous than we at first had an idea of. However we are happy to state that now our difficulties are mostly surmounted and we have a well grounded hope that our enterprise will be productive of great publick utility as well as advantageous to ourselves.

We have erected two complete double saw mills which, if no accident happens to them, will saw each season upwards of 2,000,000 feet of boards. You may reasonably suppose, Sir, that the manufacturing of so much lumber each year will afford employment for a great number of men and oxen, and will induce a number more settlers to come here. It will also increase the value of landed property in this quarter, as has been already experienced here, and likewise will be the means of procuring subsistence to a number of needy families in this and the adjacent settlements.

*It is not quite certain that Edward Winslow wrote this letter, and that follows in these pages under the same nom de plume, but the internal evidence is so strong that there can be little doubt that he was the writer. See in this connection Winslow's letter to Sir John Wentworth of March, 1803.

We are happy to learn that the restriction laid upon Grants is likely to be withdrawn soon. We beg leave however to mention that the season for sawing is now so far advanced (and we have several lumber engagements to fill) that it would be attended with great disadvantage and loss to our interest for either of us to go to Fredericton at present. It would therefore greatly add to our catalogue of obligations if you would have the goodness to defer bringing our application for Land forward in Council till next winter, at which time one of us will attend with the statement you require.

We have a further reason for wishing to delay a discussion till the time above mentioned which is that in all probability our friend and neighbor, Colonel Mackay, will have occasion to be present then on publick service, who from his knowledge of our character as well as our operations and works in this settlement will be able to satisfy His Excellency the Governor and the Council with respect to any questions they may please to put to him on the subject of our claim &c. He will also, we trust, aided by your friendly offices, be able to remove from the minds of that Honorable body any unfavorable impressions which may have been made by means of the false and truly illiberal insinuations of some envious and secret enemies. Being conscious, however, that we never gave the smallest cause to any person to act thus ungenerously towards us, we consider our calumniators as more objects of pity than of resentment. We are infinitely obliged to you, Sir, for the high opinion you are pleased to entertain of us, and it will be our particular and constant study to merit a continuance of it. Pardon the prolixity of this scrawl.

We are with sentiments of profound respect and esteem, Sir,

Your much obliged & faithful humble servants,

Isaiah & Moses Shaw.

Note. On June 21, 1823, Moses Shaw advertised for sale:

"A new double saw mill, house and land, &c, &c, at New River emptying into Mace's Bay. Also a double saw mill 4 years old on Lepreaux River. On this river [Lepreaux] there are 430 acres of land on both sides which extend up one and a half miles, a very pleasant situation. Also a stream emptying into said bay to the east side of the above, a very handsome place for setting a single saw mill and quite contiguous to a fine situation for ship building. Also two fertile islands near the above at which places vessels can load close to the mills.

WANTED—A partner to help on with the mills at the Restook and Grand Falls. Having made application to several enterprising characters on this subject, the subscriber is determined to accept of any person God sees fit to send with about £500 in goods and cash.

As the gear is made and the frame out for one double mill she can be built and ready to cut by 1st September and can square 1,000 Tons timber and cut 200,000 Deals which may be brought to market by the fall rains. All is stopt for want of means.

When viewing these situations there is no man of erudition but what will be highly pleased, as they are the best stands for mills in all this part of America.

Whatever is done must be done soon."

Moses Shaw.

Alexander Taylor to Edward Winslow.

Burnside, Miramichi, Aug't 28th, 1802.

My worthy Sir,—This poor boy, my son Patrick, comes to your Quarter in quest of that small parcel of Land & Marsh you have formerly heard of, which I believe may be the last effort he may make. It's too tedious to narrate here the trouble he hath mett with concerning it; however, if you'll only wance more have the goodness to hear his story and look at his papers you'll perceive how he hath been dealt with. * * Now Sir I shall say no more on that score but leaves my Son to God & your protections.

Pray Sir, what will you advise about our next Election? My son will if you please Inform you on our situation. * * *

I have the honor to be with my blessing to you, your Lady & family, my dear & worthy Sir,

Your most obed't humble serv't,

Alex. Taylor.

Hon'ble Col. Edw'd Winslow.

Letter of Edward Winslow to the Royal Gazette.

[September, 1802.]

In a former letter I expressed my intention to take further notice of those men whose example, in my opinion, had some influence in causing the removal of a few simple people from this Province to the United States. The persons to whom I particularly allude are officers of the Half-pay list, who came to this country with the Provincial troops, and soon afterwards abandoned it. I shall not controvert the right of man to remove from one country to another as interest, ambition or fancy may dictate. * * * I mean only to relate a number of facts for the purpose of wiping off any unfavorable impressions which may have been made with respect to that country, where it has pleased Almighty God to place me, and which with his blessing I trust will soon become prosperous and happy. Possibly in so doing I may appear to bear hard upon some individuals. I can only say that I have no personal enmity towards them, but I consider it necessary for my present purpose to give a concise account of those persons, who by leaving the Province of New Brunswick at a critical period, afforded a triumph to our enemies and set an example injurious to our interests. * * *

This task I shall perform in my own way. I aim not at elegance. I write to be understood.

I presume I should give just cause of offence to any gentleman who engaged in the military service of the King during the American rebellion, if I did not at once allow him to have been governed by principles of loyalty and honor. The dispute with Great Britain was whether the colonies should be independent or not. The war was against the British Crown and the rights of Parliament — not against us. When honorable rank and liberal pay was bestowed on these gentlemen, they must on their part have stipulated to vindicate the cause of their lawful sovereign, and to support the principles of the British constitution.

Either they meant this or they meant nothing. At the close of the war the Provincial officers were placed in a situation of peculiar embarrassment, and they made a manly representation of their circumstances to the then commander in chief, the venerable Lord Dorchester, by whom it was transmitted to his Majesty. In the memorable paper then presented, among other sentences of great energy, was one to the following effect: "The animosities are so heightened by the blood which has been spilt in the controversy that it will be impossible for us to return to our former homes." This consideration undoubtedly operated upon the benevolent mind of the Father of his People and upon the magnanimous British nation, when the half-pay for life was indiscriminately granted.

A great proportion of those officers came to this Province, took up their lands, and instantly engaged in the arduous duties of organizing a government. To their unremitted exertions in the various capacities of Legislators, Magistrates, &c, it is principally owing that the tranquility of this Province has been preserved through all the confusion which modern philosophy has produced. * * *

I now reluctantly descend to those who (apparently) came here upon speculation. Some of 'em were "heroes of the first water." Othello like, they told of "disastrous chances," "hair breadth 'scapes," and "battles hardly fought," and they discovered a wonderful degree of enthusiasm in all their operations; but as soon as they had secured to themselves every benefit which could possibly result from such a situation, they commenced their negotiations for leave to visit their friends in the States. After a variety of difficulties they obtained it; two or three of 'em, whose accommodating nerves qualify'd 'em for any situation, and whose allegiance, like their epaulets was made to rig and unrig, set off to reconnoitre.

At first, says an accurate informer, they were not very kindly received, nor were they admitted among the better sort of folks, though after they had remained some time in obscurity, they were allowed to go into company with elderly ladies at their evening parties. Thus far, and I verily believe no farther, did they advance on their first visit.

By the persevering efforts of their importunate solicitors, who did not fail to represent their kinsmen as deluded men who had never bloodied their fingers, which in some instances I suspect was very true, they were indulged to make a second visit. A bold push was then made and the interests of all the families were united and exerted.

Suffice it to say that after a series of solicitations, for the result of which they were waiting in continual agitation, they were favored with licence to become citizens, and we now find them exercising their various callings of hucksters, grocers, auctioneers, &c. What became of their pride or their loyalty during these negotiations it is not for me to inquire. I shall only add at present that they yet remain in the enjoyment of their half pay and that the inhabitants of our mother country have, through a war of infinite expence, borne tax after tax to supply the fund out of which these trading subjects of Thomas Jefferson have received their allowances.

Nay my brethren ! when lately at the call of your country your honest hearts were beating quick with loyalty; when you were curtailing yourselves and your families of some of your rational enjoyments, and were pressing forward to contribute your mite towards relieving the national burden; it was to replenish that stock a part of which has been thus appropriated*.

Presumptious as it may appear for an obscure man in an obscure corner to make remarks upon the application of the public monies of the nation, I am not ashamed to avow that such reflections have arisen in my mind, and I think they will intrude themselves upon the mind of every man who has the dignity of the sovereign and the honor of the Government fairly at heart.

The defection of these officers, I say, had a tendency to weaken that principle of duty which ought to exist in the breast of every genuine loyalist and every faithful soldier of the King.

Shall I be told in answer to this, in the common mercantile cant of the times, that every man will go to that place where he can make most money ? Let it be observed that my remarks do not apply to these gentlemen in their "trading capacities." They are addressed to them as military gentlemen, as men who voluntarily entered into the service of the Sovereign of Great Britain, who received honorable marks of his favor such as rank, pay, &c, and who are still enjoying his bounty.

If these considerations produce no remorse for having alienated themselves from his dominions—I can only say that in my opinion the country which has adopted them will have but little reason to boast of the acquisition, and that which they have left will never lament their departure.

Tammany.

*The reference s to the generous sums subscribed by the Half-pay officers and other inhabitants of the Province to the fund for the Nation Defence towards which their contribution was equivelent to about twelve thousand dollars.

Jonathan Sewell, Jr., to Edward Winslow.

Quebec, 12th October, 1802.

My dear Sir,—Capt. Foy* returns tomorrow, which enables me to return you my best thanks for your letter and the pamphlets which I received from him.

I am sorry to find that you are still tormented in your Province with so poor a faction as that with which you have had constantly to contend since its first establishment. An honorable opposition is respectable, but I fear that your opposition is neither one nor the other.

We have endeavored to be as civil to Capt. Foy and Mrs. Carleton as their short stay would permit, but many friends have not been able to pay them the attention which they wished. The Governor was on their arrival, and during a part of their stay, absent at Montreal. Our excellent and mutual friend T. A. Coffin was also absent during the whole time nearly. The busy season of the year has also contributed, but upon the whole they are not suffered to depart without many marks of friendship to themselves and attachment to the Carleton family, for which Quebec will for many years to come I doubt not be distinguished. * * *

With my best compliments to your family & to all friends I am, my dear Sir,

Most sincerely & affectionately yours,

J. Sewell.

Edward Winslow to Amos Botsford.

Kingsclear, 16th October, 1802.

Dear Sir,—Letters have been recently received from our late Agent† and other Persons of distinction in England in which they express great concern that at a time when emigrations are taking place from Europe to Nova Scotia, to the Canadas, the West Indies. &c, it is not in their power to give such an account of the Province of New Brunswick as might induce a proportion of those emigrants to become settlers there. They therefore request that we would furnish them with information respecting the extent, population, cultivation, principal places, fortresses, harbours, trade, revenues, &c; with some remarks on the use that this province is of to the Empire, and the advantages that might be derived from its possession; Also some account of its Government, its expences and the state of

*Captain N. Foy was private secretary and aide-de-camp to Lieut. Gov. Carleton, and accompanied the latter to England when he left the province in 1803. Lt. Gov. Carleton married in April, 1783, Hannah, widow of Capt. Edward Foy of the Royal Artillery. She was a daughter of John Van Horne of Somerset, New Jersey. Captain Foy was her son by her first husband. He and General Coffin fought a duel. See letter under date Aug't 15th, 1803.

†The reference is to Brook Watson, who was agent for the province in England from 1786 to 1795.

society, and of such other matters as might be interesting. They add that if such information can be obtained they will make the best possible use of it.

An anxious desire to effect an object which I conceive to be of great importance to the province has induced me to undertake the task of collecting and digesting such information as our friends have required. I will therefore make no apology for requesting that you will take the trouble to furnish me with such a statement for the County of Westmoreland as will enable me to insert it in a general estimate which I am preparing, and it will afford me the most particular satisfaction to receive from your pen such observations as may occur to you upon any of the general subjects referred to especially the use the province might be of to the empire.

I enclose a form, &c,

E. Winslow.

Edward Winslow to David Owen, Esq.

Kingsclear, October 18th, 1802

Sir,—Several letters have lately been received from England, some of 'em from gentlemen of distinction, in which we in this country have been justly censured for not having furnished our friends with such information as would enable them to give a favorable account of the province; they observe "that at a time like the present when emigrations are taking place to almost every other country, such information could not fail of being useful." An extract of one of those letters I now take the liberty of inclosing.

Impelled by an anxious desire to serve the province to the utmost extent of my abilities I have undertaken to make a collection of facts and to transmit them. To enable me to do this with any degree of accuracy I am under a necessity of soliciting the assistance of gentlemen of judgment and abilities in different parts of the province, who are acquainted with all the local peculiarities of the places where they reside. A consideration that the islands of Passamaquoddy Bay and the adjacent coasts form a most interesting part of New Brunswick, and that you have a perfect knowledge of them, has induced me to request that you will evince their importance, and that you will extend your observations to some of the general subjects mentioned in the extract, particularly what relates to the use which this province might be of to the empire.

The "Form" has columns ruled for a return from the several Counties under the following heads:—Towns; Harbors: Fortresses; Extent; Trade; Population (Men, Women, children over 10, children under 10, slaves, Total); State of Cultivation; Remarks, particularly on lands now vacant and the advantages which they possess. [Letter unsigned.]

Alex. Taylor to Edward Winslow.

Miramichi, Oct'r 25th, 1802.

My Honb'le and good friend,

Our election commenced the 20th current & ended the 21st. Jas Fraser Esq'r one of our former members & me had the honor to be elected by a considerable majority. Mr. Lee was put up by our Coroner but was far inferior in votes. * * * * I did not omit at the opening of the Poll to read Mr. Wetmore's character & to say in presence & in the hearing the whole Assembly that I was certain Mr. Wetmore's abilitys far exceeded mine and I had the strongest reasons not to doubt his will to serve us faithfully & honestly and if my friends would vote for him so would I with the greatest of pleasure and would neither ask nor wish any of their votes for myself, but found it would not take with half; either him or me would require to prevail. * * * It was advanced by some at the Election that Mr. Wetmore & the Gentlemen who accompanied him said that I had repeatedly wrote you before the Election to put the name of any two men on a piece of paper & forward that to me & I would have them elected; which advancement was likely to do much hurt notwithstanding I entirely denied that you or Mr. Wetmore had said any such thing. A great many redicoules things were advanced by some of Mr. Lee's & Mr. Fraser's friends. * * *

In expectation of having the honor to hear from you by this bearer—I am, with as great respect as mankind can have,

Your most obed't serv't

Alex. Taylor.

Edward Winslow to Ward Chipman.

Kingsclear, 20th November, 1802.

My dear Chipman,—There being a kind of cessation of our public duties at present I undertake to communicate to you the particular circumstances of a project in which I have engaged, the motives which influence me, and the steps which I have already adopted. My joints are so crippled that I can't write without extreme pain and I am obliged to make use of a very young amanuensis.*

* * * His Excellency some time ago gave me to understand that he intended going to England in the Spring. As this communication appeared to me to be something like a mark of confidence, it excited sensations of gratitude in my mind and led me to a conversation most interesting. I asked him pointedly whether he had made any ar-

*The amanuensis was his son Wentworth, then a boy of nine years of age. The writing is school-boyish, but clear, and the spelling creditable.

rangement or preparation for such an event. His answer was (as upon most other occasions) costive and guarded and of course unsatisfactory to me.

I had put the question not to gratify an idle curiosity but from the warmth of my regard for him, and I was determined to persevere; I therefore ventured to say something to the following effect:—

"Sir, you have been the Governor of this province ever since its creation. When you meet the King and his Ministers are you competent to answer such questions as they must ask you respecting the state of it? Have you any idea even of the present population Have you any compact chronological record of the leading political events which have taken place to which you may refer to refresh your memory? Do you recollect all the motives and arguments which operated upon your own mind to induce you to fix the seat of Government at Fredericton (for instance)? Can you recollect the military reasons for establishing the Head Quarters there, or for establishing the Posts at Presque-Isle and the Grand Falls? Can you trace the progress of party here and justify the measures which you have adopted unless you make memorandums of the most important transactions ?" * * *

I leave for verbal communication a relation of the evident effects which my observations had upon his mind. They produced some reproaches upon those whose peculiar business it was to have given him these intimations before, but I saw the absolute necessity of checking such a train of reflections. I convinced him that it was not too late to undertake the task, and that it was not so arduous as he might at first suppose; that his public officers were men of abilities, and that the winter was before them — and I declare most solemnly to you that at that moment I had not the most distant idea of meddling in the business myself, but a single remark of his own, made with uncommon emphasis, plunged me at once into the scrape, and I told him in plain words that if I could be guarded against the effects of jealousy from those about him; if I could harmonize with the Secretary and could be availed of his superior abilities and records; if at the same time I could be allowed to consult you; I would endeavor to accomplish all that might be necessary for him.

These conditions were accepted with the greatest apparent alacrity, and I believe the business was explained to the Secretary the next day and he has given me the most candid and unequivocal proofs of his readiness to assist. * * *

I have a very elegant book into which I mean to enter my remarks and which I do not mean to present to him until it is complete. The state of population I shall obtain, not with fractional exactness, but near enough to be satisfactory, and I've already written to my own deputies and several others in every County to make estimates for me.

I have also written to the most judicious of 'em requesting that they would give me information on other subjects and to favor me with local descriptions, &c., and I will make the most of them. The inclosed papers will give you an idea of the plan which I have adopted. I presume that I shall have answers or shall procure the necessary information so as to have a general arrangement by the time the Supreme Court sits. In the mean time I wish you would revolve the subject in your mind and that you will sketch a state of facts respecting the operations of the 1st General Assembly, and such observations as you may think proper to make relative to the conduct of the subsequent General Assemblies, and when we get together we will digest the entire business. * * *

The people I have written to are A. Botsford and Millidge of Westmorland; Mr. Odell has written to Col. Mackay and the new clerk of the court of Charlotte County, and I have also written to David Owen respecting the islands, &c. At Northumberland I have engaged Mr. Lee*, Sheriff Reed†, and Taylor‡; Queens County, Judge Peters; Kings County, Nase, with a request to consult Coffin, Leonard, &c., and I expect to avail myself of their assistance when they come up. At Sunbury, Hubbard is employed. So that I stand a chance of procuring authentic information. You know that in all matters of this nature I am indefatigable, and that on such an occasion I shall take more pains than any other man would. You also know how important your advice will be to me and that without your correcting hand my performance must be imperfect. Public considerations will therefore unite with personal friendship to induce you to afford me your best assistance.

The letters which I have written vary, as they are addressed to different characters. The inclosed will give you an idea of the footing which I have put the matter upon generally. I have reasons of great weight to prevent me from committing what I shall write to the inspection of any other man on earth but yourself. I've already seen sufficient to satisfy me that I should be embarrassed by proposals to make the statement a vehicle to convey acrimonious reflections and opinions to which I cannot honestly subscribe. * * *

I do not expect much benefit from the answers to my letters, except as to the population. Should any of my correspondents however indulge me with general remarks, it will be an easy matter to lop eccentricities and to enliven dull reports.

*Samuel Lee, member of the House of assembly for the County of Northumberland in 1795. He resided on the Restigouche River in 1788, that locality then being a part of Northumberland County.

†Sheriff Reed appears to have succeeded John Mark Cronk De Lesderniers, the second sheriff. Benjamin Marston was first sheriff of the County of Northumberland.

‡The reference is to Alexander Taylor. The circumstances that led to his making his home at Miramichi are detailed in his letter written in April, 1808.

I have now unbosomed myself to you upon this subject as freely as I can under the present circumstances of ill health, &c. I have a great deal more to say but I must omit it. I think I shall be able to convince you that some important objects may be effected by a faithful execution of this duty. As to the labour attending it I care nothing about it. Sickness has not abated the vigor of my mind, nor have disappointments produced despondency. As soon as I am able to work my fingers I'll commence my operations. Sick as I am I have some idea of taking my own horses and attending the two Penelopes to the City [St. John] immediately after Christmas. Ned Miller offers to drive me down and to return again immediately. I would stay till the City Councillors come up to the Assembly. Whether I shall be able to effect this or not I can't say — the contemplation of it serves to amuse. I want very much to see Leonard and yourself together, for in the hurry-scurry way we carry on the business here I may not get a fair chance at you. I have not so much pain but that I think I may risque such a visit.

Dec'r 4, 1802.

You'll see that this letter was begun some time ago and that it was written by my boy. I only intended it as a sort of "rough" to be copy'd when I was able, but as it is intelligible I shall not give myself the trouble. * * *

Affectionately Yours,

E. Winslow.

P. S. I know not how this is to be convey'd.

David Owen Esq. to Edward Winslow.

Compo Bello, Dec'r 15th, 1802.

Hon'ble Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with the enclosed sketch, which I will fill up as soon as I can render the information accurate and authentic. In the meantime suffer me to suggest the necessity of speedy and very strict attention to the influx of strangers into the County of Charlotte, by no means friendly to the Government of the Province, and of the reception which they find from persons at all times ready to serve their peculiar interests.

Grand Manan, as yet ungranted and only (as is said) occupied by Licence from Nova Scotia; affords a large field; hither they are crowding under various pretences. On this* island they have endeavoured to gain a footing. On Deer Island they have actually defied the proprietor, Capt.

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*Campobello Island is meant.

View of Campobello, A. D. 1777.

Farrell*, and built habitations. On one or two islands are houses erected by these aliens. A proclamation to enforce the regular oaths would stay their influx, and the practice adopted by N. Scotia would prevent their smuggling to our great injury.

I am with respect Sir,

Your obliged humble serv't,

D. Owen.

Rev. Frederick Dibblee† to Edward Winslow.

Woodstock, Jan'y 23rd, 1803.

Sir,—The cold season was so far advanced when I received your letter of Nov. 1st that I could not make the necessary enquiries to procure the

*Captain James Farrell of Virginia was an ensign in the French war in Braddock's army. He was at one time prisoner of war in France. He married in England a daughter of Admiral Fielding. Captain Farrell was present at the storming of Morro Castle, Havana, in 1762. He sold his commission, and in 1770 purchased Deer Island, opposite St. Andrews. He fixed his residence at Chocolate Cove, and his house is still in existence. He died there in 1823, at the age of 93 years. Captain Farrell had a really romantic career. For further particulars concerning him see St. Croix Courier Hist. Series, Article xlii.

†Frederick Dibblee was born at Stamford, Connecticut, Dec. 9, 1753, being the youngest son of Rev. Ebenezer Dibblee, D. D., for 51 years rector of that parish. He was educated at Columbia College, New York, where he graduated in 1776, probably with the intention of taking Holy Orders. In November, 1776, Frederick Dibblee, with other Stamford Loyalists, was transported to Lebanon, in the eastern part of Connecticut, but was allowed by Governor Trumbull to return home the following spring. In April, 1777, when the King's troops went to Danbury, his life was threatened for refusing to take an active part with the rebels, and he was obliged to take refuge on Long Island, whither his elder brother, Fyler, had already gone. He engaged in trade in company with a Mr. Jackson at Oyster Bay, Long Island, and acquired some property. While residing on Long Island he married Nancy Beach of Stratford. Two of her brothers, William and Lewis Beach, were grantees of Kingston, N. B. Mr. Dibblee and his partner in trade suffered grievously at the hands of the rebels, by whom he was plundered five times to the aggregate amount of £1,200. They came in whale boats from New Jersey and elsewhere. In November, 1782, they stripped him and his wife of their household goods and best wearing apparel. He joined the Loyalists going to St. John under the leadership of the Rev. John Sayre, but could not settle his business in time to go with his brother Fyler in the spring fleet of 1783. His wife's delicate condition and his own health detained him at his father's in Stamford until the following spring, when they came to New Brunswick. Rev. Dr. Dibblee tells a pathetic story of his trials and those of his family in a memorial addressed to Sir Guy Carleton. He speaks of "having his church, self and family, almost shipwrecked in the late civil tempest. "His temporal interest greatly impaired in the storm, his people diminished by "the great number fled for protection, and such as remained overborne and "oppressed with fines, imprisonments and impositions, retaliating acts." &c.

Frederick Dibblee drew a lot in Parr Town, but went to Kingston to live, where at the Easter meetings he was "Chosen to read prayers" at the house of Joseph Scribner. He went to Woodstock in 1787 as a lay missionary teacher to the Indians, under arrangement with the board of the New England Company. Next year he removed his family thither and took up a valuable tract of land. His eldest son, the late Col. Dibblee, was born in Kingston, N. B. Frederick Dibblee acted as lay reader at Woodstock, as he had done at Kingston, and at length, at the request of the people, repaired to Halifax, where he was ordained by Bishop Inglis, Oct. 23, 1791. He was rector of Woodstock until his death in 1826. For further account of him see Historical Articles in Woodstock, N. B. "Dispatch."

statement you requested. But this I have now accomplished and I believe very correctly.

The vacant lands between us and the American Lines are undoubtedly of the very best kind and of very large extent. They have been viewed repeatedly by those who appear to be good judges and they all agree that they are the best they ever saw for a good and extensive settlement. Mr. Close and Mr. Sloakum were here just before the River closed and spent several days in examining them in order to form a settlement there. One great reason why so many are desirous of procuring lands in these parts arises from the idea of the advantage the Americans may be to them, but they all agree that the lands are superior to any they are acquainted with in this or any other country.

There are not less than thirty who have it in contemplation to settle there if they can meet with encouragement from Government. If the Americans settle the Townships they have laid out, their lands must be very valuable and will without doubt be settled if they can be granted by them.

That the design which you have so generously undertaken to advance the prosperity of this Province may meet with its desired success is the sincere prayer of, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. Dibblee.

Rev. Frederick Dibblee's Report on Upper Part of York Co.

The parish of Woodstock extends 32 miles along the west bank of the St. John River.*

Produce:—Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Peas, Oats, Flax, Hemp, Beans of all kinds and all vegetables in the greatest perfection with all grasses. Number of horses 65, cattle 380; also a considerable number of sheep and swine.

Population:—Men 87, women 76, children over ten 82, ditto under ten 143; Total 388.

The Inhabitants of this parish are in general in a most flourishing state. The lands that are cleared and cultivated producing equal to the most sanguine expectation. There is one clergyman for Woodstock and Northampton parishes.

There is a large Tract of land that is vacant stretching to the westward as far as the American lines, and to the north for more than 35 miles, that is superior for cultivation to any that has been examined in these parts. Nothing can equal the description of those that have viewed it. They report it as superior to our best Islands, the woods equally open and of the best quality that this Province produces.

*The Parish of Woodstock at this time included the Parish of Canterbury.

The parish of Northampton* extends 39 miles on the side of the river opposite to Woodstock.

Produce:—the same as Woodstock. Number of horses 36, cattle 251.

Population:—Men 61, women 53, children over ten 113, ditto under ten 101; Total 328. The remarks as to the state and prospects of the settlers similar to Woodstock Parish.

The lands to the east of the Parish of Northampton are not equal to those that extend to the west on the other side of the River, being broken by Hills, Mountains and Lakes. But there are still large Tracts capable of being cultivated to the best advantage.

Parish of Prince William.

State of the Population, April 1803.

Men 50, Women 44, children above ten 52, children under ten 83; Total 229.

N. B. Blacks included.

Lieut. Arthur Nicholson's Report.

State of Population in the District next above the Parishes of Woodstock and Northampton, extending to the River De Chute.

Presque Isle, 19th May, 1803.

	Men.	Women.	Children above 10.	Children under 10.	T'l.
Robert Phillips	1	1		2	4
Daniel Shaw	1	1	2	3	7
Caleb Phillips	1	1		1	3
Henry Shaw, Sen'r	1	1			2
Advardes Shaw	1	1			2
Henry Shaw, Jun'r	1				1
Jonathan Shaw	1	1		2	4
John Patterson	1	1		1	3
Arden Dickson	1	1	3	3	8
George McGee	1	2		2	5
John Stanley	1	1		3	5
Samuel Nevers	1	1		3	5
Finley Grant	1				1
Thomas Stanley	1				1
Hill Carney	1	1	1		3
Jonathan Brown	1	1	3	3	8
Gab'l Davenport	1	1	1	3	6
William Orser	1	1	3	5	10
Edward Collard	1	1	2	3	7

*The Parish of Northampton included that of Southrmpton at this time.

	Men.	Women.	Children above 10.	Children under 10.	T'l.
John Newman	1				1
John Flannagan	1	1		2	4
Robert Jensen	1	1	3	5	10
Timothy Woodward	1				1
Alex'r McKinsey	1				1
Donald McPherson	1				1
Thomas Pomphrey	1	1			2
Josiah Swim	1	1		1	3
Wm. McDonald	1	1		1	3
Henry Rider	1	1		1	3
Samuel Dunham	1	1		1	3
William Walsh	1	1	3	1	6
Richard Inman	1		1		2
John Humphries	1	1			2
John Talbot	1				1
William Ward	1	1		1	3
John Bradley	1	1	2	3	7
John Berry	1				1
Jonathan Parks	1	1		3	5
Peter George	1	1		1	3
John Tompkins, Sen	1	1	2	5	9
John Tompkins, Jr	1				1
Obadiah Tompkins	1	2			3
Elijah Tompkins	1	1		1	3
Jonas Partridge	1	1	3	3	8
John Tompkins	1				1
Henry Skidgel	1	1	2	4	8
Obadiah Skidgel	1				1
Henry Green	1	1	2	3	7
John Green	1				1
John Lloyd	1	1	2	2	6
Roger Tompkins	1				1
Josiah Young	1	1		3	5
Simon Brooks	1				1
—— Gates	1				1
Arthur Nicholson	1	4	2	4	11
Total	55	43	37	79	214

The above state is correct.

Arth'r Nicholson, J. P.

Edward Winslow to Sir John Wentworth.

Fredericton, March 1803.

My dear Sir John.—I very well know that your good wishes are not limited to the bounds of your province but that you feel as anxious for

the fate of your neighbors as for your own. I therefore have the most particular satisfaction is acquainting you in general terms that the business of our present House of Assembly has been conducted in such a manner as to open to us the fairest prospect of harmony and peace. The question respecting the appointment of the Clerk has been settled in favor of the prerogative of the Crown. The seat of one of the members of the County of St. John has been vacated for bribery and this day closes a contested election for the County of York, after a whole weeks unremitted investigation. The decision is in favor of the sitting members Agnew, McLean*, Davidson and Price†. The consequences of this determination are important indeed, because it secures a majority of men in the House who are zealous supporters of what is here called the cause of the King and his Government. In the present bustle of business I cannot enter into a detail, nor is it necessary, as Mr. Frazer‡ will be soon with you and is thoroughly master of the subject. I have only to say that to this gentleman we are greatly indebted for the very happy change in our affairs.

Perhaps in a pilgrimage thro' this shabby world few men have been placed in a situation more delicate and trying than your Mr. Frazer has been on this occasion. The petitioning party were his country-men and friends—one of 'em his namesake, with whom he had been connected in business, and from whom he had received some favors and marks of attention—besides this he is a partner in one of the first mercantile houses here and he is also connected with some of the most respectable characters

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*Captain Archibald McLean of the late New York Volunteers. He saw hard service; was particularly distinguished for his bravery at Eutaw Springs. In the war of 1812 he was staff adjutant. He died in 1830 at his residence on the Nashwaak, aged 76 years.

†Rev. Walter Price is referred to. In the early days of New Brunswick clergymen were appointed to civic positions. For example, Rev. Jonathan Odell was our first provincial secretary; Rev. Dr. John Agnew represented the County of Sunbury in the house of assembly, and was recommended by Lieut. Governor Carleton to a seat in the council (though not appointed); Rev. Walter Price was returned for York County at the election in 1802; Rev. Oliver Arnold was a leading justice of the peace in Kings County, as was Rev. George Pidgeon in the County of York. On the other hand, marriages were frequently solemnized by civil magistrates. See the following:—

"At Miramichi, on the 13th December, 1822, by Alexander Davidson, Esq., Rev. Samuel Baçon to Eliza H., second daughter of Ebenezer Cutler, Esq., of Annapolis."

Judge Joshua Upham and Mary Chandler were married in 1792 by Jas. Law, Esq., of Westmorland. The parents of the Rev. S. D. Lee Street, rector of Woodstock, were married by the same magistrate in the year 1777. Rev. John Millidge and Ann Botsford were married in 1797 by William Allan, Esq.. of Westmorland county.

Usually one magistrate in each parish was specially licensed to solemnize marriages.

‡James Fraser of the County of Northumberland, later of Halifax, is here referred to.

in our community. Both the petitioners [Fraser & McLeod*] are men of fair and unexceptionable characters, their friends have on this occasion been drawn forward and every stratagem, every political manoeuvre, that the art of man could contrive has been practised to influence the opinions of the members of the House. There were twenty present—exclusive of the four—nine one one side, nine on the other, and the eyes of the whole community fixed on James Fraser when he rose to pronounce his opinion which side he meant to take, so that the scene was peculiarly interesting. Nor did he immediately relieve the impatient and eager parties. Where he thought censure was due he gave it without reserve, and after a manly, spirited and impartial statement of the facts, he satisfied the public that his discernment had secured him from deception, and that the integrity of his own mind was proof against all the deliberate and insidious attacks which had been made upon him. Utterly regardless of all personal or private considerations, I verily believe that he gave his opinion agreeable to the sober dictates of his own conscience, and he has thereby secured the esteem of every man of sense in this country, and has compelled even those who are disappointed, to acknowledge the honorable principles by which he has been actuated. There is another contested election to be tried, and then I think we shall proceed very smoothly to raise such a revenue as we can afford and to apply it judiciously. Had the York election been settled against the sitting members, we should have been plunged into a scene of confusion. * * *

[Note. In a part of the rough draft of this letter crossed out by the pen, Winslow had written, "That a spirit of party was pervading all orders. "As soon as I recovered health enough to enter into society, I found noth- "ing but acrimony, bitterness and recrimination. I was almost rejoiced "when the Gout compelled me to retreat.]

Donald McDonald to Edward Winslow.

[About June, 1803.]

Sir,—The enclosed statement of the Population and exports of the County of Charlotte I am desired by Col. Mackay to forward to your care.

Unexpected delays in obtaining such information as did not fall within my own knowledge or observation has partly hindered its being

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*Peter Fraser and Duncan McLeod were the two defeated candidates. They protested the election, and their protest was investigated by the house of assembly, which was at that time the court of appeal. The two petitioners were not successful in upsetting the election, but in the general election of 1809 both were returned. Duncan McLeod died in 1813, and his place was filled by the election of John Murray Bliss to the assembly.

forwarded sooner, and the present is the only opportunity that has offered for St. Johns from here this three weeks past.

I have endeavoured to come at facts and feel confident of its being as correct as the nature of the enquiry would admit.

I am, Sir, with the greatest esteem,
Your most obedient and
faithful humble servant,
D. McDonald.

Statement of the Population of the several Parishes in the County of Charlotte, with the principal Exports of each, &c, A. D. 1803.

Parish of Saint Andrews.

Men 104—Women 106—Children 277—Total 487. Since the year 1785 there has been built in this Parish about 42 sail of Square rigged vessels, besides small Craft. Tonnage 9,040 tons. There are 4 single Saw Mills in the Parish which cut annually about 400,000 feet of Boards.

Parish of Saint Stephen.

Men 168—Women 134—Children 381—Total 683. This Parish furnishes large quantities of Lumber. There are 7 Saw Mills on the waters of the Scoodiac which cut annually 4,000,000 feet of Boards; great quantities of Shingles are made likewise. During the late war two vessels loaded here yearly with masts for the use of Government. About 3,000 barrels of Alewives are annually taken at the falls. There has been lately 5 sail of shipping built in the Parish, Tonnage about 840 tons.

Parish of Saint David.

Men 49—Women 51—Children 186—Total 286. There are 2 Saw Mills in this parish which cut yearly about 200,000 feet of Boards. Some masts for Government were here furnished during the war. The land in this Parish is of excellent quality, the Settlers the most indpendent Farmers of any in the County. The land averages 20 Bushels wheat, 25 Indian Corn [per acre.]

Saint Patrick's Parish.

Men 50—Women 46—Children 133—Total 229. In this Parish there is a Single and Double Saw Mill which have hitherto cut about 400,000 feet of Boards. Additional improvements making this year promise large increase in the exports from this Parish. Mr. Osborne, an English Gentleman, has this Spring erected a mill on the Russian plan, now going, which works fifteen saws in a frame, for the purpose of cutting Deals for the English market.

Parish of Saint George.

Men 78—Women 82—Children 240—Total 400. This parish is growing to importance in its exports. The number of Mills has lately increased to 5 which will cut yearly about 2,300,000 feet of Boards. The immense quantity of Pine lately discovered in the interior of the Parish and capable of being brought down the Maguguadavick River may hereafter prove an endless source of Spars for the use of Government, besides a sufficiency for the supply of almost any number of Mills. The Parish is well calculated for raising stock, and the land produces very good crops of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes & Flax. It cures about 400 quintals of Fish and manufactures about 700 hogsheads of Lime yearly.

Parish of Penfield.

Population: Total 54.

There are two Saw Mills in the Parish which cut about 400,000 feet of Boards. The inhabitants are principally Quakers, settled on a good tract of land, who make excellent Farmers and live very comfortable. There was 2 vessels built at Beaver Harbor, about 250 Tons.

Parish of Campo Bello.

Men 47—Women 44—Children 154—Total 245. In the year 1794 there was imported from Nova Scotia & the western extremity of this Province into this Parish about 100 tons of Gypsum, commonly called Plaster; in the year 1795 about 250 tons; and the importation has been gradually increasing. Last year the quantity imported amounted to nearly 14,000 tons. Four fifths of all the Plaster is landed on Campo Bello. It is reshipped for Philadelphia & New York in American vessels. About 5 Sail of Square rigged vessels have been built in the Parish, Tonnage 840 tons, besides 6 vessels from about 40 to 100 tons now owned in the Parish. About 25 Boats, which take annually 4,000 quintals of Cod & scale Fish—these fish are disposed of green to the American traders on Moose Island.

Grand Manan Island.

Men 21—Women 23—Children 77—Total 121. On the Island there has been three Brigs built & a Schooner; Tonnage 370 tons. It is said to contain large quantities of good sound Birch timber for Ship Building. It's well calculated for raising Stock. The Moose Deer brought on the Island by the present Inhabitants are found to increase rapidly. There are about 3,000 quintals of Fish taken and cured yearly by the Inhabitants.

Deer Island & its Dependencies.

Men 32—Women 30—Children 55—Total 117. About 2,500 quintals Fish are yearly taken by the Inhabitants which are chiefly disposed of

green to the American Traders on Moose Island. About 5,000 Boxes of Herring are smoked yearly on this, G. Manan & Campo Bello Islands.

Recapitulation.

Population of the County:

Men 549—Women 516—Children 1503. Total 2622.

Exports:

Amount of Tonnage 11,660; Feet of Boards 7,700,000; Quintals Fish 9,900; Barrels Fish 3,000; Tons of Plaster 14,000; Hogsheads Lime 700.

Colonel Hugh Mackay* to Colonel Edward Winslow.

Suther Hall, Charlotte County,
1st June, 1803.

My dear Sir,—Your esteemed favor of the 6th May I had the pleasure of receiving last evening.

Being very anxious to furnish you as soon as possible with such information respecting the present state of the country as you desired, and being unable to perform the service myself owing to a severe relapse I have had of my old complaint since my return from Fredericton, which confined me to my room for nearly five weeks, I got my friend Mr. Donald McDonald to promise to prepare and forward to you the statement wanted, which I trust he has done long ere this, and that you have or will receive it time enough to enable you to include this county in your general representation. Mr. Owen, I think, told me that when he was at Fredericton he had delivered either to you or Mr. Odell an account of the Exports, population &c., of the Island of Campo-Bello, which from his local knowledge of that place probably may be more accurate than that which was furnished by Mr. McDonald, altho' his was taken from Capt. Hatch, who occasionally resides upon Campo-Bello, and whose means of information I should suppose are sufficient to enable him to give a correct statement of these particulars, especially of the article of Plaster—he being a principal dealer in that commodity.

You no doubt have heard of the polite treatment received by Mr. James Frazer and myself from the City democrats on our return to St.

*Hugh Mackay was gazetted an ensign in the Queen's Rangers, May 21, 1778, and was promoted lieutenant in 1779. He came to New Brunswick in 1783, and settled at St. George, where he soon became a leading man in the affairs of Charlotte County. In 1792 he was elected a member of the house of assembly, and continued a representative for more than thirty years. He was gazetted colonel of militia November 1, 1793, and retained the position many years. He was the only "full colonel" in the province. He engaged quite extensively in milling and lumbering. He was for a long time senior justice of the court of common pleas for the County of Charlotte. He died in 1843, at the great age of 97 years.

John. This however shows how sore and disappointed they feel after their defeat in the last session. They have, thank God, been completely frustrated in all their plans of disorganization and confusion, and I trust a few such campaigns as the last will place the Province on a prosperous and respectable footing, and rescue it effectually from that destruction with which it was threatened by the insidious and wicked acts of a turbulent and discontented faction.

Captain Vardon, having in my absence been prevented from accepting the appointment of Sheriff by the intimidation and threatenings of a certain party in the County, they had concluded that Mr. Dunn's removal would not again be attempted, and that matters would be suffered to go on in their usual way to the great oppression of many of the Inhabitants, and to secure his continuance in office more effectually a letter addressed to Mr. Dunn (a copy of which has since been printed in the Royal Gazette) I am informed was drafted by the Junto's Secretary, Mr. Henry B. Brown, and laid before the Grand Jury in April term by one of its members for their concurrence; the Jury, which consisted only of fourteen, and had been doubtless picked for the purpose (for all of them except one are of that party) readily agreed to the measure and directed their foreman to sign it as conveying the unanimous sentiments of the whole. Thus fortified by so honorable a testimony from the Grand Jury, Dunn* and his party concluded nothing more was to be apprehended on the score of removal—but to their great surprise and mortification, Mr. Elisha Andrews on the Monday following was qualified, and immediately entered on the functions of his office, and I think the County will soon feel the benefit of the change. But between you and me, Peace and tranquility will never be effectually established in this County while R. Pagan, Nathan Frink, and Ninian Lindsay are continued on the Commission of the Peace. The two latter the real incendiaries—indeed from the violent conduct of all three, both at home and abroad, they have forfeited all claim to the least indulgence from Government.† It was hinted to me by a friend, when last at Fredericton, that it was in contemplation to make a new Roll for the Province; if so I hope you will have the goodness to bear this matter in mind. Should our worthy Governor go to England I hope his intentions are to return to his Government as soon as his private business may permit. His integrity, urbanity, and rectitude of conduct have greatly endeared him to every good person in this Province, and consequently makes us all anxious about

*John Dunn came from New York and was one of the founders of St. Andrews. He was second sheriff of Charlotte county, holding the office from 1790 to 1803. For many years he was collector of customs. He died at St. Andrews in 1829, aged 76 years. A large stone tablet marks his last resting place in the old burial ground.

†Party feeling in Charlotte County seems in early days to have run high.

his safety and speedy return. May heaven reward him according to his virtues and then I am sure he will be completely happy.

I conclude with pleasure, since you say nothing to the contrary, that you are reinstated in your health, which blessing I sincerely wish you a continuance of. Please tender my best respects to my worthy friends Col. Hailes and Captain Sproule.

I am dear Sir, Yours truly,

Hugh Mackay.

Report of George Leonard, Jun., on Kings County.

[July, 1803.]

There are seven parishes, viz, Westfield, Greenwich, Kingston, Springfield, Norton, Sussex and Hampton. The largest of which is Kingston; in the center is a town platt with a handsome Church, but little or no improvements as a town, the lots having been purchased and connected into farms. Within three miles of the Town is the Court House for the County. This parish, altho' the largest is less fertile than most of the others as there are no waters communicating with it that produce intervale.

The parishes of Sussex, Springfield, Norton and Hampton are best cultivated and most productive. At Sussex Vale is a decent Church built by the inhabitants without any aid from Government, and a handsome Academy for the civilization and support of a certain number of Indians supported by a donation from England.

The principal river is the Kennebecasis, which is navigable for vessels of any burthen 20 miles and for about 30 miles for vessels of 6 feet draft. Above 30 miles it is navigable for flat bottomed boats upward of 30 miles more where it divides itself into two branches, the one called Salmon, the other Trout River; the latter is too small for navigation of any kind but is remarkable for the fertility and high cultivation of its extensive intervales which yield grain and grass in abundance. There is also a small River leading into the Kennebecasis about 20 miles from its mouth called the Little Kennebecasis, or Hammond River, which is shoal and only navigable in the spring and autumn except for Bark canoes; its intervales are however extensive and rich.

The productions are such as are common to America, viz, Wheat, Rye (both summer and winter), Indian Corn, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans, Flax, Potatoes and every kind of vegetables in perfection and abundance. Horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, butter and cheese, masts, spars, ton-timber, staves, trenails, boards, birch plank, &c.

There have been built within the County and principally in the parishes of Kingston and Hampton, within this five years, about 7,200 tons of shipping.

At the head of the Kennebecasis River, about 50 miles from its mouth are two very valuable and extensive quarries of Plaster of Paris, which at some future day may become a valuable article of export. There is also a very excellent Salt spring, which, if properly attended to, would make sufficient salt for the supply of the inhabitants in that part of the country.

This County is principally agricultural and annually sends about 200 or 300 barrels of flour to market, formerly more, but the ravages of the Hessian fly have considerably reduced the exportation.

There are very considerable exports of tun timber, spars, lumber, &c, which cannot be ascertained with any precision from no entry of it being made at St. John or elsewhere.

The County, like most others in the Province is not in a high state of cultivation, but is making rapid progress in many parts of it particularly at the head of the Kennebecasis River where the intervales are extensive, which are generally cleared of the timber and in most places free from stumps so as to admit the introduction of the plow with facility and are inexhaustibly productive. The settlements of Bellisle also yield good crops of winter wheat and Rye and are flourishing in other respects very fast. The improvements on the Hammond River are at a stand, as the rich parts of it were originally cultivated by the French, and the upland generally very stony and sterile and in fact unfit for cultivation. The new settlement of the Mill Stream, as it is called, (a branch of the Kennebecasis about 40 miles from its mouth) is rapidly improving, and bids fair to be a productive settlement for grain and stock, no grants are yet made to the settlers on it.

The lower part of the Kennebecasis is principally calculated for shipbuilding.

There are large tracts of ungranted lands lying between Sussex Vale and the Bay of Fundy which at some future period will make valuable settlements and of course make a communication between the interior and the Bay, and facilitate the exportation of Lumber which is in great abundance in that quarter.

Lastly it is with pleasure that I remark that the Inhabitants of the County of Kings have ever manifested an unshaken Loyalty to His Majesty and a steady adherence to the established government of this Country.

Report of Col. James Peters on Queens County.

July 24, 1803.

The parishes of this county are Gagetown and Hampstead on the south west, Waterborough and Wickham on the north east side of the River St. John, of which Gage is the shire-town, where a plat of land has been appro-

priated and regularly laid out for a Town, fronting one mile on Grimross Creek, which is from 30 to 40 rods in width distant about half a mile from where it communicates with the river St. John. This creek, or inlet, extends about 3 miles, when it widens and forms two small lakes. It affords throughout the whole extent thereof a most secure and excellent harbour during the breaking up of the ice in the river, as it has depth of water sufficient for vessels of any burden that can navigate the river, which circumstance, added to its central situation between Fredericton and St. John, and its proximity to the Grand and the Washdemoic Lakes cannot fail very much to increase the settlement of this pleasant little village, and at some future period render it as considerable as any other inland Town in the Province. At present it consists of only 14 dwelling houses and about an equal number of barns, shops, etc, inhabited mostly by tradesmen. The County House and Church are two very decent well finished buildings.

The principal rivers are Salmon, at the head of Grand Lake, and the Washademoic at the head of the lake of that name, both of which are navigable spring and fall for large flat-bottomed boats, such as the Durham, to the extent of 50 or 60 miles; the first of which at the distance of 20 or 30 miles up divides into two branches, one of which is called Gasperow and leads towards the Miramishi and the other still keeping the name of Salmon river extends towards the Roshebucto; and the latter [Washademoak] extends towards the Pedioac river from which they are separated by portages of from 3 to 7 miles over which the Indians carry their birch canoes. There are also a number of smaller rivers and creeks which, when the waters are up, are also navigable for flat bottomed boats and afford an opportunity of conveying to market the lumber there collected into rafts. There are also a number of smaller streams not navigable to any extent that are perhaps equally advantageous in a country so abounding with navigable waters, as they afford so many good situations for Mills, of which there are now erected within the county seven Grist mills, four Saw mills and one Fulling mill.

The principal lakes of the county are the Grand and the Washademoic, the former about 30 miles long and from 3 to 6 wide, and the latter about the same length and from 1 to 3 broad: both communicate with the river St. John by narrow runs of water from 20 to 30 rods in width and are navigable at the dryest seasons of the year for vessels of any burden that can navigate the river St. John. The Maquapit Lake is connected with the Grand also by a narrow run of water of about 15 or 20 rods in width and that again with the French Lake by a run of about the same width, also navigable to the extent of about 20 miles for wood boats that will carry 20 cords. Herring in great abundance go up into all these lakes and rivers and are taken at the very doors of the settlers in great plenty

for family use, and also in considerable quantities for exportation. Salmon, Shad and Bass are also taken in many parts thereof in great plenty for family use and of smaller fish, such as Trout, Perch, Chub, Eels, &c, &c, they are everywhere caught in all the small rivers through the country.

The productions are such as are common in America, viz., Wheat and Rye (both summer and winter), Indian corn, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans, Flax, Potatoes and almost every kind of vegetables in high perfection and in great abundance. Horses, Horned Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Butter and Cheese, Masts, Spars, Tun Timber, Staves, Trenails, Fish;—of which articles (except grain) there are annually sent to St. John for the supply of that city and for exportation to a very considerable amount. There are built within the County annually several Ships or Brigs, besides smaller vessels.

From some trials made in the culture of hemp there is not much doubt but it will succeed well on the rich Intervale Lands, and also on many other tracts which appear to be equally fertile and well adapted for that article, but the want of Labourers skilled in the cultivation of it and the very high price of labor, will necessarily prevent the attention of the farmer to that article to any considerable extent.

The Coal mines on the Grand Lake, and Newcastle & Coal Creeks, both of which empty themselves into that lake, are supposed to be very extensive, but of what future benefit they may be can at present only be mere conjecture. The garrisons at Fredericton and St. John have been supplied with several hundred chaldrons, and from them also the Blacksmiths within the province get their supplies. The stratum, or vein, lies a few feet above the level of the water at its common height and appears to run into the banks horizontal therewith.

The population of Queens County is as follows:—Men, 411, women 373, children over ten 570, children under ten 765; Total 2,119.

Very great exertions have in general been made towards subduing a rugged wilderness, but the want of a sufficient number of labourers very much retards the same. Still, however, in taking a view of the settlements you almost every where find very comfortable framed dwelling houses, barns and out houses, handsome fields of arable lands and mowing ground, well fenced and under a good state of cultivation and improvement, and in many places young thrifty orchards beginning to bear; and what is still more pleasing you everywhere find a numerous progeny of fine hardy youth, decently and comfortably clothed and plentifully fed.

When it is considered that the settlements in this County have been made entirely by the Loyal Emigrants, who came here at the close of the American Rebellion, and set themselves down on the lands assigned them by Government, in the most indigent circumstances and many of them

with large families and without any other prospect for their subsistence than their sovereign's bounty and their own virtuous exertions, it affords not only a high evidence of their prudence and industry, but is also a most convincing proof of the fertility of the soil, and that nothing more is wanting to render the Province a rich and flourishing Colony than a renewal of the Government's liberality in making suitable grants of the Crown Lands to their children as they come to age and wish to settle and improve them, and also to such other loyal subjects as may emigrate to the Province in order to become permanent settlers.

The lands situate on the River St. John, and also on the Lakes and navigable rivers are nearly all under grant to the extent generally of about one mile and three quarters to three miles back from the waters, but a considerable number of those persons to whom they were granted have since left the Province or neglected to comply with the conditions of their grants, by which they are become liable to escheat, and on many of those grants inquisition has been held on the application of industrious young men, and other settlers who have large families and are desirous of settling them. There are also on many of the smaller rivers large tracts of good land which have not been granted, as also the lands in the rear of the first grants, and as the country settles and improves will no doubt become equally valuable, as in many parts they will be found of superior quality.

* * * The above return of the Population of Queens County is collected from the returns made to me by the Captains of Militia as certified by them, and the other statements are from my own knowledge, or from the information of the most respectable inhabitants.

James Peters, Col. of Militia.

Rev. Walter Price's Report on the Parish of St. Mary's, York Co.

August 8th, 1803.

Extent of Parish 12 miles by 30.

Population: men 184, women 193, children above ten 235, children under ten 260, slaves 31, Total 903.

State of cultivation,—2,302 acres of cleared land of the best quality.

There are two lakes in the parish, the 1st lying north 3 miles from Fredericton covering about twelve acres of land,* which might be converted with a very trifling expence into a Mill-Pond, the vicinity abounding with Pine, Birch, Elm, Spruce, Fir, Maple & Beech; the 2nd lying betwixt the Nashwaksis Settlement & that of Ham's, but of no consequence owing to its inland situation.†

*This lake is now known as Killarney; but was formerly called Heron's Lake.

†This lake, situate near "Hamtown" on the Cardigan road, is marked in Loggle's map of New Brunswick, as Lake Carleton.

The River Nashwalk running northerly and falling into the St. John is settled about thirty miles from its mouth. On this river there are large Tracts of Interval Lands of the first quality, producing Wheat, Barley, Rye, Indian Corn, peas, potatoes and Oats, with large quantities of Hay. It is generally thought the low lands in this parish are well adapted for Hemp. No experiments however in this article have been made owing perhaps to the necessity the settlers are under of first attending to the provisions of Life and the want of surplus labor beyond this object, or the ignorance of the settlers in the culture & manufacture of it.

The Madam Kiswick, running nearly the same course with the Nashwalk but not so far into the country, produces the same articles. The interval on this River is not so large nor of so good a quality as that on the Nashwalk, but the upland is generally better.

In this Parish there are veins of Coal, Iron Ore (both Rock & Bog), Yellow Oaker and Lead, with large tracts of valuable ungranted land. These lands however are not likely, nor any in the Province, to be made rapidly productive in their greatest extent from the want of certain Labor, nor is that to be expected from European importations, being convinced that the natural population will best suit the climate and the arduous task of encountering the uncultivated part of this province. Introducing Africans to this climate will I doubt be found ineffectual.

Alexander Taylor's Report.

A Summary account of the State & Situation of the County of Northumberland coastwise—that is to say from Shadiake southerly to Restigouch northerly, both inclusive. A. D. 1803.

Shadiake Harbor carrys only about 6 feet water for a long distance. About 3 miles distance thereof on both sides seems to be large quantitys of Marsh Hay, particularly on the south side along the coast. There are about 20 Familys settled round a small Bason the Harbor forms. The country for a considerable distance up the River is well situated for Good Land & Timber of all kinds. The Inhabitants hath their Communication to the south by Peticoatjack River and Mamberemcook River. Some part of the road is very Boggy & Barron. Some Herrings comes in to Shadiake River in the Spring.

The distance between Shadiake Harbor and Cockayne Harbor is 2 1-2 Leagues; there seems to be very good land between these two Harbors. Cackayne is a fine comodious Harbor for small vessels, carrys from 3 to 4 fathoms water for a small distance inside and hath no Bar on the outside—hath about 15 French Familys settled therein. It is well situated for land

& Timber, also for Marsh Hay, and it's reckoned the 2nd best place on this Coast for Oysters, and the lands all around it looks low and fertile and continueth so till it comes to the next Harbor called Bucktoush Harbor, which it about 9 miles distance from Cockayne Harbor.

Bucktoush carrys the best water of any Harbor in that quarter, but is very narrow in the passage. It is supposed and hath the appearance to be the best place for a settlement on that coast, and the largest soundest White Pine Timber of any in the country—hath about 11 Famillys in it. From Bucktoush to Rishibuctou Head, which is about 7 Leagues, the lands along the coast look Boggy and Barron, but where the Rivers runs up into the country the land gets much better and makes it Beneficial both for Coast & River Settlers on acct. of the carraige & navigation.

Rishibuctou hath 2 Rivers belonging to its Harbor which Rivers produces considerable of fish, particularly small fish. It is a Bar Harbor and somewhat deficult to navigate a vessel in or out. The Inhabitants are about 70 (I mean famillys). They are very well supplyed with Marsh Hay and Timber. From the Harbor of Rishabuctou to the entrance of two good Rivers called Pissabeguake & Pissabeguashes it's about 3 Leagues distance. These two small Rivers forms about 3 miles apart from one another Bar Harbors that will not receive any but small vessels, but situated with as fine land and marsh as any in the Province of New Brunswick—hath only about 8 or 10 Famillys and might accomodate at least 40 more without taking any back lands. They make a very good Salmon fishing yearly of the Beaches, and might catch as many small fish as they pleased, and very good Timber.

From said Harbor running northerly along shore to Point Eskiminack is about 6 Leagues in which distance the lands are generally poor but there are great quantitys of Marsh, which might keep Stock to cause any sort of land to yield.

The Coast all along from Cockayne to Point Eskiminack, and also from Miramichi to Caraquid (or Caragate) is bounded in by a sand bank and by [low islands]. From Point Eskiminack to the entrance to the Harbor, or inside Bay, of Miramichi is about 35 miles; some of the land very good others Indifirant.

Meantime it's evident that were every lot settled from the extremity of the one side of the County to the other along Shore, there would be marsh enough (reckoning the division at an average) to serve every Settler.

Further observed, that from Shadiake to Point Eskiminack there is no Codfish to be had through the straits, but from Point Eskiminack all along to Ristigoush is excellent Codfish, and even close in shore, often catched by people in Canoes.

Further we have no Towns in this County which is the ruin of the

place. Towns & people to cultivate the land and follow the fishing, lumbering, &c, and thereby have produce to bring to Market is what would be the making of the place. In short it's a good country lost while it remains as it is. It's true we have a Town alloted at Beaubair's Point, Miramichi, but we have no people to Tenement or Inhabit it, neither have we Country Inhabitants to bring anything to Market. In short we want more settlers and them to be aided a little at first from home—and some assistance to the publick here to erect Towns, &c, &c, as Government at home, with the advice of our Government may think fit.

I now proceed to speak of the Miramichi Bay, River, & Branches; viz, S. W. Branch, from the head of the main navigation upward to the Portash leading to Fredericton is about 80 miles. Do, from said navigation to Okeans River,* leading to the City of St. John, 45 miles. The chief part of the land on said distances very good. The number of Famillys thereon settled about 30 on lands laid out in 60 & 80 rod lots. The N. W. Branch, above the main navigation, is about 7 miles settled with only 10 Famillys—the land very good. In both Branches are some front & back meadows. From said navigation in both Branches downward—to Oak Point on the north side & Point aux Car on the south side is about 30 miles each side. Number of famillys about 100; lands generally good and laid out in 60 Rod Lots. From Oak Point N. and Point aux Car S. sides to the entry of the Harbor, or the mouth of (what is commonly called) Bay inside, the distance is about 18 miles; number of Famillys about 40. On the north side is in general sunk, barron land—south side very good lands in general and good Timber. In the several distances above mentioned there are 9 or 10 small Rivers who emptys into Miramichi, and are but little Inhabited as yet, which Rivers do extend considerably into the Country, and are by far the best situated for good land, good Timber, and several Meadows, with a few fish of differant sorts. The chief sorts of Timber the whole of the above places produces fit for market are White & Red Pine, Black Birch, & Rock Maple. From the mouth of the Harbor, or Bay inside, to the mouth of the Branches is about 40 miles distance & will navigate vessels of almost any size when carefully piloted. This River, Bay, & Branches affords a great many fish of differant sorts.

From the Harbor of Miramichi northward to Tracady is about 12 Leagues distance. Tracady hath a Bar Harbor and runs about 9 feet water. The number of Famillys settled there are about 35—inclusive of a place called Tabisintack, between Miramichi and Tracady. The lands

*Okean's river is now known as Cain's river. From its head waters there is a short portage to the Gaspereau river by which there is communication with Grand Lake, and the River St. John. This route, between St. John and Miramichi, was frequently used in early times. It was traversed by Benjamin Marston in 1786.

generally good with abundance of Marsh Hay. The chief of the Timber in this distance is White Pine fit for Lumber.

From Tracady to Pockmush, distance 3 Leagues—deep of the Harbor about 10 feet. Number of Famillys about 7. Extraordinary good land for about 14 miles up from the Harbor. Well situated with Marsh Hay all along the shore, but not much good Timber. Abundance of Bass and Alewives Spring and Fall.

From Pockmush to Shipagang Harbor distance about 2 Leagues—this Harbor running through to the Bay of Shallure, distance through about 3 Leagues. South side of said Harbor shallow but very convenient for fishing vessels and small craft. North side very deep water & thought one of the best Harbors on this coast for any size of vessel. Number of Famillys about 5. The chief part of the lands—including Misquo Island (supposed 40 miles in circumference) is reckoned among the best lands on this coast.

From Shipagang Harbor to Caraquid is about 3 Leagues. The chief of the lands low and Boggy, but plenty of Marsh Hay. Number of Famillys about 55. The land these famillys occupy about Caraquid is poor shandrif land.

From Caraquid to Nipisigui Harbor is 12 Leagues in which distance a barron front attends the land. Nipisigue Harbor runs about 15 feet water and is a very convenient safe harbor. Number of Famillys about 35. The lands tolerable & plenty of Marsh Hay and considerable White Pine Timber.

From Nipisigue to River Jacket in Ristigouch Bay is about 30 miles distance. Land very poor & barron in general. The land on River Jacket for the space of 10 miles or more very good and abundance of Marsh Hay. Number of Famillys about 10.

From Jacket River to the mouth of the River Ristigouch the distance is about 18 miles, the land tolerable, but hath no marsh, number of Famillys about 14.

From the mouth of Ristigouch to the head of the Tide is about 24 miles; the navigation runs about 18 miles up the River, 4 fathoms water. Number of Famillys 12—the land appearing good in front but no marsh nor any quantity of good Timber. From the head of the Tide upwards fine land.

From Point Eskiminack to the mouth of the Ristigouch, which is above 44 Leagues, abounds with Codfish along the coast handy to the shore. And every River from Shadiake to Bay of Shallure affords various kinds of fish. There are numbers of fine spruce spars every where throughout the county.

There are in this County about 480 Famillys which I suppose may

be allowed to be multiplyed by the figure 6 which will make about 4,880* [sic] people young and old two thirds of which I reckon above 10 years old and one third under 10 years and I'm well convinced the Rivers and Coast parts of this County could accommodate double that number without respect to Towns or back lands being inhabited. As to the interior parts of the County I can procure no further idea of it than that it abounds with good Timber, good fresh water and hath the appearance of good land. Slaves we have none. Our only trade is Fish, Lumber, and some furs, the furs not so plenty as formerly. Masts, Yards and Bow sprits may be had here. Servants are much wanted here.

Alex'r Taylor.

CUSTOM HOUSE AT PASSAMAQUODDY.

Note by the Editor.

In 1803 Lieut. Gov. Carleton proposed to the British Government to establish a Custom House near the Boundary Line, with the view of preventing the extensive smuggling then carried on. In this he was strongly supported by George Leonard, who in 1797 had been appointed by the British Government to be "Superintendent of Trade and Fisheries on the "coasts of the Provinces and Islands in North America from Gaspee, in "the Gulf of St. Lawrence, unto and including the Bay of Passamaquoddy, "comprising the waters of the Bay of Fundy, Chignecto & Minas, the coasts "of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the Islands of St. John and "Cape Breton, and the Madelaine Islands."

Edward Winslow was recommended to the Secretary of State by Governor Carleton as Collector of Customs at Passamaquoddy, and the recommendation was supported by Geo. Leonard and Sir John Wentworth, and in England by Province Agent W. Knox and Colonel Lutwyche. William Wanton, the Collector at St. John (of which Passamaquoddy was an outpost), was then in England, and opposed the measure strongly. The English Government were much engrossed in carrying on the French war, and as a consequence no steps were taken in the matter. Colonel Winslow would have been glad to receive the appointment, as he was straitened for the means of livelihood, and by reason of his experience as Collector of Customs at Plymouth, and subsequently at Boston, the position would have been not uncongenial.

OFFICES HELD BY EDWARD WINSLOW.

[That which follows is a fragment in Edward Winslow's handwriting: it has neither date nor address, but most probably was written about the close of the year 1788 to some friend in England. It is therefore not printed in chronological order.]

*Mr. Taylor has already specified his estimate of the number of families in seventeen settlements; the total, 479, practically agrees with his statement above. He, however, multiplies the families by ten instead of by six. The population of the same district by the first census, in 1824, was 15,829 souls.

The offices I held at Plymouth were considered as "durante vita." The execution of the duties of those offices with spirit and decision reduced me from the pinnacle of popularity to the most obnoxious of all mankind, and I was among the first who were obliged to cut and run, which by the way I did not do until by a formal vote of a County Congress assembled at Plymouth I was rendered incapable of holding any office of trust and it was declared to be meritorious in any good subject to render my position untenable and a committee ordered to demand my Records as Registrar of Probate, Clerk of the Common Pleas and Naval Officer. This handsome proposal I concisely declined. I secured the records and they remained in safe custody until the war was over, and were then delivered to the successors in office.

When I lost my offices at Plymouth, General Gage and the Commissary made me a Collector of the Customs at Boston and Registrar of Probate for the County of Suffolk. These offices were a compensation in some degree, so long as they continued, but when Boston was abandoned, although I secured another set of records, I lost every other security [for earning a livelihood]. Sir Wm. Howe then gave me a military compensation by making me Muster-master-general and that was so respectable that I considered myself amply satisfied until the war was over. Nor did I murmur when General Fox politely offered to make me military secretary at Halifax, for I considered myself in some degree provided for because 10s. [per diem] in addition to my half pay enabled my family to exist. * * But when the Secretary of State obliged me to relinquish my office of Military Secretary by deciding that "it was a mere military office, and that if I held it I could not retain half pay," I thought it was time to apply to the Commissioners on the Loyalist claims. If there is an idea that I hold any office in New Brunswick which can possibly be considered as a compensation I beg through you to undeceive the Commissioners. I have the honor to be one of His Majesty's Council for this province, and I consider it a very high honor, but I have never been able to calculate how much honor goes to a pound; for this service there is no allowance. * * [Remainder missing.]

Edward Winslow to the Lords of the Treasury.

The Memorial of Edward Winslow of the Province of New Brunswick humbly shews:

That previous to the rebellion in America he resided at Plymouth in the Province of Massuchsetts, which was the residence of his ancestors from the first settlement of the country. That his father & himself held various public offices there—among which the Custom-house appointments for the port. That when the persecutions commenced your memorialist

joined the British army & was a volunteer at the battle of Lexington. That when the port of Boston was opened he was appointed Collector in the absence of R. A. Harrison, Esq., and continued to execute the duties of that office until the evacuation of that place. That he served during the whole American war in the capacity of Muster-Master-General of the British American Forces, and at the close of the war was appointed by General Carleton, now Lord Dorchester, to explore & lay out a tract of land for the disbanded Provincial Regiments, which duty he performed, and settled them in that part of Nova Scotia which is now the Province of New Brunswick. That he afterwards served as Military Secretary to Generals Fox & Campbell, successive commanders at Halifax, until New Brunswick was made a separate Government. That he was then appointed a member of his Majesty's Council for that province to which he removed when the Council was called, and that he has remained here ever since and has executed many arduous services without salary or emolument. That representations have been recently made to the Lieut. Governors of this & the neighbouring province stating the illicit practices & trade carried on at the frontier between N. Brunswick & the American States from which great injury results to our commerce. To remedy these evils it has been proposed that a Custom-House should be established at St. Andrews or Campo Bello, or at some other place near the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, and that some active & experienced person should be appointed Collector of Customs there. Your memorialist therefore humbly hopes that the recommendation of the Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the Superintendent of Trade [Leonard] and others, added to his long and faithful services in war & peace will induce your Lordships to bestow the appointment upon him.

Fredericton, New Brunswick.
March, 1803.

Edward Winslow to Ward Chipman. (?)

[Probably written about March, 1803.]

If I fail of success in the present attempt I shall still rejoice at having made it because at any rate it will serve as a hint to His Majesty's ministers that, altho' I have been buried for 15 years, I am not stone dead; and that believer as I am in the general resurrection & the rest of the Creed I cannot be satisfied at keeping a fast with 11 children until that great event happens.

I have seriously considered that part of your letter which relates to the appropriation of £200 of the Indian fund and I am perfectly convinced that an Institution such as you propose would be of the highest importance

to this country. The present plan of education is incomplete for want of a professor of Mathematics & the sum you mention would be an encouragement to a man of eminence. If Fredericton was an improper place for an academical establishment for the reasons you formerly assigned, His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent by the system which he has adopted seems effectually to have obviated the difficulties. At the next meeting of the Board we will dash at it & if one particle of energy or public spirit remains, of which I have my doubts, we'll blow it up.

The late measures have made (to use one of our own country expressions) a desp'rate overturn. I am not prepared to give an opinion on the subject, but I think they are calculated to give nature a jog. I wish I could see you for half an hour—but I fear that's impracticable. I've had a fit of the Gout—rather tedious than violent.

George Leonard to Edward Winslow.

St. John, Aug't 15th, 1803.

My dear Friend,— * * *

I cannot doubt but that the representations of Gov'r Carleton & Sir John Wentworth will be effected so far as respects the Custom House at Passamaquoddy,* but I shall not be satisfied with them if they stop there with you, who without flattery deserve all they can do for you, particularly the former.

Capt. Foy [A. D. C. and stepson to Carleton] has given me an account of the Book which he thinks is invaluable to General Carleton, and of course will be so to the Province.

George and myself will go to work and fill up the Blanks in the paper you last sent, on the best authority we can obtain, leaving you to add or diminish as you may think proper.

I shall say nothing on the business of Coffin and Foy,† as the Major will be at Fredericton as soon as this, and will relate that disagreeable affair with all its particulars.

Your sister and your charming little daughter's visit at Mrs. Chipman's will be up, according to the time they fixt, tomorrow, or next day,

*George Leonard had much at heart a project for the establishment of a customs house at Campobello, with Edward Winslow as collector. Even at this early date there was a great deal of smuggling in that locality, which he desired to abolish.

†The following paragraph in the St. John City Gazette explains the incident here referred to:—"A duel was fought near Fort Howe (Aug. 13, 1803), between "Col. C. and Capt. F., when fortunately, after exchanging shots, the affair was "terminated without bloodshed. The number of duels that are now fought "proves the depravity of the times, and the little sense men have of another "world. 'If every one,' says Addison, 'that fought a duel were to stand in the "pillory, it would quickly lessen the number of those men of imaginary honour, "and put an end to so absurd a practice.' "

when they have promised to be with Mrs. Leonard (until they set off to return to Fredericton); she is down here on a visit from the Vale to me. I think you will do well to come here to relax after your fatigue in equiping the Governor, and from the pains of the Gout.

My best wishes attend you and family to whom remember me affectionately, and believe me faithfully & truly yours,

G. Leonard.

Edward Winslow to Captain Foy.

17th August, 1803.

The day you took your departure from F'ton the Gout, as if determined to prevent my complying with my promise, removed from my left to my right hand, and until yesterday I have not dared to make free with the pen. The remarks which I now send you are calculated only for your own private use to enable you to communicate such general information as may be fairly expected from a gentleman of discernment and observation. They are arranged under such heads as are commonly the subjects of enquiry, and I regret that my indisposition has prevented me from making them more complete. Such as they are, my dear Foy, I commit them to you.

The lecture which I read and you heard with great patience, furnished you with a number of extraordinary anecdotes and gave you some insight into the history of New Brunswick. The short sketches in the manuscript will fix the impressions made by my book—a minute detail would have been unwieldy and uninteresting. The consideration that you are familiarly acquainted with Fredericton and the country from thence to Canada precluded the necessity of any particular remarks so far as related to that district. I have said nothing about the state of politics. You were so constantly in your seat during the last session of the General Assembly, that you must have acquired competent information on that subject.

The fact is that a faction has existed here for some years past, and it made such progress as factions do in other countries. It was despised at first and by degrees became formidable. The approach of the last general elections brought out all their writers and speakers, and they were permitted for some time to proceed in their career with impunity. At length their insolence became insupportable and two or three gentlemen of abilities determined to strip and have at 'em. By argument and a torrent of very fair ridicule these fellows were held up to the public in so contemptible a point of view most of 'em lost their influence and some of 'em lost their elections. A majority of well disposed men were returned to serve as representatives in General Assembly, and their first session was distin-

guished by spirited decisions in favor of the prerogative of the crown and by liberal arrangements for the benefit of the province.

The absence of the Governor may induce some of the disaffected to peep out again, but there are a few (what Rudyard calls) "sharp-shooters" who stand ready to take a pop at 'em whenever they appear. I flatter myself that I belong to this troop. I am cock'd and primed and you know that I am as well booted as any man in his Majesty's dominions.

Lieut. Gov. Carleton to Edward Winslow.

St. John, 1 Oct'r, 1803.

I cannot think of leaving the Province without thanking you for your judicious selection and valuable information you have made and procured for me previous to my departure from Fredericton, and I must request Sir that you will add to the favour by accepting the enclosed acknowledgment.

Very faithfully yours,

Thos. Carleton.

[Reply.]

The unexpected mark of your Excellency's approbation, which I have this day received has overcome me, and I can say nothing in answer but that no anticipation of reward opened upon my mind while I was in the execution of my late duty—but that I was influenced solely by a desire to give your Excellency the best proof in my power of my zeal in your service, and I declare that your Excellency's note of approbation would have been sufficient recompence for the trifling inconveniences which I encountered had it been unaccompanied by the generous present which it contained.

Thomas Wetmore to Edward Winslow.

St. John, 22nd October, 1803.

Sir,—From the time of Capt'n Bartlet's departure from the Province until news of the Death of General Spry was received, I was the General's agent in this province, vested with full powers. His daughter Miss Mary Spry has administered upon the estate in England, and I have lately received a letter from her upon the subject of the Debts and Rents due the estate in this province which renders it necessary that administration should be granted here.

I have mentioned the business to Mr. Peters who thought it best to make application to you. Should you grant the letters I will esteem it

a favor if you will send them down soon to Mr. Peters, who can take the Bonds and administer the oath of Office.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obed't & very h'ble serv't,

Thos. Wetmore.*

Notes on New Brunswick History by Edward Winslow—1804.

The Province of New Brunswick lies on the west side of the Bay of Fundy, and embraces the St. John & other great navigable rivers & contains by estimation 27,582 square miles. In 1783 there lived within its limits about 340 families of Acadians and near the same number of Indians. The Acadians had seated themselves upon the margins of the rivers, upon spots of intervale, fertile by nature and annually enriched by the overflowing of the water—and there this improvident and slovenly race, obtained with very little labour, all the necessaries of life. The Indians, as in other countries, placed their principal dependence upon hunting.

There were at Maugerville and other places on the St. John about 130 families who had emigrated from New England many years before. These people were not only hereditary dissenters from the established Church of old England, but dissenters also from their dissenting brethern in New England, branching out under the various denominations of New Lights, Methodists, Anabaptists, &c; sub-divided again into inferior sects as if for the particular purpose of making "confusion worse confounded."

Sir Guy Carleton sent an agent to this part of the Country to lay out lands for the accommodation of the Loyalists and disbanded troops at the close of the American war. This agent† had no other instructions than what were emphatically delivered to him in a parting moment by a man‡ whose comprehensive mind collects all objects which concern the honor

*Son of Timothy Wetmore, Esq., of Westchester, New York. He came to St. John in 1783. In 1792 he held the offices of deputy surrogate and registrar of deeds and wills for Queens County; he was master and examiner in chancery and a member of the council of the province. From 1809 until his death in 1828 he was attorney general of the province. The following letter strikes the reader as curious in this day of political ambition:—

"Sir,—I am sorry to find that I have been elected a member of the Common "Council of the City of St. John, as it is an office given to me contrary to my "wishes and express desire. I have to request you will inform the Council that "I will esteem it a favour in them to excuse me from the service without a fine. "or with a small one. I beg to know the terms upon which I may be relieved. "and am, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"Thomas Wetmore.

"His Worship the Mayor,

"Tuesday 2nd April, 1799."

†The agent was Edward Winslow.

‡Brook Watson is meant: he was the Commissary at New York during the American Revolution and had much to do in the arrangements for sending the Loyalists to New Brunswick.

& interests of his country and whose penetrating eye darts to the centre of 'em. These were the words;—"You are to provide an asylum for your "distressed countrymen. Your task is arduous, execute it like a man of "honor. The season for fighting is over—bury your animosities and per-"secute no man. Your ship is ready and God bless you."

In the autumn of that year 14,000 men, women & children landed on that inhospitable shore, many of whom had acquired all the vices generated in camps. With them came one or two clergymen of the Church of England, exhausted and despondent, men who had spent their early days in peace and contentment and, until that time, had been buoyed up with the expectation of once more returning with the scattered remnants of their families to their former homes—now mixed with a promiscuous rabble, shocked by continual acts of licentiousness and without a habitation to shelter them. In this forlorn state however, one of them in particular, had sufficient firmness to commence the operations of duty. A church was opened, a congregation was collected, & the services of the Church of England carried on with solemnity and effect.

[In a foot note to this letter Col. Winslow states the clergyman to whom he refers is "The Rev'd John Beardsley*, who was Chaplain to Colonel Beverley Robinson's regiment all the war and highly esteemed by him, & has now no income but the miserable pittance of half-pay."]

In the following season this country was formed into a separate Government, and the name of New Brunswick given to it, and a man was

*John Beardsley was born at Ripton, near Stratford, Connecticut, April 23rd. 1732. He entered Yale College, intending to take Holy Orders, and was ordained in England by the Bishop of London in 1761. On his return to America he labored as S. P. G. missionary at Norwich, and married Sylvia, daughter of Rev. Dr. Punderson. He removed to Poughkeepsie on the Hudson, Oct. 26, 1766. and remained in charge until the outbreak of the Revolution. He was arrested as a Tory and his property confiscated. Colonel Beverley Robinson was his parishoner, and on the raising of the Loyal American Regiment, in 1777, he appointed Rev. J. Beardsley chaplain of the corps. He served in that capacity during the war. His family on Dec. 16, 1777, took refuge in the city of New York. The muster roll of the regiment on July 1, 1783, shows that Chaplain Beardsley was then in Nova Scotia. Probaby he came to St. John amongst the first arrivals, and it is believed he was the first clergyman to officiate to the Loyalists. He built a shelter for his family on his lot opposite the present Dufferin Hotel. Next spring, with a volunteer party, he began preparation of a frame for a church on the southwest corner of the old burial ground opposite the Court House. He worked at it himself, broad axe in hand, but, alas, a destructive fire on June 18, 1784, swept over that part of the city, destroying the frame and many of the settlers' log houses. In consequence of this disaster the project was for the time abandoned. Rev. Mr. Beardsley officiated at St. John and Kingston until the death of Rev. John Sayre, when he removed to Maugerville and remained there as rector until 1803. He was a man of many parts, and is said to have been "fully as good a farmer as a preacher." He organized the first Masonic lodge at St. John, September 1, 1784. He was the first English clergyman who visited the upper St. John, and in the course of a single week, in the summer of 1789, he baptized along the river between Fredericton and Woodstock 112 persons, of whom 13 were adults. The Beardsleys of Woodstock, N. B., are descended from his eldest son John. Rev. J. Beardsley died at Kingston, Aug. 23, 1809.

appointed Governor whose dignified and correct conduct discountenanced vice and rendered morality fashionable. Inferior magistrates, imitating his example, became not only conservators of the peace, but useful auxiliaries to religion.

Notes by Edward Winslow Respecting the Indians and Acadians.

The Savages who possessed this province before our arrival obtained as good a living as savages wish for in any country. The River St. John, and the other great rivers & their branches, afforded the most favorable situations for hunting, and the islands & intervals afforded the most tempting and delightful spots for temporary residence and for the cultivation of Indian Corn, which were the principal objects of their attention. The waters of those rivers furnished an easy communication to the sea coast, where they were always sure of a ready market for their furs and other commodities, and where they could always procure Rum and such other Luxuries as they wanted.

Besides the savages, there were scattered about in different parts of the province a considerable number of Acadians, who had escaped from the other side of the Bay of Fundy when the French inhabitants were removed from Nova Scotia after the conquest of that country by the English. These people, whose immediate ancestors had suffered what to them appeared like the most unmerited persecution & oppression from the British Government, occupied some of the most fertile tracts on the River St. John and in other parts of the province. Embittered by the recollections of their past sufferings the majority were rejoiced at any opportunity of shewing their enmity to the British Government, and during the war with America their conduct evinced a disposition to favor the American Cause.* The Acadians & Indians lived in constant habits of intimacy and familiarity. * * * The remainder of the inhabitants (except a very few) were Americans who had removed from the States before the Revolution and were notoriously disaffected to the British Government. By those settlers both the Savages & Acadians were encouraged to acts of hostility.

This was the state of the country at the peace when the disbanded Provincial Corps & Loyal Refugees took possession of the country. The Indians were of course compelled to leave the banks of the rivers (particularly the St. John) and hunt on other grounds. The French, who had

*The remark of Winslow is only true in part. The Acadians on the River St. John were not openly hostile to the British during the Revolution and several of their number including the Martins, Mercure's, etc., were loyal and their services were acknowledged by Major Studholm. Another striking instance of loyalty was displayed by Joseph Gueguen of Cocagne in restraining the Indians from siding with the Americans. See N. B. Hist. Soc. Collections No. 4, p. 115.

taken possession of farms without even a license of occupation or any sanction from the Government, and were so situated as to interrupt the general settlement of the country, were, by order of the Government of Nova Scotia, removed again from their possessions and obliged to seek for situations more remote. These events undoubtedly increased their resentment against the Government—and altho', after the establishment of a separate province, the Governor & Council of New Brunswick did make every effort in their power and did eventually more than compensate them by Grants at Madawaska and other places, they have never been really conciliated.

All this time the savages have been retreating farther and farther from the places to which they were formerly so much attached. The settlements being extended over the best part of their hunting grounds, they were soon reduced to the most abject poverty and distress. Thus circumstanced they became dependent upon the English settlers. The benevolence of individuals and some attention from government seemed to remove their prejudices. * * * The legacy, which had been formerly left by Mr. Boyle* for the Christian purpose of civilizing the aboriginals, being applied in this country, was considered by the Indians (who did not comprehend the meaning of it) as a strong proof of national protection and kindness, and it had undoubtedly a tendency to reconcile them more effectually to English Government. The erecting of a convenient building at Sussex-Vale, as an academy† exclusively for them, the employment of a preceptor to teach them the first rudiments of education, and the arrangements which were made for their accommodation & comfort, all contributed to soothe them in their state of distress; and although the Indians did not embrace the Christian religion with that alacrity which the pious Testator might have anticipated, they nevertheless considered this place as an Asylum where the aged and infirm could rest from the fatigues which are incident to savage life, and where the young of both sexes were fed, cloathed, and instructed as far as they inclined to be. * * *

The attempts to convert and civilize the Savages, which were formerly made in the New England Colonies, while they were part of His Majesty's dominions, were generally unsuccessful, and for many years before the American Revolution the sums supplied by the Company in England for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen Natives of New England and

*The Hon. Robert Boyle of England in 1662 was president of the board of management of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians of New England and parts adjacent in America. During his life he devoted much of his time and wealth to the spiritual improvement of the natives of America, and at his death bequeathed a handsome legacy to the society.

†This academy has been already mentioned. It was built chiefly by the efforts of Hon. George Leonard. See the account of the academy by Leonard Allison of Sussex, N. B., in his "Sketch of the Life of Rev. Oliver Arnold."

parts adjacent in America, were appropriated to general purposes by the overseers & corporation of Harvard College at Cambridge.

In the year 1785, the Company decided that as the part of America which is next adjacent to the Massachusetts state is the King's colony of New Brunswick. Resolved therefore;—

"That the Commissioners we may hereafter employ be appointed out "of the inhabitants of that colony, who are the King's loyal subjects and "living in the King's dominions, and who are many of them Gentlemen "of known integrity and fidelity and every way qualified to execute the "trusts of our charter."

In consequence of this resolution, Commissioners were appointed, and it will be shown by their first reports and the returns of the Missionaries and Instructors employed, that they effected more towards the education and civilization of the Indians than had ever been before accomplished.

In process of time it became obvious that some disadvantages resulted from dividing the schools which were at first established at Woodstock, Fredericton, Sheffield, Sussex, and Miramichi. It was then taken into serious and deliberate consideration by the Commissioners whether it would not be expedient to collect all the savages who were desirous of education into one place, and it became an important object to find a place the best calculated for that purpose. Some of the Commissioners contended that Fredericton would be the most eligible place, other places too were named. and after mature consideration, Sussex-Vale was considered to embrace more advantages than any other place and a College was erected there, in a situation where it was surrounded by a considerable extent of fertile country, cleared and under high cultivation, and in the possession of reputable and exemplary farmers. This circumstance it was supposed would offer to the Indians the fairest opportunity of observing the progress of agriculture and of contemplating the benefits which resulted from temperance and industry. * * *

Their condition, which by the encroachments made on their hunting grounds had been rendered truly wretched, was ameliorated, and they were proud of the attention which was shown them by Government in erecting so commodious a building for the education of their children. By associating and exchanging labour with the farmers, to mutual advantage, they were undoubtedly advancing in civilization. It is true literally that all the exertions which have been made have been hitherto ineffectual to conquer the prejudices of the savages against allowing their children to be bound out to trades, and they have another prejudice equally strong against the discipline of schools or chastisement for faults. To reconcile them to the latter it was proposed to introduce into the same school with them a certain number of the white children of the neighbourhood, in order that

the savages might mix with them and observe that they were treated with equal justice and attention. This was not approved. * * *

[Reference is made by Edward Winslow in that portion of his letter here omitted to the retirement of Chief Justice Ludlow, Judge Bliss and Judge Allen from the Board of Commissioners of the Company, on account of some difference of opinion with the majority of the Commissioners as to the management.]

The vacancies made by these seceders may be filled with other gentlemen of equal honor and fidelity, and superior vigor and activity. The Mayor of the City of St. John, William Campbell,* Esq., should be one; his integrity, zeal and activity have been sufficiently evinced. James White,† Esq. should also be appointed—this gentleman is a magistrate in the City, was one of the old inhabitants born in the country and acquainted with all the savages in it—a man of abilities, strict honor, and uncommon activity. The third should be a clergyman of the vicinity, and there is in the same county a young man, the Rev. Elias Scovil, who is peculiarly qualified for such a situation. * * *

Three members of the Board should be compelled to visit the College once in three months and critically examine into its state and report the progress made. Cloathing should be issued to those only who are fixed and permanent scholars, and to such of their parents or Guardians as reside at or near the College for the purpose of taking care of their children. * *

Academies established in populous villages for general purposes of education, under the control of dignify'd trustees or corporations, are the worst of all possible places for an attempt to civilize Indians, and money thrown into those funds will—as it ever has been—be converted to other uses. I should therefore object to its being apply'd either to the University at Windsor or the Academy recently established at Fredericton.

[The latter part of Winslow's description of the establishment of the Indian Academy, etc., is condensed.]

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*William Campbell, of Worcester, Mass., went from Boston to Halifax in 1776 with the British army, and from thence to New York. At the peace in 1783 he came to Nova Scotia, and in 1786 settled at St. John. He was mayor of the city twenty years. He died at St. John in 1823, aged 82 years. He was a native of Argyleshire, Scotland. On November 30, 1887, St. John's Masonic lodge erected a stone to his memory in the old burial ground to replace the original one.

†James White, sr., was born in Haverhill, Mass., about 1738. He was a lineal descendant of the "Worshipful" William White, one of the founders of Haverhill. He was employed in the commissariat department at Crown Point in 1761, came to St. John with James Simonds in April, 1764, and was engaged with that gentleman and William Hazen in trade there. He was deputy sheriff, Indian agent and deputy collector of customs during the time of the war of the Revolution. Many particulars concerning him will be found in the articles on "Portland Point" in the New Brunswick Magazine of 1898-99.

Thomas Costin to Edward Winslow.

Fredericton, March 23, 1804.

[Condensed.] Is intimately acquainted with the state of the St. John river Indians who are at this time "poor, distressed, and discontented." They were better off twenty years ago. Their hunting declined ever after the arrival of the English settlers. The Indian schools established on the river at Woodstock and elsewhere served, in addition to the benefits of education, to afford relief when hunting failed.

During his (Costin's) residence in Madawaska, several Indians from time to time came to him for "copies" and other useful instruction. They expressed to him their appreciation of the schools. They are at present discontented and discouraged. There is a school established at Sussex Vale, but "what is that, as they observe, to their numerous tribe and the distribution of their nation; they are scattered and dispersed to several parts on this river for the sake of supporting their distressed families, and if schools were to be established once more, it would give them a contented mind and in the course of time" be the means of bettering their condition.

Costin closes his letter with a plea for re-establishing the schools.

The letter is written in a fair hand, with good spelling, but the style is extremely redundant.

Dugald Campbell to Edward Winslow.

Quebec, 29th Feb'y, 1804.

My dear Sir,—I arrived here on the 21st instant very much fatigued from the uncommon badness of the way, which I was under a necessity of paving with Dollars to render it in any degree passable. I took off my snow-shoes at the Riviere des Caps without any regret, after having worn them about three hundred miles.

Your obliging letters have procured me much civility here. I dined the day after my arrival with Mr. A. Coffin where I met Mr. Sewell, the Attorney General, by whom I have been also very cordially welcomed here. He has gone a few days ago to Montreal and will be absent about a month. Sproule has gone to Montreal, where he has already enlisted sixteen men and I think he will bid fair to procure men enough to entitle him to a company.

We have now altogether here about one hundred men,* and our success in this respect does great credit to the talents of Major White who, in defiance of the difficulties created here manifestly to prevent him, has been

*When the war was declared against France in 1803, the New Brunswick Fencible Regiment was organized. Many of the corps were enlisted in New Brunswick, others in Lower Canada, as detailed in this letter.

thus successful. Every advantage appertaining to soldiers is peremptorily refused us, whilst our situation so urgently demands some aid. Official punctilio is here opposed to the good of His Majesty's service, but I am much mistaken if Blue Peter (as the Commander here is called) won't look Black if this matter is represented with spirit at home.

I do not at present forsee anything that may prevent my return in the Spring to New Brunswick, but should it happen otherwise and the House of Assembly be called to meet in my absence, Clopper will act as my Deputy [as Clerk of the House of Assembly], and I shall in that event send him legal authority in due form from hence, and intend to consult the Attorney General here on the occasion.

Pray have the goodness to write to me, if for no other reason than to show that your hand is again capable of performing the function that has ever been so natural to it.

I am very truly, my dear Sir,

Your much obliged hum'e serv't

Dugald Campbell.

Please to show this letter to my friend Clopper. I shall write to him by the next post.

Edward Winslow to Governor Carleton.

Kingsclear, New Brunswick, April 16th, 1804.

Sir,—Since the date of my last, a decision has been made by the Supreme Court which has excited great anxiety in the minds of many of the inhabitants of this province and I have been repeatedly and importunately pressed to communicate some of the circumstances to your Excellency. * * *

Your Excellency has not forgot the bitter controversy which subsisted between a licentious rabble at St. John and the proprietors of the soil there respecting the right of fishery in front of their lots to low water mark.* This dispute the Gentlemen of the law in general seem to agree would eventually be settled in favour of the proprietors, and some very strong reasons were assigned in support of their opinion, particularly it was observed that this right was recognized in similar situations by our ancestors in America before the Revolution, and that those of 'em who removed to Nova Scotia carried with 'em that custom and privilege among others, and yet continue to enjoy it under that government. Hazen and Simonds originally took up their Lands, and the privilege of fishing in front of their lots was undoubtedly considered as one of those rights and immunities which were adverted to and secured to them by the patents,

*The story of the fishery dispute is given in full in the New Brunswick Magazine for August, 1899.

and it was undoubtedly one of the greatest temptations which the country offered (to settlers) and they remained in the uninterrupted enjoyment until we came here. * * *

Governor Carleton to Edward Winslow.

Ramsgate, 6 July, 1804.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 22nd Feb'y gave us all great satisfaction; Emma* was particularly gratifyed by the intelligence it contained of what concerned the Farm, for which her regard is in no wise abated, and she took an interest even in the declaration of Nancy Cameron.

I saw your friend Col. Lutwyche a few days before I left Town and communicated to him the little prospect I saw of being able to draw the attention of Ministers towards our part of the world; the last set seemed to be entirely taken up with defending their Post; The Present we must hope will do better, but as yet I much fear that our proposal for a certain arrangement to the westward† has not been considered.

We have got out of the bustle of the Town to this very quiet pleasant spot on the seashore where we propose to pass the summer months; but altho' it's quiet it is not destitute of charms in the eyes of the young Ladies. and there is a Ball every Tuesday, and if that should not satisfy them there are three Balls a week at Margate which is within four miles; We have likewise the advantage of having a full view of the Fleet in the Downs & of the French coast, so that we are sure of having the earliest intelligence if Bonaparte should come. My plan on leaving this place is to go for a few months to Bath, and then to return to the Capital where I shall be at hand to avail myself of the first good conveyance that may present itself, after the 1st of May, to return to New Brunswick.‡ I shall write to Mr. Hailles by the next Packet.

The Filley should be broken, if a tolerable hand can be got.

Emma & Anne join in compliments to the young ladies, particularly to Miss Penn.

I am dear Col'l

Very faithfully yours &c.,

Thos. Carleton.

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*Lieut. Governor Carleton's daughter.

†Referring to the proposed establishment of a custom house at Passamaquoddy with E. Winslow as collector.

‡It is evident that Lieut. Governor Carleton expected to return to the province at this time, but his departure was postponed from time to time for a variety of reasons. The appointment of Sir James H. Craig in 1807 as governor general of Canada appears to have been particularly distasteful to Carleton. See on this head Winslow's letter of March 8, 1808, and William Knox's of May 4, 1808.

Ward Chipman to Edward Winslow.

Salem (Mass), 17 July, 1804.

My dear Winslow,—The vessel returns so much sooner than I expected that I have but a moment to inform you of our safe arrival after a very unpleasant passage, during which Mrs. Chipman was very sick, but she is now recovered in a good degree from the fatigues of the voyage and joins me in the most affectionate wishes towards you. * * * I have made some enquiries about an Instructor for the College at Fredericton, but I much fear I shall not succeed. I find that such Gentlemen as are in any degree qualified for the situation can obtain in this country eleven & twelve hundred dollars per annum. I shall not however give up the pursuit, and have really had but little opportunity yet of being very particular in my enquiries. * * * We found Chip very well and in good reputation and all our friends very glad to see us, and shall probably pass our time pleasantly, but shall after all return with great pleasure to our humble dwelling.

* * * Ward Chipman.

Edward Winslow and the Audit Office.

The following account of the circumstances that rendered it necessary for Edward Winslow to proceed to England in the year 1804, is based upon statements contained in his memorial to the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and kindred documents, copies of which are to be found amongst the Winslow papers.

In the year 1785, Col. Winslow was requested by Major General John Campbell, then commanding his Majesty's forces in Nova Scotia, to undertake the duty of paymaster of Contingencies, in order "to assist in correcting the abuse in the military expenditures at the posts on the River St. John." He undertook the duty and instituted a Board of accounts, and the service was carried on until the Lords of the Treasury considered the office no longer necessary. The sum of £8,988 sterling passed through his hands, and vouchers were transmitted from time to time to Halifax that they might be examined by the Board of Accounts there, and receive the sanction and approval of the General commanding. The accounts ought to have been forwarded thence to England to the office for auditing public accounts. When the office of Paymaster of Contingencies in New Brunswick was discontinued in 1786, Col. Winslow, by order of Governor Carleton, paid the balance in his hands to John Robinson, acting Deputy Paymaster of the district and took his discharge for the same. Through some extraordinary delinquency at Halifax the accounts and vouchers were never forwarded to England. As a consequence on the 10th of February, 1802,

the commissioners for auditing the public accounts in England issued a peremptory "precept," which was served on Winslow April 26th, by the Attorney General of New Brunswick. Legal proceedings followed and finally Winslow appeared at the Trinity term of the Supreme Court held at Fredericton in 1804, with such explanatory documents as were in his possession. The case was ordered to stand over until the next term. Colonel Winslow decided to proceed to England in order to have the matter cleared up. He had already been subjected, he says, to an expense amounting to nearly £60 in defending himself. He left his family, consisting of a wife and eleven children, to the care of his friends, and in the month of September went to Halifax, where he found deposited in various places all the accounts and vouchers, which eighteen years before had been transmitted by him, and had been suffered to remain there by the negligence and delinquency of others. These he collected and took to England, and in the month of November had the satisfaction of delivering them at the office for auditing the public accounts in London, and on examination the Commissioners declared them perfectly satisfactory.

In his memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, Col. Winslow asked for compensation for the trouble and expence to which he had been put by no fault of his own, and in consequence of his application the sum of £150 sterling was allowed him. The trip to England, begun amid scenes of mortification and embarrassment, ended triumphantly and was eventually the means of securing for him an appointment as Judge of the Supreme Court.

The story, and it is quite a romantic one, is elucidated in the letters that follow.—W. O. Raymond.

Edward Winslow to Ward Chipman.

Kingsclear, 10th May, 1803.

My dear Chipman,—By this conveyance I transmit you a number of letters which I have at different times received from the Auditors, and I have made my remarks on the outside of them. When you have read 'em and have also looked over the other bundle, you will be able to form some judgment of the extraordinary situation in which I now stand. I did not know when I saw you here that I was in possession of such unequivocal proofs of my having forwarded my accounts and vouchers to Halifax. * * * If they have not been regularly transmitted to England, surely I am not responsible for the omission. It is certainly the most extraordinary circumstance that ever occurred that a man should be called for vouchers to accounts 17 years after the accounts were settled, and after receiving not only the most ample discharges, but the highest compliments

for his exertions. Almost every man concerned in the transactions is dead, myself excepted. * * * The Books are with me and contain the debit and credit of my accounts with Government, as also copies of all the vouchers and the Reports of the Board thereon.

&c., &c., &c.

Edward Winslow.

Ward Chipman to Edward Winslow.

Medford (Mass), 11 Aug't, 1804.

My dear Winslow,—Your several letters have reached me and claim my best thanks; everything in your quarter is interesting to me and becomes daily more and more so, as the remainder of my pilgrimage must be with you.

As I have information that Humbert* will certainly sail this evening I am unusually pressed for time even to acknowledge the receipt of my letters from N. Bruns. With regard to yourself I have not had a moments quiet since I read the account of the proceedings in the Exchequer cause. The persecution is certainly most unexampled, but the difficulty now is in determining what is best to be done. * * *

I think you should prepare a Memorial without delay to the Lords of the Treasury, having first obtained assurances from the Court of time to be given for the application and obtaining an answer. To this memorial should be annexed a copy of all the proceedings in the cause, which will render short the rest of the detail, emphatically stating the utter impossibility from the extreme state of your ill health of your personal attendance in England, and offering to submit to any inquiry before any persons or tribunal to be appointed for the purpose in this country. * * *

Such a memorial, accompanied by a letter to Lutwyche (written to be

*Stephen Humbert was a New Jersey Loyalist. He came to St. John in 1783 and was an active factor in the life of the city. For a number of years he pursued the calling of a baker on quite a large scale. He owned a vessel called the "Friendship," which was nicknamed "Humbert's Bread Basket." When Mr. Humbert arrived in St. John he was but a lad of sixteen. From being a baker of ship's bread he became a merchant with store and residence on South Market wharf. In 1814 he owned a brig called the "War-hater." He was a member of the St. John common council for some years, and was elected a representative of the city in the provincial legislature in the years 1809, 1816 and 1830. He was also an active man in the Methodist denomination and one of those who at first sympathized with Mr. Priestly in the well known "Priestly affair," but afterwards withdrew his support, convinced that the object of it was no longer worthy. Stephen Humbert was a man of many parts, for example, in 1796, we find him advertising a school for sacred music. His was a long and remarkably active life. He died in 1849 at the age of 82 years. The house in which he lived at the close of his life stood on the site of the present Masonic Hall building on Germain street. An interesting incident in Stephen Humbert's political career is recorded in D. R. Jack's Essay on St. John, pp. 108, 109.

shewn), and a letter to Foy to interest General Carleton (for on such an occasion there can be no doubt he would exert himself*) could not I think fail to procure an order for the stay of all further proceedings against you. * * *

We pass our time as pleasantly as I expected, but I shall not be sorry when the period proposed for our visit shall have expired—such sameness of amusement, idleness and expence, fatigues and becomes insipid after so long an experience of the calm pleasures of our comparatively solitary life in New Brunswick. Tell Hailes we are well and I could say no more if I should write to him. To him and his family, the Hazens &c, your wife, sisters and domestic flock, give Mrs. Chipman's and my most affectionate regards. And for yourself accept our constant and best love and prayers.

Yours ever sincerely,

Ward Chipman.

George Leonard to Edward Winslow.

St. John, August 20th 1804.

My dear Friend,—I have prevailed upon Humbert† to send his vessel to Windsor for a load, that you might have an opportunity to get here before he was ready to leave this port for Boston. You'll lose no time if you mean to go that way to England as Humbert intends to be ready in eight or nine days. * * *

Memorials have been sent from this Province and Nova Scotia to the Secretary of State to withhold indulgence from American vessels trading to the West Indies to confine them to 70 tons as by the late treaty. The memorials state our abilities in furnishing vessels and lumber. This is a business you are well acquainted with and will be able to give the particular information necessary. * * * I have just heard you have again altered your opinion and mean to go [to England] in the ship America from this port. Whatever you determine on, you will let me know, that Humbert may govern himself accordingly on his coming from Windsor. I understand Chipman with Mrs. Chipman are well disposed to return notwithstanding the fine roads, carriages and fruit, &c. and that their visit has been long enough.

I am D'r Sir,

Very affectionately yours,

Geo. Leonard.

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*There is in this sentence a covert allusion to Lieut. Governor Carleton's apparent indifference to matters connected with his government. Perhaps this indifference arose in a measure out of the disregard the ministers displayed to many of his recommendations.

†Stephen Humbert's vessel was employed on the route between St. John and Boston.

P. S. I hope your Daughter found some benefit from the Fogs of this Town, tho' they were but few to what has been usual in summer. She is a good Girl and well deserving the favors of Heaven. Our best wishes attend her and the family.

William Hazen to Edward Winslow.

Fredericton, 7th Nov. 1804.

My dear Colonel—When you were kind enough to offer to attend to any command which I might have across the water, I felt I assure you too much concerned and interested on your own account to think of adding the smallest care to your mind, although several important matters of my own occurred, particularly while you were struggling with your natural hereditary enemy, as John Bull says of the French, who chose—barbarous enough—to attack you at a time when every man has enough to contend with, in leaving home. * * * After the very romantic and favorable entree to your adventures at Halifax*, your Fredericton friends cannot but anticipate great pleasure and success in your voyage. * * *

Soon after General Hunter came to the province Mr. Needham was employed by him to do business and he condescended to say, from his own knowledge, that most of the adjutants and Quartermasters of the Regiments disbanded at the last peace had gotten half-pay, and that it was his opinion that Needham would succeed to it also upon making proper application, the mode of which he also condescended to advise. Accordingly, as the object was of immense individual importance, and as there did not seem to be any impropriety in trying the thing, a memorial was sent to the Commander-in-Chief (a copy of which I shall annex) enclosed in a short letter to Governor Carleton begging his sanction of it, if he saw no objection, & at any rate begging if this were inconvenient, that he would forward it. What part His Excellency was pleased to take Needham never heard, but from the prompt attention paid to his memorial he believes himself to be under great obligations to him. * * * As I feel anxious to do everything that can serve a young man of great industry and merit, and as I know what your dispositions are and have been on similar occasions, I am confident that I cannot do him greater justice than by begging you to take an early opportunity, while in London, of using your skill and influence to effect his purpose. He has wished me to draw up a memorial to the Treasury, but as you are infinitely better qualified to do it, I beg you

*This refers to the finding by Col. Winslow of all the missing accounts and vouchers required by the audit office, safely filed away in the "pigeon holes" at Halifax. They should have been forwarded by the military officials at Halifax to England years before.

will take the trouble of it, or directing to be done whatever may be necessary and proper. * * *

I am informed that the Adjutants and Quartermasters of both the neighboring provincial Regiments* have succeded in getting half-pay. Of twelve of us who memorialized for half-pay at the reduction of the late N. B. Reg't, every one except himself (Needham) are again employed in the service, mostly with permanent rank. * * *

Mr. Needham has lately been so unfortunate as to lose an adventure worth an hundred pounds by the singular accident of a Brig being burnt in port at Jamaica. This has taken nearly all the industrious scrapings of his last nine years service, that the support and education of his mother and her orphans had left him.

I will not my dear Colonel now add to the intrinsic evil of a long letter a longer apology, for I know that your politeness & benevolence are on my side, allow me then only further to mention that it will give pleasure to hear early of your welfare in London.

Mrs. Murray is just recovering from another unpleasant attack, but I hope she will be comfortable again another winter. Should you meet with Brinley, the Paymaster, or his brother, the Barrister of Lincoln's Inn, we wish to be remembered to them.

I beg that you will believe that I always remain with the greatest respect and esteem, my Dear Colonel,

Your most faithful humble servant

Wm. Hazen.

[Note. Needham's memorial, enclosed in the above letter, is addressed to His Royal Highness Field Marshal the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces &c. &c. &c., and from it we learn the following facts concerning Mark Needham.

He was the son of a soldier of the 54th Reg't killed in the American war. He himself entered, when very young, in the 54th regiment and served nearly nine years. By the favor of his commanding officer he obtained his discharge when the regiment was ordered from N. B. He was burthened with the support of two sisters & a brother. When the N. B. Provincial Reg't was raised in 1793 he could not forbear joining His Majesty's colours. In the course of nine years further service he rose through the ranks of Fifer, Corporal, Sergeant & Paymaster's clerk, until his Excellency Gen'l Carleton (then Colonel to the Reg't), was pleased to promote him to the Quartermastercy.

Needham's memorial is dated 10th April, 1804. The reply received from Col. Clinton—dated "Horse Guards, 4 June, 1804"—states: "I have received the Commander in Chief's commands to acquaint you that he cannot obtain half-pay for you, but your name will be noted for a Quartermastercy in case an opportunity should offer for His Royal Highness to recommend you for employment."]

*That is the King's Nova Scotia Regiment and the Island of St. John's (or P. E. I.) Regiment.

George Leonard to Edward Winslow.

St. John, N. B. Nov'r, 20th, 1804.

My dear Winslow—I am now overpaid for the anxiety and fears for the fate of your public papers by a friendly communication from that good man Moody, who had before the receipt of your letter given me a full and very pleasing account of the manner & where they were all found, and all the circumstances afterwards. In the fullness of my heart I have offered him my services and of all your friends in New Brunswick, for life, for his zeal and fidelity to you while at Halifax, and I cannot thank Sir John Wentworth too much and your other friends there who have shewn so much kindness and friendship for you on this occasion.

I hastened to communicate the pleasing and very satisfactory account to Mrs. Winslow and your sisters immediately on our getting it, and then I sallied forth into the street of the City in triumph among the sons of woeful countenance. I asked the Attorney General,* if he meant to continue the prosecution; He said "yes, unless it was recommended to him by the President and Council to do otherwise." This was after showing him Moody's letter, which was authentic document that every paper was found as stated by you in court. I desired Peters, your counsel, to communicate to you not only this conversation, but the Rule that was made absolute in the Court at Fredericton on your departure, and the style and manner of its being done—as a document to show that if you had been here, you perhaps would have been deprived of the opportunity of ever seeking your papers. This ought to enhance your claims on Government. Upon the whole, my dear friend, I clearly see the kind hand of Heaven in this business, and that good will flow out of the evil which certain characters intended to bring upon you. I can see the joy of our worthy friend Lutwyche on this occasion—for no heart rejoices more than his when his friends prospects are fair, and none will exert themselves more to promote their success.

Chipman's return from Boston, and the prospect of your good fortune have put us in high spirits. You are now where justice will and ought to be done for you. * * *

Coffin, Tom Sproule, and D. Murray are soon to embark for N. York or Boston to take their passage for England, so that you will from them get a full information of all domestic occurrences here. God bless you and send you back soon is the wish of myself and family.

Geo. Leonard.

[Addressed "Edward Winslow, Esq'r, to the care of Edward G. Lutwyche, Esq'r, Kensington, Phillmore Place, London.
Fav'd by Lieut. Sproule."]

*Jonathan Bliss.

Lieut. Governor Carleton to Edward Winslow.

Stubbins House, 22 Nov'r, 1804.

Dear Colonel,—I congratulate you on your escape from the perils of winds and seas, and still more on the prospect you have of being delivered from those worst of toments, the Controlers of Accounts, and I most sincerely hope that you will not be disappointed in your expectation. I am sorry we happened to be out of Town when you arrived. We left it on the thirteenth and are thus far on our way to Bath, where we think of staying till March. As you are broke in to the thumping of a mail coach, perhaps you may take a run down between this and that time. I did not hear of Geo. Ludlow's failure till after my arrival in Town some months after it happened, and I was as much surprised as if I had heard our Chief* had absconded. Pray is the house† implicated in the misfortune, or was it known before you sailed? It must be a mortification to some of our great people on the other side of the water.

I should have liked to conduct you a little about the streets. If Foy is at Woolwich he will not fail to come up to call upon you.

Direct to me here near Maidenhead under cover to my Brother.

Yours very faithfully,

Thos. Carleton.

Ward Chipman to Edward Winslow.

St. John, 24th Nov'r, 1804.

My dear Winslow,—You are no doubt before this time safe in London, where you have my most fervent wishes that you may have constant occasion to rejoice in your determination to go there. The more I think of it the more I am inclined to approve of the step, and to be persuaded that it will eventually terminate fortunately for you. * * *

I am indeed uncommonly anxious about you, and I do hope and trust that I shall receive a cheerful line from you by the earliest moment after your arrival. I would write freely and often to you were it not for the enormous expence to you of postage with which such a correspondence must be attended, but I will avail myself of every conveyance post free, that I can hear of. * * *

We have all your communications from Halifax, and are exceedingly rejoiced at your success there in recovering your vouchers, &c, and at the flying colours with which you embarked—crippled as you were [physically]. I hope and trust the voyage has been of service to your health, and that you will not have any return of Gout, at the least till you return to

*Chief Justice Ludlow, the father of George Ludlow.

†The reference is to the firm of Ludlow, Fraser and Robinson of Fredericton.

us, or to some better place. But I desire if you go elsewhere to see that there is a provision made for me to accompany you, I am completely out at elbows here, and my Boston jaunt has been a seriously saucy business to me. We however got very safe back after a very short passage; we sailed from thence the very day you sailed from Halifax for England. Our visit was a very pleasant one and would so have terminated had it not been for the very sudden death of our good friend Martin Brimmer; we left his family of course in very deep affliction.

Chip was well, and doing well at College; he was to speak the English oration, which is considered as the first part at a public exhibition, a fortnight after we left him; I have this moment a letter from him, in which he gives me a very satisfactory account of his performance. He has correct information that Mr. Dexter who was there—the great Counsellor at Law, Sam Dexter—said, it was "the best performance for matter and manner that he had ever heard at Cambridge." This is indeed to be "laudatur a laudato viro." You will pardon this communication, in indulgence to the feelings of a doting, partial father. But what I shall do with him or for him I know not; he means to study law; he dislikes the states; I cannot think of his burying himself in this country. If I had money to maintain him and he should wish it, and dare to make the effort, I would send him to the Temple at once. Tho' I don't suppose I shall ever seriously think of this, I wish you would ask our inestimable friend Lutwyche, what he thinks would be the annual expence of living in the most prudent economical manner at the Temple till he could be admitted,* and what he thinks of such a plan.

If practicable it appears to me it might lay a foundation for his procuring something eligible in the colonies in the line of his profession. Witness young Cochran of Halifax, &c. But you have concerns enough of your own to occupy all your attention, this however will cost you only a few minutes conversation and will give you an opportunity of saying to our friend L.† how much I esteem him, and to assure him that I speak and think of him constantly with affection.

We have had an uncommonly severe season since this month came in; there has been no water communication with Fredericton this fortnight past, the weather is now mild again but no chance of the ice breaking up. I shall be there in February and shall not fail to contribute every thing in my power to the comfort of Mrs. W. and your family to the full extent of the little pittance I engaged to you, and by every other means in my command.

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*That is admitted as Attorney. At the foot of the page in Ward Chipman's letter, Col. Winslow makes a memo as follows:—"About £200 the necessary expence at the Temple. Board and Lodge where he thinks."

†Col. Lutwyche, with whom Winslow spent much of his time in England.

I have nothing new to communicate. Parker and his family arrived safe about ten days ago from New York. All our friends here are well. I understand that Judge Allen has had lately something of a paralitic stroke but has recovered again. Upham is again ill and it is said worse than usual, but I presume he will weather it, as he has done so many times before.

In case of a vacancy I should by no means wish to succeed to it. I should hope that I might succeed to the place of Attorney General and retain my half-pay, as an allowance on some score, or to have the salary increased by the amount of it.

I do hope and expect, at least, that the Governor will make such mention of me at the public offices that they will know who I am, if I should ever hereafter be recommended for anything.

Let us know by the earliest opportunity whether we are again to have the pleasure of seeing his Excellency, and when, in this Province; indeed I shall depend upon hearing a thousand things from you that I cannot expect to hear from any other quarter. But I will be contented with an absolute dearth of all other intelligence if you will communicate to me that you are successful in your pursuits upon your own account. I pray most earnestly that you may be once more in a situation to enjoy life and thereby make your friends, all of whom are much interested in you, happy.

I am yet without any symptoms of Gout, as I have been for a year and a half last past, and could we once more get together without being so shackled with the grins and gripes of poverty and dependence, I think we should yet rattle off a few years very chearily. Adieu my dear fellow and be assured of the constant, the faithful, friendship and affection of

Your ever devoted

W. C.

Lieut. Governor Carleton to Edward Winslow.

Stubbins House, 1 Dec'r, 1804.

Dear Coll,—I met Captain Foy on Thursday last by appointment at Gen'l Lusins, ten miles from this place, and I saw him set off yesterday morning for Devonshire, or the land of matrimony, being determined to take unto himself a wife; the Lady is Miss Sophia Courtney, sister to Lord Courtney, and we have none of us seen her, but by all accounts there is not much beauty nor fortune; he had not heard of your arrival before I told him of it, and expressed great regret at not having seen you, but that evil is not irreparable. We are to stay here till the 17th. You know that Daniel Hailes is at Deptford; what's become of the Major?*

*Major Harris W. Hailes, who was deputy adjutant general at New Brunswick.

I should be glad to know the result of your first interview with those worthy and approved good masters the Comptrolers of Accounts.

Enclose you letters to my brother.

Yours, &c.

Thos. Carleton.

Captain Foy to Edward Winslow.

Powderham Castle, Exeter, Dec'r 7, 1804.

My dear Sir,—I have heard of your arrival from Gen'l Carleton and beg you to accept my very sincere congratulations. I think probably the change of scene, &c., may be of service to your health. I shall probably remain here and in this part of the country the winter, after which my residence will probably be at Woolwich, when & where I shall take the first opportunity of seeing you. The General & Family are at Lord Dorchester's and will very soon leave there for Bath. I hope at your leisure you'll let me hear from you and tell me your adventures.

Be good enough to direct under cover to Lord Viscount Courtenay.

Yours very sincerely,

N. Foy.

Major Lyman to Edward Winslow.

Scilly Islands, Dec. 17th, 1804.

Dear Winslow,—I have not much to write, as you may suppose, from this quarter of the world and know not what to say except that I am very anxious to know how you do as to your bodily health, and how you have been impressed with this old world. * * * I wished to have accompanied you to London, as nothing could possibly in life have given me more pleasure than to have gone with an old friend like you, but I was so situated in my command here that I could not have done it without asking for a Field Officer to be sent while I was absent, & that was too much to ask.

I arrived here very comfortably in one of His Majesty's ships a few days after you left Plymouth only twelve hours on our passage, so that I did not sleep on board, and found everything very comfortable in my "Government." I wish you may be drove in here to see how I am situated. which really is very charming indeed, for an old soldier who does not expect to "le Baton de Marchel." I have a most excellent house. 150 acres of land around it—a most salubrious air and everything in plenty, except female society—but perhaps I am as well off, for from what I have seen, there are some Blanks in the Lottery of Matrimony. Moreover, I grow very nice as I grow older.

I hope you found our friend Lutwyche well, give my best compliments to him. * * * Let me hear from you the first morning you have half an hour to spare.

I am very faithfully yours,

D. Lyman.

Lieut. Governor Carleton to Edward Winslow.

Bath, 23 Dec'r, 1804.

Dear Colonel,—Every word of the information conveyed in your letter of the 7th respecting certain transactions in New Brunswick was new to me, for Odell's letter was nothing more than an introduction to an effusion of his muse,* which was enclosed.

The conduct of the two Gentlemen is inexplicable to me, I am extremely glad that you have got such satisfactory testimonials, as an explanation (of what appears to us misterious) must come forth. By a letter which one of the Girls has got from N. B. it appears that George† had arrived there, but it would seem that the nature of the visit was not understood, for the writer observed that Mrs. L——— must be highly pleased to see her son so unexpectedly. We have been a little more than a week at this place and have suffered more from cold in that time than I remember to have done in any country, excepting the short time we passed at Leonard's House on our first arrival‡ [in New Brunswick].

We had a letter from Captain Foy this morning, written after; of course he's supremely Happy.

Very faithfully, Yours &c,

Thos. Carleton.

Edward Winslow to His Sons.

January 1st, 1805, London.

My dear Sons,—Every effort that I make to write to any individual of my family overwhelms me with distress and concern. I however console myself with the consolation that my separation from you was indis-

*Jonathan Odell's political poetry, published in Rivington's Magazine at New York during the Revolution attracted considerable notice at the time. Much attention is devoted to him in Dr. Tyler's Literary History of the Revolution. In 1860 there appeared in print "Loyal Verses of Stansbury and Odell," edited by Winthrop Sargent. For biographical notices of Jonathan Odell see Sabines American Loyalists, J. W. Lawrence's "Foot Prints" p. 67, Eaton's Tory Clergy of the Revolution" p. 174, and Lee's "First Fifty Years of the Church of England in New Brunswick, pp. 55, 60.

†Probably George Ludlow is meant.

‡Governor Carleton on his arrival at St. John, Nov. 21, 1784, was escorted to the house of George Leonard on Union street (south side near Dock street), which had been fitted up for him.

pensably necessary, and altho' my success may not be equal to my wishes—nay, if further misfortunes are to follow me—I shall always think that I acted perfectly right.

Already I have compleately removed every imputation which could possibly arise from a mistaken and unwarrantable prosecution, and that circumstance has raised me a number of friends in a quarter where I least expected. I have had an opportunity—and a very sweet one to me it has been—of expressing my sentiments on subjects of some importance to the country in which I may be compelled to spend the remainder of my days.

My arrival here was at an unfortunate moment. Gen. Carleton was absent; Gen. Fox had just departed for Gibraltar; and there was not a single officer of distinction in London with whom I had any acquaintance. * * *

The Spanish war gives a fine spring to the navy bucks and the dollars begin to circulate among 'em. A land expedition is supposed to be in contemplation commanded by General Moore,* who is said to be a crack General upon the present stage. The force consists of about 20,000 men and Portugal is supposed to be the object. Gen. Moore 'tis said has been in that country for some weeks past reconnoitringand making the necessary previous arrangements. Lord Nelson is playing the very d—l with the Spanish shipping. With respect to Bonaparte and Josephine the people of England care no more about them than the Frederictonians do about Jack Arnold and his wife. * * *

The dreadful gout which I had at Halifax injured my feet in such a manner that I've never stepped without pain since, and within these three or four days I've been threatened with another attack. God forbid that I should have a violent one in such a place as this. I shall stay here no longer than my friends think necessary. I've a memorial before the commissioners to which I shall not get an answer till after the holidays. They have already told me that they will not detain me a moment, that I may leave my memorandum with my agent and return instantly if I please—but this is not exactly what I want. When I get fairly released I shall go to Bath, and I presume that in a short time I shall be able to discover whether there is any chance of my being able to procure anything for the benefit of my family. Seeking for employment without any specific object in view is a forlorn undertaking, and (crippled as I am) it is impossible for me to accept an active situation. Two or three things have been already pointed out to me, but they are in climates where I should soon fall a sacrifice, nor have they been of sufficient importance to justify the risque. I however stand ready for anything that shall appear rational.

*Sir John Moore's memory is preserved in Wolfe's fine ode beginning with the familiar line "Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note."

God knows what may be the result. Whenever I leave New Brunswick I feel such attachments that the thought of quitting it forever breaks my heart strings.

I say nothing, my dear boys, about your affairs. I tremble whenever I contemplate the difficulties which you must encounter, and sometimes I almost reproach myself for leaving you, but I could not help it. I am sure of your attention to your mother and my precious, very precious, children. They know that I cannot write to them and they know how ardently I love them. God give me once more a sight of 'em and neither malice, poverty, nor any earthly power shall separate me again.

Adieu, Heaven protect you all,

E. Winslow.

Lieut. Governor Carleton to Edward Winslow.

Bath, 3 Jan'y, 1805.

Dear Colonel,—I hope you have not given up thoughts of coming to Bath; next to London it is worth the Travellers inspection and you should not leave England without seeing it. The present season is a favorable one for the purpose, and you would probably meet Foy there, as he is to pass this place on his way to Town. I hear your friend Lyman* is made Governor of the Silley Islands and is actually resident,—"to reign is worth ambition tho' in Hell." Apropos, what's become of that worthy son of Beliol Mr. Glenie ?† I understood he was to come home this winter. Let us have some account of your life and opinions.

Yours, etc.,

Thos. Carleton.

Philip Deare to Jonathan Bliss.

Office for Auditing the Public Accounts,
Somerset Place, 6th February, 1805.

Sir,—Edward Winslow Esquire, late Commissary at New Brunswick, having delivered into this office for examination his account as Deputy Paymaster of Contingent Expenses of the Army serving within that province, duly attested on oath, together with vouchers to support the same between 19th October, 1785, and 7th November, 1787, pursuant to a peremptory precept of three Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts,

*See biographical note at the end of Chipman's letter of 4th January, 1786.

†See biographical note under date 25th October, 1785. In the session of the house of assembly in 1797 James Glenie moved certain resolutions charging the lieutenant governor with interfering with the privileges of the house. These resolutions were voted down, but the lieutenant governor never forgot the circumstance. James Glenie died in London early in December, 1817, in his 67th year.

and which it appears by your letter of the 4th May, 1802, has been served on him, and the same Edward Winslow having thereby complied with the requisition of this Board, the Commissioners have directed me to inform you that it is not their wish that any further proceedings should be had against him.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c., &c.,

Ph. Deare.

E. B. Brenton to Edward Winslow.

Beacon Hill, Bath, 13 Feb'y, 1805.

My dear Winslow,—Nothing but real indisposition would have prevented me from seeing more of you when I was last in Town. * * *

I sincerely congratulate you on the good news from home. Mrs. Brenton is grateful for your sister's kind remembrance and will take an opportunity of telling her so—what she means to say of you I don't pretend to conjecture. I only observe if she says all she thinks both Sally and herself will be fully convinced of your existence and perhaps become acquainted with more of your good qualities than they were aware of.

I felicitate you upon getting finally clear of such a "peremptory" set as you have had to deal with. I cannot but conceive such proceedings to be unjust and illegal. Some good must surely come to you from the persecution, as it may well be called rather than prosecution. Your poetical flight certainly much better suits the meridian of Bond Street than the American Cebbir.

Mary has just set off with her brother to walk, that they may not miss a fair day, and desires me to say that—

"Two thirds of a cross and a circle compleat, [TO]
Two semicircles perpendicular meet [B]
An angle upon two feet, [A]
Two semicircles & a circle compleat;" [CCO]

is the enigma. * * *

I have seen nothing of the General since my return to Bath, my indisposition having kept me almost wholly at home. I met Miss Carleton yesterday, they are all well and as much delighted with Bath as ever. Let me hear from you when your leisure & inclination suits. Your letters are a source of great entertainment both to the late Katy Taylor & your Mary, who can never be indifferent to or uninterested about you. They unite with me in best wishes for you & Miss Sproule, who I hope we shall soon see here.

Believe me very sincerely
&c. &c.

E. B. Brenton.

Ward Chipman to Edward Winslow.

St. John, 28 Feb'y, 1805.

My dear Winslow,—I wrote to you fully by Tom Sproule who sailed from New York for England early in the last month, and again by Gen'l Goffin who sailed from this place three weeks ago in a Brig, commanded by Capt. Scott, bound to Greenwich. We are now hourly in expectation of hearing of your arrival in England either by the November or December mails, both of which are now due, and most anxious are we all to hear that you enjoy your health, and that your affairs are prosperous. I returned a few days ago from Fredericton where I have been attending the Courts, and frequently saw a great part of your family. I twice visited Mrs. Winslow and found them all in perfect health. I supplied her with cash and other articles she immediately wanted, and have taken a memorandum of such articles as she will want from this place as soon as a water conveyance offers, and you may rest assured that I will not cease to contribute all in my power to her comfort during your absence.

We have had an uncommonly tempestuous winter, but the weather is once more become very pleasant, and I trust will continue so.

The Gen'l Assembly has been very busy and is still sitting, tho' they have not done much, everything goes on very quietly. The revenue law will again be passed for two years, and a law I understand is passed for issuing Treasurer's notes for £5,000, bearing interest. This will in some measure relieve the great scarcity of cash in the country, and I hope the exclusion of the Americans from our West India Islands, will give a spring to our commerce and a new complexion to the interests of this Province. Unless this happens universal despondence will take place. The school-bill* is again revived, has passed the House, and will I understand be assented to by the Council. £100 per annum is given to the City, and £50 to each county for the establishment of permanent schools, the latter to be under

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The first school act was passed by the New Brunswick legislature in 1802. Up to this time all schools had been regulated by the following section, No. 76, of the Royal Instructions to Governor Carleton:—

"And we do further direct that no school master who shall arrive in our "said province from this kingdom be hence forward permitted to keep school "in that our said province without the license of the Lord Bishop of London. "and that no person there or that shall come from other parts shall be admit-"ted to keeep school in New Brunswick without your license first obtained."

The school bill referred to by Ward Chipman in his letter above was entitled "An Act for encouraging and extending Literature in this Province." The greater portion of the Act relates soley to the St. John Grammar School. Quite an elaborate provision was made for its establishment and maintenance. The President of the Corporation, or Board of Directors was the Rector of Trinity Church in St. John. Provision was made for eight free scholars, all others were required to pay fees. The Grammar School at St. John was an excellent institution in its day and had many teachers of much ability.

the direction of the Justices in their sessions. A new militia bill has also passed. A bill was brought in for attaching the rights of fishery to the proprietors of the soil, but was lost by the casting voice of Jas. Peters, the Chairman of the Committee. I do not recollect anything else of consequence, it is supposed the Assembly will be prorogued the latter end of this week.

My wife joins me in every affectionate wish for your health, welfare and good fortune, & I am as ever,

Yours faithfully & unalterably,

W. C.

H. Knox to Edward Winslow.

Ealing, March 15. 1805.

Sir,—My father having been for several days past confined to his bed by St. Anthony's Fire in his head & the Gout in his feet, desires me to acquaint you that he received on Thursday morning a letter from Mr. Faulkner, appointing him to attend the Lords of the Council on Monday next at one o'clock; but as he was obliged to declare himself unable to attend their Lordship's appointment, he expects they will put off the hearing until some further day, though he thinks the materials he has given them are fully sufficient for them to decide upon.

I remain Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

H. Knox.

Charles J. Peters to Edward Winslow.

Saint John, 26th, March, 1805.

My Dear Sir,—I should be the most ungrateful of living mortals if I suffered this opportunity to escape without expressing the real and unfeigned joy your account of the fortunate and happy turn the vile and malignant persecution set up against you in this country has taken. * *

I am sure I read your letter to our friend Mr. Chipman with a kind of pleasurable phrenzy. And what do you think the old Timon of an Attorney General says? He can pay no attention to Mr. Deare's Letter, that it is not sufficient to induce any discontinuance of the prosecution (alias persecution) on his part, but the Court may make what order they think proper. You see the Tiger like disposition of the man loth to quit his hold. * * *

I spent about three weeks at Fredericton the past winter. I had the pleasure of seeing some part of your good family every day and rest assured I visited Mrs. Winslow as often as business and the state of the travelling

would allow. They were never before so completely enveloped in snow, never saw anything like it even in Canada where the clouds let down snow without mercy. And it appeared to me that the Sun-bellied Bacchus was as prolific as the clouds for so much snow and dissipation I never knew. * * *

The post will be off from this in about an hour and I scratch this scrawl in haste, Mr. Chipman having promised to enclose it in his dispatches.

Should you see General Coffin after this reaches you tell him I shall be exceedingly glad to have the account of his safe arrival by his own hand—that we have been all frightened to death here at a rascally report of the loss of the Brig in which he took his departure, before clearing the Bay of Fundy, but our fears are now at an end on that score.

Mrs. Peters & myself visited Mrs. Coffin about three weeks since on the Ice, all well.

In haste. Your ever obliged & sincere friend,

Charles J. Peters.

Ward Chipman to Edward Winslow.

St. John, 27 March, 1805.

My dear Winslow,—I will not attempt to describe to you the heartfelt pleasure which your letters of the 12th Nov. and 5 Dec'r, just received by the Packet, afforded me. The January mail arrived with those for Nov. and Dec. yesterday, but brought no letters of a later date from you than the above. I have communicated the intelligence to your friends who rejoice with us at your success in so happily settling the business which carried you home, and I hope the first good fortune is an earnest of better things to come. Make yourself easy about your family, they are all well and I shall take care that they are supplied with what they want in your absence. * * *

We are all jogging on in the same old way without anything uncommon to depress or inspirit us. Drury* is on the point of leaving us for England via Boston to join his regiment the 5th. As his wife is in a fair

*Colonel Charles Drury, of the British army, was A. D. C. in 1821 to Lieut. Gov. Smyth. He married a daughter of Hon. William Hazen, sister to the wife of Ward Chipman. After his retiring from the army here he for many years held the office of post master and registrar of deeds and wills for St. John. He was succeeded in the latter office by his son, Ward Chipman Drury. The following marriage notice appeared in a St. John paper:—

"Married on Thursday evening last (Dec. 27, 1804), by the Rev. Dr. Byles, "Major John Foster Fitzgerald, of the New Brunswick Fencibles, to Miss Char-"lotte Hazen; and Captain Charles Drury of the 5th Regiment of Foot to Miss "Frances A. Hazen, daughters of the Hon. William Hazen, Esq., of Portland."

This double wedding was a grand social event in its day.

way and it would be imprudent for her to undertake a voyage now, she remains at present a part of my family. Charlotte and Fitzgerald* will I believe remove to the Fort.

I heard from Fredericton a few days ago when all your family were well. I have sent up such articles as Mrs. Winslow thought she should want before the river opens.

I am very anxious to know if it will be your destiny to return to us. I wish devoutly some provision could be made for a few of us in some other quarter. I see that I must ere long decamp from this. There are so many other men in the profession that I find myself almost without any business at all and I cannot condescend to seek it. I sometimes think that a strong memorial to the Secretary of State supported by the Governor would procure some back allowance as Solicitor General; my half-pay prevents my applying for it in future but I have now served twenty years for nothing. * * *

Lieut. Governor Carleton to Edward Winslow.

Lansdowne House, 4 April, 1805.

I fully intended calling upon you this forenoon, but the weather seems to forbid all egress; in the meantime I send enclosed a letter for the Province. The first fair day I hope to find you ready for a walk.

Yours, &c,

Thos. Carleton.

Edward Winslow to Major General Campbell.

London, 28th July, 1805.

Sir,—I have been eight months† in this great City and long ere this I would have paid my respects to you in writing if a consideration of some delicacy and importance had not prevented. This day I have the pleasure to tell you that the business alluded to has terminated in a manner honorable to me as an officer and perfectly satisfactory to me as a gentleman, and I feel myself now at liberty to detail the circumstances and I shall do it as concisely as I can.

You appointed me paymaster of contingencies for the province of New Brunswick, and so liberal and extensive was your confidence in me that you did not take the usual precaution of requiring bonds with sureties from me. I executed the duty with care and fidelity and I transmitted my accounts and vouchers to your Head Quarters at Halifax, and the receipt of

*Major Fitzgerald was afterwards General Sir John Foster Fitzgerald, M. P. His daughter, Charlotte, married Otto Leopold Baron Von Ende, chamberlain to the King of Saxony, and another daughter, Anne, married Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, baronet of Scotland.

†Col. Winslow arrived in London November 13, 1804.

'em was duly acknowledged, but owing to the slovenly conduct of two sottish thick headed paymasters, by the names of Wheelwright and Whitelock, they were delayed in their progress, and finally detained in their offices except one or two abstracts, altho' I have repeated letters from both of 'em informing me that they were all transmitted to England. After a lapse of several years the Auditors of public accounts sent precepts to me requiring me to appear and deliver my vouchers, &c. To these letters I made respectful answers in which I stated all the facts — notwithstanding which they kept up a fire of precepts and at last issued what they called a compulsory process. This was making the matter rather too serious, and I foresaw that the next attack would be upon you, and I was sure it would necessarily be productive of great embarrassment and perplexity, because there was not any other man on earth capable of explaining these transactions but myself. I therefore, my dear Sir, could not reconcile it to my feelings that a Gentleman for whom I ever had the most cordial affection and esteem, and who had treated me with brotherly attention and kindness should be pestered and disturbed in his retirement by a wanton, unnecessary, mistaken prosecution. [Remainder wanting.]

Governor William Franklin to Edward Winslow.

[London] Sunday 25th August, 1805.

Dear Sir,—I called at your Lodgings a few days ago, when I was told you had removed to Kensington, but your old Landlord could not tell me to what Number.

I was in hopes from what passed when I last saw you that I should have had the Pleasure of seeing you in Norton Street soon after. I now send my Servant to endeavour to find you out and to inform you that if you have not already seen Windsor Castle (which the King has lately greatly improved and ornamented) you may have an opportunity of doing it very agreeably—if you have no objection to the company of Ladies — on Tuesday next. We propose to go in two Post Chaises, three in each Chaise. Mrs. Franklin and another Lady will be glad to take you between them, and I go between two others. Each Lady to pay share and share alike with the Gentlemen, for they will not go on any other condition.

If this suits you we shall be happy to be favored with your Company. We mean to call at Kensington to take up little Ellen, and can take you up at the same Time, about 7 o'clock in the morning. We are to Breakfast at Hanslow, and dine at Windsor in Time to get Home the same evening.

In hopes you will not have any Business to prevent your going with us, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Wm. Franklin.

Lieut. Gov. Carleton to Edward Winslow.

Ramsgate, 28 August, 1805.

Dear Colonel,—By not hearing from you I take it for granted that you keep your old station at 240 [Oxford St. London]. I find that among the Acts of Assembly lately transmitted from our Province, there is one to authorise the issue of paper currency to the amount of £5,000, and another to prohibit any person not His Majesty's subject from importing or selling any goods within the Province. Perhaps you have heard something of these Acts from some of your friends; at all events let me know what you think of them; everything that bears a relation to trade, coming from a certain quarter, should be scrutinized with a jealous eye.

Yours very faithfully,

Thos. Carleton.

George Leonard to Edward Winslow.

St. John, Oct'r 2nd, 1805.

My dear Winslow,—I left the melancholy task to be communicated to you of the death of your dear Catherine to some friend who would less wound your heart with the recital of the event, and who could offer consolations with more effect; the last Packet sailed without a letter from me on that account.

* * * The death of your Daughter caused excessive grief in your other children, not having ever experienced a like calamity in the family. Mrs. Winslow supported herself under it with great resolution, which moderated the grief of those who surrounded and looked to her for some consolation. Your daughter Hannah was at our house and left us a little before the melancholy event happened and was with Mrs. Coffin at the Manor. * * *

The Governors not coming out this year has given great spirits to certain classes, some high and of the lowest, these have everything their own way, as popularity among the latter is the order of the day. Poor Hazen's* property in every court is sacrificed to that purpose. There is however no despair or depression of spirits, altho' it is circulated that the Government is likely to remain in the present hands as long as those who now possess it are alive; and for aught I know it may be as well as in some others, for if I had the power I feel no great zeal or ambition to remove it from darkness to darkness, but let it remain motionless as it has for years past. The only spring looked for is in your exertions and Lord Sheffield's. I hope by this time His Lordship has received the box, in which is the freedom of

*The reference is to decisions of the courts curtailing Mr. Hazen's fishery privileges along the Portland shore.

the City* and Chipman's letter which accompany'd it — and that Mr. Knox has the money to pay for His Lordship's picture; this I have desired Goodall and Turner to pay, and shall look to the House of Assembly to reimburse me. * * *

I am not a little pleased that you find in Lord Sheffield a friend. We shall soon have all our fishing smacks named after him.

Judge Saunder's son has this moment come down from Fredericton on his way to England with Mr. Fennell so that it is probable you will see him in London.

* * * Geo. Leonard.

Ward Chipman to Edward Winslow.

St. John, 5 Octo'r, 1805.

My dear Winslow,—My last letter to you was forwarded by your son Tom who I hope is long before this time safe with you. I have not written to you since, because I thought it much more than probable that the Governor and his family and yourself would be on your return to us before a letter could reach you, until I received your letter by the August mail, which has in many respects given me very great pleasure.

* * * Your triumph is I think now complete over those who made it necessary for you to leave us, and I most earnestly pray that a further result may be a handsome provision for you for the remainder of your days, for my own sake I could wish it to be in this quarter, but I see little chance of that, and if it is in any other country my next wish is to accompany you, for I do assure you that I every day feel more and more dissatisfied with this; but as I consider my lot permanently cast I shall endeavour to make the best of it.

You must be aware that there is very little intelligence worthy of communication from this quarter; a journal of one week for the summer and another for the winter would serve to describe our situation to you the year round. I am at length once more free from gout and hope to have another interval of two years, tho' the continued weakness of my feet almost forbids me to expect it. I am glad you have been dissuaded from the use of the cold water to the parts affected; tho' it may afford temporary relief, you may depend upon it, it would soon prove fatal to you, it merely serves to repel the gout from the extremities to the vital parts.

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*See the account in Lawrence's Foot Prints at pp. 35, 36. The freedom of the city was voted by the common council in recognition of Lord Sheffield's exertions in support of the navigation laws. It was enclosed in a box made of native wood and accompanied by a suitable letter from the recorder, Ward Chipman. The council ordered that a picture painted from an engraved likeness of his lordship, presented by Hon. George Leonard, be suitably framed and hung up in the City Hall.

Chip has returned from College, having taken his degree with great eclat. He had the English oration at Commencement, which is considered as the first part, and he has been famously puffed off in their newspapers. I think he is much improved, and he is now I do assume you a genteel, sensible, well informed young man. He has commenced his studies under my direction, but what to do with him, I know not. I cannot bear the thought of his burying himself in this country, and it is not in my power to educate him in or for any other. I could wish to send him to the Temple, but this is out of the question for my finances, and his rich uncle has made no overtures to any such effect, and I have no chance of assistance from any other quarter.

Your family are all well, the grievous loss you have sustained by the death of your little petted daughter, you will have been made acquainted with from Clopper before this reaches you. Mrs. Winslow, I learn, has borne this afflicting stroke with great philosophy and resignation. * *

Mrs. Coffin is earnestly looking out for the Major General by this opportunity. I do not learn from her that he now entertains a hope of anything being done for him. I have no letters from him since his first arrival in London, he then thought the ball under his feet, and I suspect must be greatly mortified and dissatisfied to find all his hopes and expectations at an end.

Give my love to our best & most valuable friend T. A. Coffin. I do not write to him as I have nothing to say, but tell him that my household are all well.

Our Government goes very smoothly on, the President more retired than ever at Carleton*, and everything done by a Committee of Council of which the Chief Justice is at the head. In his judicial capacity he has lately given a death blow to all the piscary interests of our good friend Mr. Hazen. He brought an action for trespass for taking possession of his Weir, erected upon the flats on this side the Point within the boundaries of his Grant near the King's Provision Store, of which he proved himself to have been in possession 40 years — but the Chief, without hesitation, directed the Jury that it was an arm of the sea and common to all; that even if all the fisheries there had been expressly granted to him, the grant would not have been worth a farthing. That the Grant of the City fisheries was good for nothing and that they therefore applied to the Gen-

*Hon. Gabriel G. Ludlow, formerly colonel of DeLancey's 3rd battalion, was president of the council and administrator of the government at this time. He was also judge of the court of vice admiralty, and served as first mayor of the city of St. John. He lived in Carleton, as stated by Chipman in his letter; the house is still standing and known as the "old government house." In Trinity church, destroyed by fire in 1877, a tablet was erected to the memory of Gabriel G. Ludlow on which were recorded the words "He was truly a good man." He died in 1822 in his 80th year. See Lawrence's Foot Prints, pp. 10, 12.

eral Assembly to confirm it by a law. Such tergiversation, such unbounded thirst for popularity with the fishermen here is too provoking! but I cannot enlarge upon the subject here, if we ever meet I shall have much to say to you which I cannot commit to paper. We mean however to resist such (in my opinion) lawless decisions and, if we can, to appeal in the last resort to the King in Council. I wish you could procure some opinions on this subject from the law characters you may fall in with. To me it appears absurd to apply the obsolete articles of Magna Charta and principles of the Common Law to this Country, whose settlement depends upon principles and practice diametrically opposite to them.

This letter will be forwarded by Mr. Fennell of the New Brunswick Reg't, who has leave to go home. He takes under his charge Judge Saunders' son John, who appears to me to be a fine boy. The Deputy Quarter Master Gen'l, Col. Furlong, is now at Fredericton to inspect and pass the regiment which is a great event for them, they are all bustle upon the occasion and the General I understand gives a magnificent Ball.

You will doubtless hear from Leonard that his daughter Caroline is lately married to Ralph Jarvis; the match appears to be highly pleasing to both families. The match between W. Odell and Jane Billopp seems to be quite off and it is said that Wm. Black is soon to carry off the prize. Sheriff Oliver is, it is said, soon to be married to your favorite Miss Boyd.

I do not recollect anything else foreign or domestic to mention except that Charlotte and Fanny (alias Mrs. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Drury*) are in hourly expectation of presenting us the fruits of their matrimonial intercourse—the latter is one of our family; if you see Drury tell him she is very well and give my best love to him. Remember me also very affectionately to our good friend Lutwyche.

Adieu my dear Winslow & believe me in all places, at all times, and on all occasions,

Your ever faithful, affectionate, & devoted,

W. C.

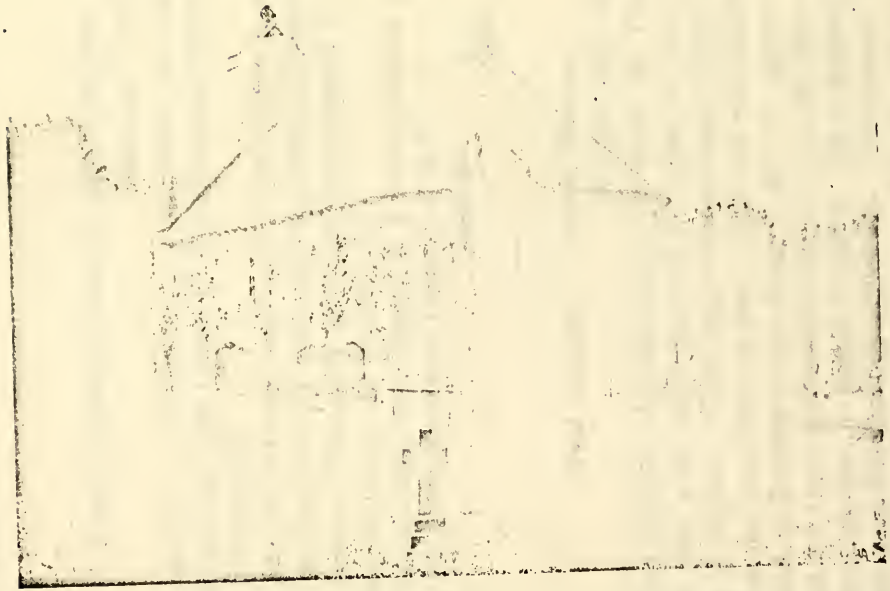
Wife and Chip desire me to present to you their best love.

Lieut. Governor Carleton to Edward Winslow.

Ramsgate, 19 Nov'r, 1805.

Dear Col'l.—It is so long since I have had a line from you that I fear your old persecutor has been bringing up lee way by something worse than one of his usual visitations; if the foe has not attacked your hands I should be glad to have a line. You have probably had accounts from N. B. since I heard from you.

*See under date 27th March, 1805, in this book.



Church at Natley Scures in Hants where Lt.-Gov. Carleton is Buried.

Mr. Knox informed me that he had received instructions from the Assembly to represent the state of the Province to the ministers, have you had any communication on this subject?

We have been extremely anxious to hear the particulars of the famous victory of Trafalgar. All we know of William* at present is that the Colossus was there.

We have not yet fixed a day for our leaving this place, but it will probably be early in the next month. Adieu.

T. C.

Lieut. Governor Carleton to Edward Winslow.

Ramsgate, 1 Dec'r, 1805.

The ladies join in thanks for your attention. We got a note from your friend with the glad tidings of William's safety which after such a conflict is Providential.

I am glad you have got a sight of the Instructions; it seems odd that no notice has been taken of them either by Odell or Chipman. We hope to be in Town on Wednesday next, and have engaged No. 40, Conduit Street, where we hope to see you ere long.

The rumour respecting Canada is I believe without foundation, as yours was the first information I have had of it.

Yours &c.

Thos. Carleton.

Ward Chipman to Edward Winslow.

St. John, 14th Dec'r, 1805.

My dear Winslow,—My last letter to you was by Mr. Fennell who went from this place with Judge Saunders son under his care for Boston on their way to England. Since that our friend Gen'l Coffin has arrived and delivered to me your letters by him. If he met with mortification or disappointment in England he has forgot it all. He appears to be in high spirits and is I think determined to sit down quietly here at home under a full conviction that he cannot do better. He is gratified with his visit and speaks very affectionately of you all. Your friends here feel great satisfaction in your complete triumph and success in the business that carried you home, and we all most anxiously hope that you will obtain some provision that will better your situation. In this country I see noth-

*William Carleton, only son of Lieut. Governor Carleton, here referred to, was born in Fredericton in 1789. He became a captain in the royal navy. He was one of the last survivors of the battle of Trafalgar. He died in 1874 at the age of 84 years, and is buried along with his father in the vault of Natley Scures church in Hants, England.

ing that you can look to worthy any regard except the reversion of Wanton's* place, but he I believe will outlive us all. I have not seen him for many years apparently in better health, and he leads a remarkably abstemious regular life.

* * * You ask if Chip is with me? He is, he took his degree at the last Commencement in August. I have had the vanity to inclose to our friend T. A. Coffin the paragraph from the Boston paper respecting the English oration, assigned Chip in the exercises. He is now with me pursuing his studies, preparatory to his entering upon the study of the law, and I hope will be contented to follow his fortune in the manner that I may be enabled to provide for him. He is mild and I think gentlemanlike in his manners and deportment, very industrious, but ambitious to understand and to excel in whatever he undertakes. Should he hereafter have a field for exertion I doubt not he will do well. I am much obliged by your kind inquiries respecting the expence of an education at the Temple. When I requested you to make them I anticipated the possibility that his Uncle Gray, who is highly pleased with his conduct and afterwards made a handsome entertainment for him at his Commencement, might offer to complete his education in England, and I gave some indirect hints upon the subject; but I found that his wishes were that his education might be completed in the States, which did not exactly accord with Chip's or my own inclination. So that I have given up all thoughts of his looking beyond some of these Provinces for his future destination. I hope he will never be contented to starve, as I have done, in this part of the Country.

Our friend Leonard has been making another seizure at "the lines," as they are called, in which I think he is perfectly right. On this occasion I have taken some pains to digest into a formal argument all that I think can be said upon the subject of the Islands, which I have shewn to him, and he is so much pleased with it that he has determined to have a few copies printed. I presume he will send one to Lutwyche, in which case you will see it.

* * * As for any expectations of anything further being done for me, I give them up. My situation is mortifying in the extreme, but it is too late for me ever to think of remedying it. When I was in Boston last summer Mr. King, the late American Minister, told me that the line marked out by Judge Benson,† which you will see in my argument, had been actually agreed upon between him and the British Minister, tho' no instrument confirming it was actually signed. I think if the question is understood there never can be any doubt, and I think it will be a good

*William Wanton was collector of customs at St. John.

†Judge Egbert Benson, of New York, was the umpire, or third commissioner, in the international boundary arbitration of the year 1796.

field for Lord Sheffield, Mr. Knox, &c., to enter in our behalf. You understand the subject so perfectly that it may give you an opportunity of being useful upon the occasion. My name will be known to Lord Sheffield by a letter I wrote to him last August officially as recorder, accompanying the freedom of the city, which was presented to him in a box of birds-eye maple. If it should fall in your way I should like to know how his Lordship received it. The cause in the Admiralty is not yet argued, and how our friend Botsford will determine this question I know not, but I think he has firmness enough to do right, malgre all the temporizing degrading Politics of some of our great men. I think the cause is calculated to give some eclat and consequence to our friend Leonard's establishment as Superintendent, and this I am sure you will be glad to have an opportunity to promote. * * *

With regard to all public affairs here, we are really a self-governed quiet people, and get on just as well without a governor as with one, and so I think we should without their Honors the Judges. The President* is more retired and secluded from the world than ever at Carleton; Everything is done by a sort of necromantic action and reaction of a Committee of Council, the head of which has an influence I think never again to be shaken, unless we should have a young, active, vigorous and enterprising Governor to bring forth the energies and capabalities of the country, an event most devoutly to be wished.

You mention the two Acts of Assembly, one for emitting paper to the amount of £5,000, and one for prohibiting the bringing into or selling in the Province any merchandize by any others than British subjects. I know not what immediately occasioned the latter act, tho' I presume it was the American traders at the lines, whose illicit practices Mr. Leonard's efforts are so well calculated to interrupt.

The act for emission of Paper was well intended. It is not a lawful tender, except at the Treasury for Provincial duties, and I believe would have proved a good circulating medium in the great scarcity of specie here had the notes not borne an interest, which they do at 5 per cent. This it was supposed would have made them more current; but the trouble of calculating the interest, and the knowledge requisite to understand it, has made People in general so shy of them that they are passed with great difficulty, and will principally rest in the hands of the merchants for the payment of duties. They have however been of some service in the payment of public creditors, who somehow or other contrive to get rid of them again, tho' with delay and difficulty, without much loss.

All our silver is carried to the States to pay for contraband articles, and so would the gold also have been had it not been for another Act of

*Col. Gabriel G. Ludlow.

Assembly fixing the standard weight of gold coin, and allowing or deducting so much a grain for every grain above or below the standard, which having made the gold as valuable here, or rather more so than it is in the United States, we have now a great deal of Gold in circulation.

Could but our trade and fisheries be a little encouraged, and the restrictions taken off from our trade with Spain and Portugal by compelling the vessels to go to England, I think these colonies would soon increase in their consequence both to the mother country and themselves. * * *

W. C.

George Leonard to Edward Winslow.

St. John, Decem'r 14th, 1805.

My dear Winslow,—Your family are well and comfortable. I have written up to Mrs. Winslow if she has occasion for anything she need not confine her application to Mr. Chipman. I say, as in my former letter, you do well in staying in England to try the extent of your fortune and most of your friends think so. * * *

I most truly wish there was an opening in the Custom House here where it requires just such a person as yourself for the advantages of trade and navigation of the colony, for under its present management they are all thrown into the hands of the late revolted colonies.

I told you in my last that I should furnish you with more matter for the Commissioners of the Customs and for Ministers, if they think the trade of these Colonies worth attending to.

The seizure of an American vessel in the Bay of Passamaquoddy has brought forward a claim from the States to several of the Islands in that Bay and the waters which surround them. An answer to that claim, by Chipman, does him the greatest credit, as it is thought conclusive and unanswerable. The cause is not yet tried in the Vice Court of Admiralty, waiting for the evidence to be produced on the part of the claimants. But I have got the answer printed—at least it is now in the press—and hope to have it to send to you, Lord Sheffield, Mr. King (who was in the Duke of Portland's office when you and Chipman were engaged in settling the Boundary line, and who took the active part of that business in that office, and who I think will be much pleased with the document), and one to Mr. Knox and another to Col. Lutwyche. * * *

Chipman has at this moment informed me that notice has been given to him as the Advocate General in the Vice Court of Admiralty by the American Agent, that William Wanton the Collector, and Robert Parker,*

*Robert Parker was a Massachusetts Loyalist. He was appointed comptroller of customs and ordnance storkeeper shortly after his arrival in St. John, holding both offices during the remainder of his life. Hon. Chief Justice Parker and Hon. Neville Parker, judges of the supreme court, were his sons. Robert Parker, the Loyalist, died in October, 1852, aged 84 years.

Comptroller, will be examined before the Registrar on the part of the claimant for the sloop Falmouth. This has excited the astonishment of all who know it, that the principal officers of His Majesty's Customs should volunteer in a business of this nature to shelter the Americans in that contraband trade within the district under their charge, to prevent. The Surveyor and Searcher, Mr. Colin Campbell,* is one of the Agents for the American claim for the sloop Falmouth, and the Collector and Comptroller are evidences for the claimants. It is one of the most extraordinary matters in the history of Custom House Officers. A son of the Surveyor and Searcher is owner of the cargo of the Falmouth; this accounts for Campbell's taking the active part he does. Wanton and Parker are afraid of the illegal transactions at Campo Bello making their appearances on the trial of the above vessel, and that the trade with American subjects there will lay open their emoluments of office under Dunn their Deputy Collector. This information is necessary for you. Loads of more may be sent if wanted, which you can collect and put in form—and come out yourself and execute the office of Collector.

The most that may be said of me is that I am contending with too much zeal for the revenue of the Crown and the fair British merchant, and a strict adherence to the Navigation Laws—the Collector is contending for a contraband trade with the late revolted colonies. In this you'll see I have given myself credit.

I have recommended Lord Sheffield to you for further information on our right to the Islands, and on the illicit trade there, &c. &c.

Yours very affectionately,

Geo. Leonard.

George Leonard to Edward Winslow.

St. John, Decem'r 20th, 1805.

Dear Winslow,—While the ship lays here in the Harbour I shall continue to write to you. I began the 14th, and may end the 22nd, the time fixed absolutely for her to sail. The post was in from Fredericton this morning—your family all well & comfortable. Mr. Smith and his wife are here from New York, on their way to Fredericton for the Winter.

Chipman's, and my time has wholly been occupied to prepare for the trial of the sloop Falmouth, no less than 20 evidences have been interrogated before the Register—the opposite party—the Claimants, do not yet know the object of our pursuit, the condemnation of the vessel is a second consideration—the first is to obtain a right by the Treaty to all the Islands

*The Colin Campbells who came to New Brunswick were legion. This one came from Sissiboo, Nova Scotia. He was president of the Charlotte county bank, and an important man at St. Andrews in its early history.

in the Bay of Passamaquoddy and the waters which surround them, allowing the Americans a fair navigation into the St. Croix, but not to permit them on their passage thro' our waters to stop, and injure our trade and navigation.

I am sorry that we are not ready to send you the whole evidence on this business, & annex it to the Claim and answer which you will receive.

Notwithstanding the time and anxiety with which my mind has been engaged, to bring forward the whole of the business of the illicit trade, at New Brunswick, and our right to the Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, I have not been without a strong degree of resentment, at the illiberal conduct of those who have made unjust insinuations on the Indian affairs at the Vale and, as soon as the trial of the American vessel is over, I shall send a particular account of every shilling fairly and justly expended on the Academy at the Vale, which will prove the insinuations to be the most wicked and malicious ever known in any matter—as it will be seen that I have expended with the greatest economy and judiciously upwards of £100 sterling on that Building, besides all the care and labour of my family, which would by any other person been charged at £120 more.

The Building is now a strong and well built House that with £50 repairs will last 50 years, as it stands on a strong stone and brick wall above the ground out of reach of rotting. * * *

The Chief must be at the bottom of this wickedness by his myrmidons, the Stockton's, and that fellow Morton,* and when he went to Fredericton from the Vale, he was in high wrath with Arnold, and the old school Master Regan,† and I had my share also of his anger, tho' he kept his resentment to himself. From him and the Stocktons the Chief must have collected the tales which he transmitted to George, to be conveyed to some of the Members,‡ as a punishment for my attempting to build the Academy at the Vale instead of Fredericton, where his store would have had the benefit;—this my friend is the source of all the evil that has happened to that benevolent Institution, and which my family is now in want of the money I have expended on it in the spirit of my enthusiasm to promote the views of the New England Company to whom I felt obliged for the trust reposed in me (by the recommendation of my worthy friend Mr.

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*See biographical note under date 20th May, 1793.

†Jeremiah Regan taught the Indian Academy at Sussex from 1797 until his death in 1815.

‡That is the members of the board of government in England. The motives of Chief Justice Ludlow in this matter in all probability were less selfish than Geo. Leonard assumes. The utility of the Indian Academy at Sussex in the light of its results is at least a very debatable matter. See Leonard Allison's account of the institution in his life of Rev. Oliver Arnold.

‖The store of Ludlow, Fraser and Robinson in Fredericton.

Maudnit*,) and to whom I have the highest respect and veneration for their individual characters. My family, my dear Winslow, join most cordially in best wishes for your success, and believe me very affectionately and faithfully, Yours,

Geo. Leonard.

Lieut. Governor Carleton to Edward Winslow.

Bath, 1 Feb'y, 1806.

Dear Colonel,—I have a letter from Hailes with an account of the death of that worthy member of our Council, Mr. Daniel Bliss, I immediately wrote to Lord Castlereagh to recommend Chipman for the vacant seat.

The day after we got here, which was the 21st, I had a letter from Lord St. Vincent offering to place William in the Amazon Frigate, commanded by Captain Parker his own nephew. She was to join the squadron under Sir John Warren and ready to start with the first northerly wind; this was not to be rejected, so I set out with William for Portsmouth that same evening and found to my great satisfaction on my arrival next morning, that Sir J. W.'s fleet which had sailed was put back, so got the Gentleman completely equipped in the course of three days and left him last Saturday night ready to embark next morning, and I believe they sailed the following day. Sir Isaac Coffin was very civil and very useful to us. He is about to give up his situation at Portsmouth for some speculation on the Magdalen Islands which I am sorry for.

I hope you have got fairly under way again. We are in Pulteney Street; let us hear from you.

Yours, &c.,

Thos. Carleton.

Peter Oliver to Edward Winslow.

Shrewsbury, England, Feb'y 1, 1806.

My dear Sir,—I received your very kind favour of the 17th of Dec'r, for which I am very much obliged to you, and have only to regret my not having the pleasure of a personal interview with you when I was last in London. * * *

*Israel Maudnit of London was at this time president of the board of governors of the "New England Company." The operations of the company in New Brunswick were continued from 1786 to 1833 for the purpose of educating the Indians and converting them to the Protestant faith. During that period the expenditure aggregated about $140,000, of which sum probably 30 per cent. was paid to officials who had little or nothing to do with the work of instruction.

You mention your sisters living in a comfortable house of their own. We had heard that one of them was married. You surprized me when you mentioned Col. Miller* and family being in your neighbourhood; remember me particularly to them, to Upham my old friend, Leonard & family, Bliss, Chipman and to Mr. Odell, who was my first Latin Schoolmaster in New Jersey so long ago as the year 1756. I met with him in London some years past but he did not recognize me. Remember me to W. S. Oliver and all that know me among you. * * *

What hath become of Pelham Winslow's wife and children?† Nat. Ray Thomas's‡ family? Ruggles' sons? Daniel Murray & John Murray? John Watson & John Thomas? G. Leonard's sons?

* * * You mention Miss Clark so particularly that it brings to my mind her great attention to my venerable Father‖ in Birmingham. He was in his 79th year when he died in the year 1791, and for more than three years before he died was a very great invalid, and Miss Clark never once was in her bed with her clothes off during that time, which discovers wonderful attention and resolution. She hath been with me ever since as housekeeper; her eyes are very bad, she hath not been out out of the house for 12 or 13 weeks but she is a little better at times. * *

I am now in my 65th year—at present at Shrewsbury, but wish to get nearer London.

I have only one child left, a son who is a Surgeon in the West Norfolk militia, and hath been during all the last war and the present. If I could

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*Stephen Miller, of Masachusetts, was born May 1, 1727. He served in the French war and had command of a regiment under Brigadier General Ruggles. He was a justice of the peace for Suffolk County, which county he also represented for many years in the Massachuseets house of assembly. At the epoch of the Revolution he was the first man to rise in the assembly to oppose the movement. This led to the destruction of his political fortunes and the confiscation of his property. He came to New Brunswick at the peace in 1783 and settled at Fredericton, where for many years he was a much respected magistrate. He died in 1816 in his 90th year. His wife was sister of the elder Edward Winslow, and their eldest daughter married Col. Harris W. Hailes.

†Pelham Winslow's wife was a sister of Capt. Gideon White. After the death of her husband she was for a time at Shelburne with her brother. See note under date May 30, 1778.

‡Nathaniel Ray Thomas, of Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard in 1751. On account of his loyalty to the crown his property was confiscated and he retired to Halifax with the royal army in 1776. At the peace in 1783 he came to Nova Scotia and settled near Windsor. Benjamin Marston in his journal, under date Dec. 9, 1784, writes at Windsor:—"I spent a very agreeable evening with N. "R. Thomas, Esq. Find him very well brought up after nine years tossing "about, much to his and his family's satisfaction. They are in a comfortable "warm house." N. R. Thomas died at Windsor August 12, 1823, aged 68 years. He was custos rotulorum of Hants and collector at Windsor.

‖Peter Oliver, sr. See note under date 2nd December, 1788.

have seen you I should have had a thousand questions to ask & a thousand things to relate which cannot be comprised in 50 letters, therefore must wind up. &c. &c.

Y'r very good friend,

Peter Oliver.*

Lieut. Governor Carleton to Edward Winslow.

Bath, 3d March, 1806.

Dear Colonel,—I am glad Mr. Uniacke has made representations that may turn the attention of those concerned on this side the water to the state of our trade. I have always thought that our open communication with New York was an injury to us. If any inquiry should be made respecting our Custom House, the necessity of a reform must appear, and in that case I should hope your services would be remembered. A memorial to the Lords of the Treasury supported by some such active spirit as Lord Sheffield, is what occurs to me at present. A reference to me as Governor might be made and I should be happy to have an opportunity of doing justice to your merits.

A copy of Mr. Knox's petition with the annexed papers have been transmitted to me by direction from the Lords of the Committee of Council, in answer to which I have sent a copy of the objections given in to Lord Camden against the instructions of 1802,† with my decided opinion in favour of the prayer of the Petition, which I now hope will be acceded to; I don't much apprehend that the business of our boundary will be renewed, and if the attempt should be made I think they would fail.

Yours, &c.,

Thos. Carleton.

Lieut. Gov. Carleton to Edward Winslow.

Bath, 25 March, 1806.

Dear Colonel,—I am extremely sorry to find that you are still under persecution, and that the period of your stay in this country draws so near a conclusion as to leave little chance of my seeing you on this side of the Atlantic. I suppose you have heard nothing more of our Province or its concerns.

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*Peter Oliver, jr., was the son of Chief Justice Oliver of Massachusetts. He graduated at Harvard in 1761. He was a physician. Was proscribed and banished in 1778. He died at Shrewsbury, in England, in 1822, aged 81 years.

†The instructions of 1802 were obnoxious because of the provision that prior to the passing of any grant of land there should be paid to the receiver general of his majesty's quit rents, five shillings sterling for every acre, which was to continue payable annually; in default of such payment the grant to cease.

You will no doubt call on Sir B. Watson previous to your departure. We propose staying here till towards the end of the next month and availing ourselves of the first safe conveyance that offers after the first of June*.

We had a letter from William last Sunday, dated 20 ult. off Madeira, all well. I should think it likely that they would pursue the enemy to India.

Most faithfully
Yours &c,
Thos. Carleton.

William Knox, Province Agent, to George Leonard.

Ealing, Middlesex, 8th May, 1806.

My dear Friend,—I had the great pleasure to announce officially yesterday in a letter to the Committee† under the President's cover the total revocation of the prohibitary Instructions also of Lord Hobart's abominable Instruction of 1784 respecting the Grants of Land. * * *

At my former hearing before the Committee, Mr. Barnard opposed the revocation of Lord Hobart's Instruction on the ground that the original one would give New Brunswick an advantage over Nova Scotia, but I silenced him by stating that Governor Parr has received similar Instructions, and that if from negligence or misconduct on the part of Nova Scotia, alterations had been suffered to take place, there was no reason for subjecting New Brunswick to the effects of their folly. Lord Selkirk had been applying for a Grant of 300,000 acres in New Brunswick and to secure his people from quitting him, he wanted to deprive the Governor and Council of the power of making absolute Grants, and that their Grants should be liable to be reconsidered here—or that all Grants should originate here. When I understood this to be his Lordship's intention I reprobated the whole plan, and gave the Lords a history of the warrants that had been issued here after the peace of 1763 for the sake of the fees. I also told them of the fate of Trumbull's project of bringing Greeks to East Florida, and so effectually convinced them of the propriety of continuing the mode prescribed by the original Instruction that Lord Archeland rose up and said they had now heard enough upon the subject and dismissed us.

Lord Sheffield is continuing to oppose the bill for legalizing the Governor's licenses to the vessels of the United States, but he has found no great support in the Lords, and I fancy not much in the Commons. I always wished to avoid any discussion of the subject during the war as

*This seems to show that it was Governor Carleton's intention to have returned to New Brunswick this year.

†The committee was appointed by the legislature of New Brunswick to correspond with the province agent.

I was convinced the measure would be continued, and I would rather it would continue illegally than have a legal sanction. We shall soon see whether I was right or no.

Lord Sheffield's picture* is finished and the expence of the frame and packing is Frame 20, Packing 5 guineas. Shee says his price is 120 for pictures of the size he has made this, and it certainly is an excellent Picture. It is now in the Exhibition.

I hope our good friend Col. Winslow is safe arrived and has recovered his health by the sea voyage, for he is a most worthy man and a most valuable member of your community. I beg my best respects to him and congratulations upon our success.

I am dear Sir, with great truth,

Your sincere friend & faithful servant,

William Knox.

Picture 120, Frame 20, Packing 5; Total 145 guineas.

Return of Edward Winslow to New Brunswick.

NOTE.—Edward Winslow sailed on board the mast ship Duke of Kent, John Edington, Master, from Portsmouth, about April 11th, 1806, on his return to New Brunswick—Paid for passage £42.

Edward Winslow to S. S. Blowers.

Fredericton, 7th June, 1806.

Here I am my dear Blowers once more fast recovering from a tedious and distressing fit of the Gout which attacked me in England during the last winter and followed me home. My visit if not profitable was certainly as pleasant as any man ever made. The nature of my business and the peculiar circumstances which attended it increased my importance and interested my friends, and the termination was as honorable as the nature of the thing would admit. Sir Brook Watson gave me new and unequivocal proofs of his kindness and propped and supported me thro' all the perplexities of official negotiations, and T. Coffin stuck by me like a brother until my business was settled. I found also through the kindness of Carre (an attorney of eminence who married Lechmere's daughter) a safe adviser and an indefatigable assistant (Mr. Erskine.) Unfortunately for me he died suddenly last autumn. * * * Notwithstanding I had the most ample testimonies to prove that I had transmitted my accounts and vouchers to Head Quarters in due season, agreeable to the General's order, the Comptroller insisted that the Act of Parliament compelled me as a public accountant to deliver them into the office for

*The portrait of Lord Sheffield by Shee may be seen in the rooms of the house of assembly at Fredericton. See Lawrence's Foot Prints at p. 36.

auditing the public accounts, and that no plea or excuse whatever could be offered in justification of the delinquency. * * * However on the score of the suit or process they were disposed to recompense me amply, and the sum recommended was three times as much as my expences amounted to. Having obtained my Quietus with a special letter acknowledging the accuracy, fairness and correctness of my accounts, and honored by the King's warrant to recompence me for the injury I had sustained, I had nothing further to seek. It was of little consequence to me whether the Barons, or law officers of N. B. had committed a mistake or not, and recollecting that "Least said soonest mended," I thought it best to hold my tongue. From Sir Wm. Pepperell, who used to speak of you with great affection I rec'd every possible attention & civility. His daughters are well married but the loss of his wife and son has imprinted strong marks of melancholy on his countenance which will never wear off.

Palmer, old Joe Royal, Franklin, &c, &c, &c, welcomed me to their hospitable tables & a crowd of military acquaintances, among whom were Hugh Gordon* & Addenbrooke†, whisked me into a circle of jollity and dissipation that 'twas impossible for me to get out of. Your wife and Betsy Kent, if you read this to 'em, will both jump at the same idea, "He did not try very hard"—no matter. I regret monstrously that I did not come by the way of Halifax. Even in this obscurity, where everything but anecdotes freeze, I could always collect a few for my friends. Surely then deep laden as I am with experience, piping warm from London, and exceedingly improved in my manners I could not avoid affording them great entertainment. My good sister Pen listens, looks like Lemuel Gulliver's wife, when I describe some of the Yahoos that I met with in my travels, and Aunt Sally reads the cards of invitation from His Grace of Northumberland and other great men (which I brought out on purpose for her) and she concludes very properly that during my absence I have supported the dignity of the family. I only wish that their united efforts had obtained for me some situation where I might find support for the flock that here surround me.

I have kicked up such a dust and brushed up their recollections so effectually that I believe they will serve me if they can. I am loaded with fair promises and emphatical declarations but unluckily the appetites of my family require Beef & Bread. The good Gordon wrote from London previous to his departure for Ireland; he mentioned to me that he had a

*Major Hugh M. Gordon had been deputy muster master under Colonel Winslow during the Revolutionary war. He afterwards rose to the rank of major general in the army.

†Capt. Addenbrook was aide-de-camp to General Campbell at Halifax in 1784. He and Hugh Mackay Gordon were great friends of the Winslows, and at the state funeral of the elder Edward Winslow both walked as mourners.

patent of a tract of land* in the Province of Nova Scotia embracing a harbour, and that it might be of some use to one of my sons. And he told me that he would immediately write to you to request you as his Attorney and friend to make a secure title to Edward Winslow, Jun'r. If this can be done, and in your opinion the land is worth looking after, my son will take such measures as may be necessary to avail himself of it. I will therefore thank you to give me information on this subject. I can give you no just idea of the kindness which I experienced from this good hearted affectionate friend. In London he lived like a Prince, his house, his carriage and his servants were completely at my command, and some of the pleasantest hours which I spent in London were with him, and I was particularly delighted to meet his sister Mrs. McKay who in disposition is exactly like him. I brought out an engraving which is a perfect resemblance of him. I wish I could show it to the ladies. My fingers are crippled with the gout and I can't write much more.

I beg to offer my most brotherly regards to Mrs. Blowers and Betsy. When you see my respectable friends William Taylor and Doctor Haliburton, remember me kindly to them. Taylor has heard from Edward and Kitty the particulars of our distressing voiage out. God knows I pitied them all sincerely.

E. W.

George Leonard to the President of H. M. Council.

St. John, June 17th, 1806.

Sir,—In answer to the papers your Honor handed me yesterday, inclosed by Mr. Merry, His Majesty's Minister at Philadelphia in the States of America, to Lt. Governor Carleton or the Officer exercising the Government of the Province in his absence, I beg leave to observe that my instructions from his Majesty direct me not to permit any commerce or traffic of any nature or kind to be carried on between the subjects of His Majesty and the citizens of the United States of America, who may come within the limits of my district in contravention of the laws and regulations which have been established, or to allow to any of the citizens of the said United States who may from time to time be employed in the Fisheries the enjoyment of any privilege or advantages upon the coast of the said district which are not particularly specified in the Treaty. The limits of my district are pointed out in my commission and instructions, by which I am appointed "Superintendent of the Trade and Fisheries on the

*Further reference to this tract of land will be found in the letter of Major Gordon to Edward Winslow of Nov. 4, 1806.

"Coasts of the Provinces and Islands in North America from Gaspee in "the Gulph of the River St. Lawrence unto and including the Bay of "Fundy, Chignecto and Minas, the coasts of Nova Scotia and New Bruns-"wick, the Islands of St. John and Cape Breton and the Madelaine "Islands."

By the Treaty of Peace with America and the Laws of this Province, which have never been disallowed by His Majesty, I conceive that Moose*, Dudley and Frederic Islands are within the limits of New Brunswick, and I have continued to claim them accordingly in my official capacity ever since the year 1786, and the waters surrounding those Islands also are waters belonging to Great Britain for the purpose of navigation and lawful trade. I have therefore always conceived it my duty to prevent any illicit traffic between the subjects of His Majesty and those of the United States in those waters knowing nothing of the convention mentioned by Mr. Madison the American Secretary of State, and feeling myself bound to disregard what is called a tacit agreement between a subordinate officer in His Majesty's Customs for New Brunswick, and an Officer of the Customs for the States of America, which they could have no legal authority to make. My whole proceedings on the coasts of these Colonies, and particularly in the Bay of Fundy, together with the trial of the sloop Falmouth, with my letter, which is so much explained [sic] of, have been laid before His Majesty's Secretary of State and I now await for such further instructions as it may be thought necessary to give. In the meantime I cannot think myself justified in assenting to any traffic between the subjects of His Majesty and the subjects of the United States of America in these waters; but there will be no hindrance by me nor those acting under me to the American subjects navigating their vessels through those waters and anchoring round those Islands.

I will, however, obey any orders your Honor may please to give as exercising the Government in the absence of His Excellency Governor Carleton, with leave to transmit the same to His Majesty's Secretary of State for my justification.

I have the honor to be your Honor's most obedient & humble Servant.

Geo. Leonard.

Major General Martin Hunter to Edward Winslow.

Halifax, July 1st, 1806.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 16th ult. I only received a few days ago. How delighted your family and friends would be to see you after being so

*Moose Island is the island on which the town of Eastport stands. Moose, Dudley and Frederick islands were eventually declared to belong to the United States, the other islands in Passamaquoddy bay to Great Britain.

long absent. We were in great hopes you would have returned before we left Fredericton. The dissipation and luxury of London must have surprised you very much. It is a wonderful country. I enjoy London for a month (April) but not longer. What a change it will be for the Miss Carletons ever to return to their native country after having enjoyed all the gayetys of England. I fancy they would now give the preference to the banks of the Thames rather than the St. John. * * * We have not any news of consequence by the Packet. Admiral Berkly and Family are looked for every nour.

Mrs. Hunter unites with me in best wishes to you and family. I remain

With great esteem,

Yours Truly,

Martin Hunter.

General Coffin to Edward Winslow.

Dorchester,* July 14, 1806.

My Dear Winslow,—I should have given you a few lines by the Governor [probably E. Winslow's son Wentworth] but he slipt off in my absence. He is a lad of an active mind and I think a good fellow. I hope he will return safe and gratified with his visit.

You have experienced exactly what befell me with "our great men" as you term them. They have been cheated in their expectations in the Quit Rents. But you and every other person who presumes to interfere will be followed up—that however you nor I don't care much for. * * *

When I returned it was with a determination to endeavor to reconcile all the difficulties of the country and to jog on quietly if possible. There is however so many things that bears so very hard, I have made up my mind to be off, and I think it won't be a great while before our great men will be left alone.

With regard to the Indians I have already written to Lewis Way† all my mind could suggest, and I have been open and candid. In short I have given them to understand if they had a desire to effect what was necessary to be done towards the Indians, they must make up their minds to pay the individuals who were employed—without that they would never get on. As to the number of Indians in this and the neighboring province, you may as well attempt to number the Spruce trees. * * *

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*Dorchester seems to have been the name of General Coffin's residence, so called in honor of his old commander, Sir Guy Carleton, now Lord Dorchester.

†Lewis Way was an active member, probably secretary, of the board of governors of the New England Company in the old country.

My wife and Cary are in Town, Remember me kindly to the Sproules, Mrs. Winslow & family, and Lutwyches, when you write. God bless you my D'r Ned.

Ever yours,

John Coffin.

Ward Chipman to Edward Winslow.

St. John, 29 July, 1806.

My dear Winslow,—A thousand thanks for your letter and the communication it contains. The whole business is just as I supposed, and I am fully aware of the chagrin my appointment to the Council has excited. I have seen the President several times but he has not opened his lips to me on the subject. * * * I am just now so much hurried in preparing for the Kings County circuit, for which I set off tomorrow morning, that I cannot write to you a thousand things I have to say. To be brief then, you will see in this days Paper—Anti-scelertus and Censor No.1. My conscience would not let me rest till so much appeared, but nothing more is to be expected from the same quarter at present. I think here is an Augean stable to be cleaned and I have opened the latter signature for you or any other particular friend, who is in the secret, to furnish me with a number occasionally upon any subject to which you may think the public attention ought to be called, either for information or reformation, I think it may be made a useful vehicle.

If you will contribute to this salutary design and send your speculations to me, profound secrecy will be observed, and you shall not be known except by the "cloven foot," which I suspect will always betray you in whatever you write however you may attempt to disguise it.

By moderate and dispassionate discussion I think the public sentiment upon many points may be corrected; as our lot is cast here, at least while it so remains, it behoves us all to make the community as respectable as we can. * * *

Yours most faithfully and affectionately,

W. C.

Colonel George Williamson* to Edward Winslow.

Royal Military Aslum, Chelsea, August 4th, 1806.

Dear Winslow,—It gives me great pleasure to hear that you have arrived safe at Fredericton, but I was before informed of your arrival at

*Colonel George Williamson was in Nova Scotia in 1784 acting as brigade-major to General Fox. He was then and subsequently an intimate friend of Col. Winslow.

Halifax by our friend Lutwidge, whom I met by accident at the Commissary Gen'ls.

Your son Wentworth was gazetted a week or ten days ago an Ensign in the Nova Scotia Reg't. I wish it had been in the New Brunswick corps, but I conclude it was intended civil and we must not refuse what is offered. I make no doubt if the war continues you will be able to effect an Exchange for him into the N. B. Reg't, as General Hunter is on the spot.

Inclosed is Col. Gordon's official letter to Gen'l Brownrigg. I shall refer you to the Papers for Politicks. Of course all here are in expectation of the result of Lord Lauderdale's mission to France. I write Hailes by this opportunity.

Very truly yours,

Geo. Williamson.

George Leonard to Anthony Merry, His Majesty's Minister at Philadelphia.

St. John, New Brunswick, Aug't 20, 1806.

Sir,—It is with great satisfaction that I acknowledge the honor of receiving your letter of the 22nd July. I may now contemplate a hope of a speedy enquiry into the evils which have for a long time existed in this quarter of His Majesty's Territory, by the possession of Moose, Dudley, and Frederick Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy by American subjects.

From 50 to upwards of 100 American vessels at times, within ten days past, have been receiving cargoes from British vessels in the waters in that Bay, being the waters considered to be within the Boundary of His Majesty's colonies by the Treaty of Peace with America in 1783. * * *

These Islands are the asylum of deserters from the British navy and army, criminals and absconding debtors from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

You may ask why the British vessels discharge their cargoes into the American vessels and do not go on to the places of consumption in the States of America. I beg leave to refer you for information to the pamphlet I enclose you, page 25—the argument of Mr. Chipman, the Solicitor General, on the trial of the sloop Falmouth. He was employed as the British Agent in settling the boundary line between this Province and the United States of America. He is in possession of all the documents respecting that boundary, and will I have no doubt, with much satisfaction furnish you with any information in his power which you may require on the subject and at all times you will please to command me.

I enclose copies of two charts, one of which gives the situation of the Islands upon a large scale—the other gives the mouth of the River St.

Croix at Joe's Point (as decided by the Commissioners to whom the question was referred under the 5th article of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation) and the two passages from thence into the Bay of Fundy.

These charts will elucidate the argument above referred to.

I have the Honor to be Your Excellency's most obedient and with great respect, your very humble servant,

Geo. Leonard.

Edward Winslow to E. G. Lutwyche.

Kingsclear, New Brunswick, August 28th, 1806.

In our late and frequent communications during my residence in England, I experienced from you such marks of disinterested friendship and such a brotherly anxiety and concern for my welfare, as could not fail to make a durable impression upon my mind and to fill it with sentiments. my dear Lutwyche, which induce me at this time to deposit with you a recapitulation of such events as have hitherto marked my progress in life, in the hope that by a judicious detail of them to those friends which Providence seems to have raised up to assist me, you may facilitate their efforts in my favour when ever an opportunity offers. A man who stands trembling on the brink of poverty surrounded by a flock of children may, in his efforts to save them, be indulged in a string of egotisms which on almost any other occasion would appear offensive. I will pass by the active part which I took as a gentleman and a magistrate at the commencement of the American Revolution, and the flattering prospects of future comfort which I voluntarily sacrificed. Nor will it be necessary for me to do more than mention the decided and unequivocal step which I afterwards took at the Battle of Lexington, or observe that from that time to the end of the war I was (without a single days furlo') constantly employed in military services, for which I received many flattering compliments and proofs of approbation. These are old stories. Nor would I have touched upon them (even slightly) for any other purpose than to evince that I have preserved a consistency of conduct thro' all the vicissitudes of war & peace—circumstances more recent claim a greater degree of attention.

When the treaty of peace took place (in 1783), I was importuned by some experienced friends to proceed immediately to England and to apply for some position, and the governments of the Island of St. John and the Island of Cape Breton were mentioned as objects, and I have reason to suppose that, assisted by a numerous train of friends and favored by the eclat which attends long and faithful services, I must at that time have succeeded. But at that critical moment a duty was pointed out to me by

Lord Dorchester and Sir Brook Watson (who were my friends and benefactors) which appeared to me to be in the highest degree interesting and important, and I undertook it with enthusiastic alacrity.

The body of provincial troops, with whom I had served during the war, were to be disbanded, and a great number of unfortunate refugees (whose zeal in the King's service had precluded all chance of reconciliation with their countrymen) were, with their miserable families, reduced to a state of despair from the apprehension of being left without support and without protection. To provide an asylum for this forlorn multitude was the service allotted to me, and I instantly embarked for this wilderness as their agent. I personally explored the country (now New Brunswick) I negotiated for the possession of it with the Governor of Nova Scotia, (a man of the most jealous, difficult, and impracticable temper that I ever met with).* In the autumn of that year and the Spring following the Land on the River St. John was surveyed, divided and sub-divided under my direction, and upwards of 14,000 of those desponding people were placed on lots which they could call their own, and even the bounties of government, which were benevolently ordered to save their lives, were distributed under arrangements made by myself, and I boldly assert that for all these arduous, affecting, and perplexing services, to which great responsibility was attached, I never received one single farthing of fee or reward, not even an allowance for my actual expenses. The venerable Lord Dorchester and Sir Brook Watson can vouch for the truth of this fact. Before I had completely finished my agency, I was solicited by General Fox to assist him, in the capacity of military secretary, in settling the intricate and complicated accounts of the district of Nova Scotia. During this service I attended him to the River St. John, where in his presence I closed the accounts and disbanded such of the provincial corps as (till then) had continued to receive subsistence.

A view of the country and a due consideration of local & other circumstances confirmed General Fox in the opinion of the necessity of forming a separate province on this side of the Bay of Fundy, and he suggested to me that he would accept the government of the province if I would engage to act as secretary. To this proposal I instantly consented. The general soon after proceeded to England, and I remained with his successor (General Campbell), until the whole business which I originally undertook was fully accomplish'd; I then resigned the appointment. The explicit acknowl-

*The reference here is to Governor Parr. His correspondence with the home government in some measure serves to corroborate Col. Winslow's assertions. For example, when Sir Guy Carleton was sent out to Canada as governor general of British North America in 1786, Colonel Parr expressed much annoyance at being reduced to the rank of lieutenant governor, and asked to be appointed a major general "to restore his consequence." See Canadian Archives for 1894, p. 442.

edgements and thanks of these Officers (which you have seen) were my principal reward—the pay of 10 shillings a day being hardly an adequate support in such an expensive garrison as Halifax. The representations which I continued to make to that discerning and respectable man [Gen. Fox] contributed to effect the important object at which we aimed, and I received repeated assurances that the original arrangement would take place; but General Fox not inclining to take the office of Governor on the terms proposed, General Carleton was appointed and the office of secretary was given to Mr. Odell, a clergyman who was then in England, and every other office of salary or emolument was bestowed upon men who were personally teasing the king's ministers with their solicitations. From Halifax after performing the melancholy duty of burying my veritable Father) I proceeded with my own numerous family—my Mother, my sisters, and a train of other relations and dependants to this country, in full assurance that I should be provided for. Thus circumstanced it was impossible for me to quit 'em—but I was in some degree soothed under my disappointments by the attentions of the Governor—and by a letter from Sir Brook Watson to the following effect. "The government of New Brunswick is "only a stepping stone for General Carleton to the gover'ment of Canada. "and Mr. Odell certainly goes with him, in which case it is understood by "all parties that you are to succeed to the secretary-ship."

Satisfied with this assurance, I ventured to take possession of a tract of land, part of which I purchased, and with the assistance of my friends (for I had no money left of my own) I built me a house to shelter my family, and with an overheated zeal and very little experience, I commenced farmer upon a pretty large scale. I also took my seat in the Council, and being thoroughly acquainted with the country and its inhabitants, a considerable portion of the labour of distributing lands, etc, fell on my shoulders; and when a court of Common Pleas & Sessions was afterward established I accepted the office of President in the County of York, where most of the inhabitants were officers and soldiers of the disbanded regiments, and (of course) not very easily managed. To the Governor, Council, and country at large I can confidently refer as to the character which these courts have acquired, and the good order and exemplary conduct of the inhabitants. Of this I do not by any means assume the whole merit—my Brother magistrates are entitled to a full share. As a Councillor no emolument whatever arises, nor is there a guinea a year of fees accruing from the office of the Presidentship of the Courts—on the contrary considerable expenses are necessarily incurred in both situations. I have however continued to execute the duties of these stations from the commencement of the settlement to the present moment. Governor Carleton's acknowledgements of my services are particularly strong and pointed in the

certificate I left with you, nor have I any reason to complain of his conduct towards me. The only office that has ever been in his gift was that of Surrogate General of the province, which he bestowed upon me (worth £20. per annum), and during his military command I acted as his Secretary.

I ought to have mentioned that in 1796 I was called upon to act as Secretary to the Commissioners for settling the boundary line between Great Britain and the United States of America which I readily undertook, and I reflect with pleasure that this duty was executed to the satisfaction of the American Commissioner & Agent, as well as to the British, and I assert that by my own personal exertions during the sessions of the Board I shortened the duration of that Commission for one year at least, which was a saving to the government of upwards of £4,000, a fact well known to all the parties concerned. My allowance for this duty was £500 per annum while it lasted, out of which I paid my own expenses in the United States. Of course I returned to New Brunswick not much richer than when I left it. Ever since that time my embarrassments have been increasing, and on General Carleton's being superceded in the military command I was again reduced to my pittance of half pay. * * *

Discouraged by a succession of mortifications, my spirits failed me, nor could I have mustered sufficient resolution to undertake a voyage to England, had not a ridiculous prosecution instituted here compell'd me to attempt it.

The satisfactory termination of my public business, and the countenance and favor shown me by a number of the most respectable characters in England, added to the hospitality and kindness of many of my old acquaintances, revived and almost regenerated me. Of the notice taken of me by His Grace the Duke of Northumberland I reflect with particular pride and pleasure. Under his penetrating eye I first commenced my military operations,* and his approbation of my conduct was always considered as the highest honor ever conferred on me. To his Grace I always supposed myself indebted for the temporary appointment of Collector of the Customs at Boston. Under his Patronage I was appointed Secretary to a Board of general Officers of which he was President, and his honorable testimonies in my favor procured for me the appointment of muster-master-general, in which Department I served till the end of the War, and now receive half pay. * * *

*Lord Percy led the English at Lexington, and on their return from the expedition, when in danger of being cut off, Edward Winslow became their guide and led them in safety from their difficult position across the country to Bunker's Hill. See letter of Sir John Wentworth of Aug. 9, 1815. Lord Percy became Duke of Northumberland and was able to essentially serve the interests of Col. Winslow, as will presently appear in these pages.

When I arrived in England and considered his exalted rank and the long time which had elapsed since I had the honor of seeing him—the idea of approaching him was productive of some embarrassment, from which I was instantly relieved by condescension and kindness on his part that never can be forgotten.

There is another nobleman whose conduct towards me excited sentiments which are difficult to express. To Lord Sheffield I was a stranger. * * *

But when the benevolence of his heart led him to make a tender of his services as a Friend, the Searcher of Hearts is my witness that I was completely overcome by his unexpected goodness, and (in the then state of my mind and health) I am sure that the facts which I related respecting my own affairs must have been incoherent. It is the recollection of this circumstance (in an hour of quiet retirement) that has caused me to extend this letter to such an unusual and almost unwarrantable length, in order that you may have it in your power to explain any matters to his Lordship which my agitation might have rendered unintelligible.

* * * At present there are no vacancies in this province, but in the common course of nature such things must happen and whether it be the secretaryship (which was so solemnly pledged to me) the Collectorship of Customs, or a seat on the Bench of the Supreme Court, I consider myself competent to the duty. * * *

Edward Winslow to Lord Sheffield.

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 28th Aug., 1806.

My Lord,—The imperious calls of my family, and severe indisposition of body, compelled me to leave England abruptly and it was a matter of great regret that I had not once more the opportunity of repeating my acknowledgments to your Lordship for the many instances of your goodness which I experienced during my stay there. It was also my wish again to have expressed my sense of the great obligations which this country is under for that assistance your Lordship has extended towards it. The sober and sensible part of the community know how to appreciate your Lordship's exertions. The intelligence of the bounties on fish and the arrangements for convoys was received here with every mark of gratitude and satisfaction. These favors were considered as an earnest of that justice which we have always been taught to look for from our political parent. By your Lordship's public declarations justice has been done to the character of the country and its inhabitants and they have revived those principles of Loyalty which were beginning to droop.

* * * I brought out with me one of your Lordships books for Mr

Botsford and one for Mr Leonard and a third (unbound) for myself. To gratify the public at large I have caused it to be published by chapters (commencing with the 7th) and I have taken the liberty of introducing the first number by an extract from Mr Alley's pamphlet. The Editor of the Fredericton Telegraph (a new paper) is now reaping the benefit of the publication by an increased demand and extended circulation of his paper.

An event has taken place here lately which has caused some alarm, the particulars will be communicated by Mr Leonard. In one of the documents it appears that a secret convention took place in London in 1803 in which the then minister engaged to Mr Ambassador King that our government would relinquish the islands at the entrance of Passamaquoddy bay to the Americans. The circumstances relative to this business are at present so inexplicable that I dare not venture to comment upon them. * * *

I will not intrude further upon your Lordship's time only to declare that I have a just sense of the honor which has been conferred upon me by the friendship of your Lordship and that I am

Your Lordship's most faithful & obed't serv't,

Ed. Winslow.

Edward Winslow to Duke of Northumberland.

Fredericton, New Brunswick, Aug 28, 1806.

My Lord Duke,—Soon after I had the honor of receiving your letter from Alnwick Castle I was seized with a most violent fit of the gout which at once deprived me of the use of my hands and feet and in that situation I remained at Kensington during the last winter. Early in the Spring I made an extraordinary effort and was put on board a ship which brought me to this country where I have recovered my health and am now able to walk and ride. In this retirement, my Lord Duke, I have reflected with peculiar pride on the condescension and kindness of your grace which I experienced in England. * * * The reception I met with at Northumberland House riveted my gratitude so effectually that time itself can never efface or weaken it and it has been the source of extreme concern that the unfortunate state of my health precluded all chance of my again seeing your Grace before I left that country. * * *

I hope I shall not intrude too far by requesting that your Grace will hear (when an opportunity may offer) from Lord Sheffield a few interesting circumstances relative to the disappointments which I have experienced and the fatal consequences which will probably result from them. That nobleman—to whom I was unknown until I was lately in England, has allowed me to place his name among the number of my friends, and he

has offered his services to solicit in my behalf some employment by which I can save myself and family from the distress which awaits them. It is possible that his Lordship may find it necessary to apply for some testimonials of my conduct relative to that period in which I had the honor of being known to your Grace. Perhaps what Lord Sheffield may communicate may induce your Grace once more to extend your protection to me, especially when your Grace is informed that my misfortunes have arisen principally from a reluctance to solicit favors as long as I could exist without them * * * &c, &c.

Ed. Winslow.

George Leonard to the President of H. M. Council.

St. John, New Brunswick, Sept. 27th, 1806.

Sir,—I beg to state that the promulgation of your order and Mr. Gallatin, the American Secretary of the Treasury's letter to the Custom House officer at Passamaquoddy, has occasioned a great increase of American shipping far exceeding any former period in that Bay, to take off the produce of these Colonies out of the British Vessels, lying in the waters which are considered within this Province, and from the shores within the same, where no interruption is now given in consequence of that order.

That as we acceed to the demands of the Americans they increase their aggressions. They have the boldness to come within the Harbours and on the shores five leagues to the eastward of Moose, Dudley and Frederick Islands, which have been wrested from His Majesty's Territory, and have disturbed the faithful and peaceable subjects and inhabitants of Harbour Le Tang and the shores bordering, and disputed the rights of Fishery with them by cutting their nets, erecting huts and smoke houses on the shores. in defiance of all order and the terms of the Treaty of peace between Great Britain and America.

Authentic testimony of their proceedings and acts are ready to be offered to your Honor, and for further information I herewith subjoin an extract from Mr. Gallatine's letter to the American Custom House officer above alluded to, to-wit;—

"In consequence of your letter relating to the seizure of the Sloop "Falmouth, &c, which has been laid before the President, the subject has "been discussed by the Secretary of State and the Ambassador of Great "Britain—the latter has wrote to the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick "recommending that the mode hitherto adopted with the consent of the "two countries for loading vessels and the use of the waters in the Bay "of Passamaquoddy may be continued. I presume therefore the American "Vessels will experience no further interruption."

Mr. Gallatine appears to have been mistaken, from Mr. Merry's letter to your Honor, of which I was favored with the perusal—as I conceive the letter only recapitulated a conversation of Mr. Madison's, without Mr. Merry's giving an opinion, or a recommendation on a subject he must at that time have been unacquainted with, as also appears since by his letter to me, which I beg leave to lay before you.

Not having been informed from the Secretary of State's office in England, nor from Lieut. Gov. Carleton before his departure for Europe, of any mode being adopted with the consent of the two countries such as Mr. Gallatine speaks of, I presume he means a tacit agreement lately entered into between a subordinate officer of the Customs of this Province and the Custom House officer at Passamaquoddy for their mutual convenience, which I can conceive can have no legal authority, and by which the American subjects derive nineteen twentieths of the carrying trade from that Bay, of plaister of Paris*, Lumber, and fish to the ports of consumption in the States of America and to other markets, being the actual labor and produce of His Majesty's subjects and Colonies.

Under the peculiar circumstances in which I am placed by my instructions from His Majesty's Ministers, I am "on no account to permit any "commerce or traffick of any nature or kind to be carried on between the "subjects of His Majesty and the citizens of the United States who may "come within the limits of my District in contradiction to the laws and "regulations which have been established; or to allow to any of the citizens "of the said United States, who may from time to time be employed in "the Fisheries, the enjoyment of any privileges or advantages upon the "coast of the said district during the exercise thereof, which are not par-"ticularly specified in the said Treaty."

I feel myself compelled to make this representation to your Honor, as exercising the Government of the Province within which such manifest evils exist in order that such measures may be adopted, with advice of His Majesty's Council or by your Honor, as will prevent them; or that I may be left at liberty in my official capacity to remove the evils so justly complained of by His Majesty's subjects, and that I might be furnished with the means to prevent an infringement of the 3rd Article of the said Treaty of Peace by a lawless rabble collected in the Harbours and on the shores within His Majesty's Territories to the great annoyance of His subjects and the great injury of the Fisheries and the carrying Trade which belongs to the Inhabitants of these colonies, and also the injury done to the fair British Merchant by the introduction of contraband articles into the provinces.

*The plaster of Paris obtained at Windsor was transferred to American vessels at Passamaquoddy, the transfer taking place in the waters surrounding Moose Island and Campobello.

The Union cutter, being now absent from this coast on a service of a similar nature on the Eastern part of Nova Scotia, I have therefore no means to put my Instructions into effect, unless aided by your Honor, when I will without delay proceed to Harbour Le Tang on that coast with such assistance as may be thought proper.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient Humble Servant,

——— Geo. Leonard.

Edward Winslow to Sir John Wentworth.

Kingsclear, Sept'r 28, 1806.

My dear Sir,—I have this morning rec'd a letter from the Commander in Chief's office in England, acquainting me of the appointment of my son J. F. Wentworth Winslow an Ensign in the N. Scotia Fencibles, and I consider myself under great obligations for it; but the fact really is that my application was for an Ensigncy in the New Brunswick Fencibles, and my reason for declining a commission in an established reg't when offered to me was that I might have my son under my own eye for a little time longer. He is now pursuing a line of education which may be of great importance to him in future & which if he goes immediately to Newfoundland must be compleatly interrupted and deranged. I am therefore particularly anxious to obtain leave of absence for him for six months, but I know not who to apply to for this purpose, whether to Gen'l Skerrit, Gen'l Hunter or the officer commanding the reg't. In this dilemma permit me Sir to ask your advice what step I shall take to effect this object—or, if it is not too great a trespass upon your goodness, allow me to solicit your interest to obtain leave for him. I'm extremely anxious for the fate of this Boy; he is only 15 years old, lively and inexperienced. To turn him loose without a friend or a patron in the corps would be extremely hazardous and unfortunately I have no particular acquaintance with any of the Gentlemen of the Corps. I have some little knowledge of Major Thesiger, enough at any rate to excite a high esteem for him but not sufficient to justify me for taking the liberty of introducing my son to him. I presume he must embark. I shall feel extremely impatient until I am favored with a line from Your Excellency advising me what to do on this interesting occasion.

You will excuse me Sir John for continuing to look up to you upon emergencies. I've been in the habit of it ever since I knew you and fear I shall never leave it off as long as we live.

Allow me to offer my best regards to Lady Wentworth, and to assure you that I am

Your devoted & grateful servant,

Sir John Wentworth, Bart. Ed. Winslow.

Edward Winslow to E. G. Lutwyche.

Kingsclear, Oct'r 12th, 1806.

My dear friend,—I wrote you so voluminously by Capt. Rudyard that it is not necessary for me to say much on the present occasion. A vacancy has happened on the bench of the Supreme Court by the death of Isaac Allen,* Esq'r. You know my sentiments fully on the subject of this office. it is therefore unnecessary for me to add a syllable further than to say that I was regularly educated for the profession of the law, and that when the revolution commenced I was Clerk of the Courts of common pleas and sessions, and Registrar of Probate for the County of Plymouth; that my pursuits were interrupted by the war, and that after having served in a military department thro' the whole war I returned, at the close, to my former studies and pursuits, and in 1785 I was appointed first Justice of the peace for the County of York and have ever since continued to execute the duties of that office to the acceptance of the Country and the Governor. If a memorial is necessary these are facts which ought to be stated to take off the objection of my not being a professional man; an objection which has never been considered of much weight in the appointment of puisne Judges in the Colonies—Mr. Deschamp, Mr. Monk and others are instances in point in Nova Scotia; and indeed the Chief Justice of our province is another instance, having originally been bred a merchant. The salary annexed to the office of Puisne Judge here is only £300, which certainly is an inadequate support for a gentleman with a family, and a very small recompence for the arduous duties which must be performed in a country where communications are difficult and the circuits extensive. Should I succeed to the appointment I cherish the hope that, on a proper representation from my friends, I may be indulged in receiving the salary without relinquishing my half-pay. I have never asked or received any compensation for the loss of my former civil appointments in America, nor have I received any other assistance from government except my half-pay.

The duties of a Councillor and President of the Courts have been executed ever since the Province was established without one farthing of pay or emolument. Perhaps these considerations may induce my noble friend and benefactor† to make an effort to effect this object. Should the interposition of the Duke of Northumberland be necessary on this interesting occasion, I trust he will discern the justice of my claim and afford me his assistance on a proper application being made to him. * *

Governor Carleton's inactive disposition and constitutional coldness prevent me from expecting any great exertions from him, but you have his certificate.

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*See biographical note under date June 1, 1783.

†Lord Sheffield.

I am called by the relations of Col. Allen to assist in making some arrangements for his funeral. I therefore must put an end to my letter with only this addition that Judge Upham has gone to England to solicit an addition to his salary or the continuance of half pay. Should he succeed it would afford a precedent. My principal dependence is on your kind exertions.

You will sign my memorial. Whether I succeed or not I remain faithfully and gratefully, Yours,

Edward Winslow.

Edward Winslow to James Frazer of Miramichi.

Kingsclear, 12th October, 1806.

My dear Sir,— * * * I have a son Edward who has been employed in Mr. Miller's store* for seven years past and is now of age. A good education in early life & great ambition & industry have enabled him to acquire a competent knowledge of accounts, and to write with ease and correctness, and he is free from any vicious propensities, prudent & persevering. In Mr. Miller's extensive lumber concerns he has for several years past been his principal manager and agent, and I have the pleasure to find (after an absence of two years in England) that my son is highly esteemed in society here. Having obtained commisions in the Army for my other sons, I am particularly desirous to find some employment for this son in the province, where I shall probably spend the remainder of my days, and it appears to me that the River Miramichi at present affords a fairer field for enterprize and industry than any other part of N. B. and it offers peculiar inducements to me, because you and your House are extensively concerned there. A long acquaintance with you has fixed impressions of esteem and I should be highly gratified if in my son's first efforts to enter into the world he could secure your patronage and protection. I hope to hear from you on the subject before you leave the province, as (if this project is impracticable) we shall aim at some other.

My late tour to England, altho' undertaken with some reluctance, has been attended with may pleasant circumstances. The honorable termination of my public business, and the flattering attention which I received there, have given a new spring to my health & fresh vigour to my exertions. During my residence in England I was not idle and I flatter myself that I have been instrumental in communicating information relative to the state of this country & in relieving it from the oppression of Quit-rents & nonsensical restrictions with respect to land matters. * * * I enclose for your amusement a few paragraphs of a letter from our snarling

*Edward W. Miller was cousin and son-in-law of Col. Winslow, having married one of his daughters.

old Agent Knox. He adds that there is a degree of impudence in Uniacke's proposals which evinces very plainly that he was born in Ireland.

We have no domestic news except the death of Judge Allen. It took place this morning.

I am with very sincere regard &c, &c,

Ed. Winslow.

P. S.—Since writing the above my son came up from town and suggests that an interview with you would be more satisfactory to him than to attempt to negotiate in writing, and I have consented to his setting off to-morrow morning for Miramichi. I however will not suppress my letter as it will serve to introduce him and his business.

Colonel H. M. Gordon to Colonel Edward Winslow.

Royal Hospital, 4 Nov., 1806.

My dear Winslow,—I have had great pleasure in hearing of your safe arrival in New Brunswick, but you behaved very shabby in not letting me know of your departure from England that I might have made my promise good by sending the necessary conveyance deed to Mr. Blowers by you. I have however written this day and desired him to send me the necessary form to put you in possession of my Lands in Nova Scotia,* and you may rest assured it will add to my happiness if they prove useful to you or yours.

My countenance was never that of Adonis but, as we are all open to a little flattery, it is a pleasing reflection for me to think that your sisters recollect me. As to your kind expressions I do not feel myself entitled to half the merit you are disposed to give me, for it would be rather extraordinary that you should not reap the full benefit of anything that either my ability or situation could afford you.

I am sure you will feel much concern at the death of our old friend General Campbell. He lingered two months, and after experiencing excruciating pain died on the 28th August of a complaint in his Bladder. He left his son John (by the sandy headed girl at Halifax) £5,000 and he is a Lieutenant in the 57th Reg't.

Since I parted with you I have constantly resided at Kilmainham as Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces; it is an office of confidence and a good deal of labour. My General, Lord Harrington, is a pleasant man which makes my situation as agreeable as an office of the like nature can be, and the Lord Lieutenant and his pretty Duchess have been uncommonly attentive and civil to me.

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*See under date 7th June, 1806; also letter of Col. Winslow to his son Edward of Oct. 25, 1809.

I am not a politician, and therefore shall not offer an opinion upon the state of public affairs, being confident that the Ignorant are the happiest part of the people.

I know not your neighbors, but after remembering me to Mrs. Winslow and family my best regards to your sisters, say every thing that is civil to those of my acquaintance near you and don't forget Sproule and his wife when you meet them.

Adieu and believe me ever, my dear Winslow,

Yours,

——— H. M. Gordon.

Lieut. Gov. Carleton to Lord Sheffield.

Ramsgate, 29 Nov. 1806.

My Lord,—I am favor'd with your Lordships Letter of 25th & do most sincerely lament that the applications made to procure the Collectorship for Col. Winslow have failed of success. Possessed as he is of talents so peculiarly suited to that office he must have made a most useful servant to the public, but in the present instance, my Lord, the case is widely different. The Col. is not a professional man & talents I apprehend would not atone for the want of Law knowledge; besides that in a Province where there are several respectable Gentlemen of the Bar, such an appointment could not fail to give general dissatisfaction.

I have the honor to be, &c, &c,

Thos. Carleton.

Lord Sheffield to Duke of Northumberland.

2d December, 1806.

My Lord,—I flatter myself your Grace will excuse the liberty I take of addressing you on the subject of a very respectable man for whom I understand you have expressed a regard; I mean Col. Winslow of New Brunswick. It might not have been necessary to trouble your Grace on the subject if the present ministers had not shewn on more than one occasion how little disposed they are to attend to me; but it will hardly be the same in respect to your Grace. I have therefore enclosed in another cover the copy of a Letter which communicates the object of Mr. Winslow.

Before he left England, early last spring, he mentioned to me his situation. I have reason to be satisfied that his large family has reduced him to great distress & that if he does not attain some situation of emolument after his long and many services, he will be obliged to sell the little property he has & quit the Province. * * *

I have the honor, &c, &c,

Sheffield.

Lieut. Gov. Carleton to Lord Sheffield.

5th December, 1806.

My Lord,—I am honor'd with your Lordship's Letter & its enclosure. The circumstances stated in the case of Col. Winslow were not unknown to me & I am aware that many persons had seats on the Benches of the Supreme Courts both in Nova Scotia & Canada who had not been regularly bred to the profession, but the credit of these Courts suffered in consequence of such appointments. In the present instance there happens to be a Gentleman at the Bar, possessed of superior Talents, who has been Solicitor General since the first formation of the Court & who it would be an act of injustice to pass over.

I have the honor, &c, &c,

Thos. Carleton.

Duke of Northumberland to Lord Sheffield.

Alnwick Castle, 11th Dec'r, 1806.

My Lord,—A slight attack of the Gout in my right hand, prevents me from being able to do more than sign my name to this Letter acknowledging your Lordships of the 2d of this month.

Nobody my Lord has to my knowledge a greater claim upon Government for the Loyalty he shewed during the whole contest in America than Mr. Winslow, & nothing would give me greater pleasure than being instrumental in procuring for him a situation to which his public services as well as private abilities give him a fair pretenson. I am sorry however to say, my Lord, that unconnected as I am with any party at present, my influence with his Majesty's ministers is but small & if they will not pay a proper attention to your Lordship's recommendation of Mr. Winslow I have but little hope that any application of mine in his behalf will prove successful. Mr. W.'s claims & merits, however, are so strong that I will make the attempt, & truly happy shall I think myself if any endeavours to serve Mr. W. shall procure for him a situation which he is desirous of having. To his Loyalty and zeal I was a witness while I continued in America.

I have the honor to be with highest respect & esteem

&c, &c,

Northumberland.

P. S. I have taken the liberty to retain the Chief Justices certificate & the copy of Mr. W.'s letter, as they appear to me to be documents which will help to explain to Lord Grenville Mr. Winslow's wishes & pretensions.

Thomas Costin to Edward Winslow.

Hamomashoe, Jan'y 3rd, 1807.

Honourable Colonel and most respectable Friend,—This is to inform you that I have established a free School at this place, according to an Act of Assembly of the Province. Sixty pounds encouragement is given to each Parish, but as the Papists and Prodistants and the Curate of the Parish differs in mind, this is to request of you a particular favour, and perhaps it may be the last, hoping that my request shall be Granted. It is to favour me with a Letter of recommendation under your hand to the Honourable the President Thomas Dunn.* Now Dear and respectable friend as soon as you will grant that favour I shall set off for Quebec to present the same with a petition signed by a Majority of the Parish.

Mrs. Costin joins with all the Family in sending their sincere Love to yours & Mrs. Winslow's.

The mis-understanding of the Priest is that he expected to have the Land and Building at his own will and pleasure, but being rather knowing the Land proves to be Granted to me and to all other School masters after my Decease. But what vexes most the good Priest, or black Gown, is that a certain Building of thirty five feet long has been transported by his own consent on the said Land, which I do enjoy and possess at the present.

I have nothing more to inform the Colonel, but I hope to have it in my power by the Spring to write a phrase or two concerning the good Priest.

I conclude with the greatest respect &c, &c,

Thos. Costin.

P. S. Excuse my writing, I have detained Michaud a few minutes to write this Letter.

Charles J. Peters to Edward Winslow.

Saint John, 4th January, 1807.

My dear Sir,—I have put into Golding's slay a couple of codfish directed to you being the only fruit produced in our fruitful City. Mrs. Peters desires me to guard Pen against the bones, which are apt to stick into the throats of giddy young girls, and if a little point of a chicken bone closed the mortal career of a hugh great American General, what may not be dreaded from the back bone of a codfish by a delicate young damsel. This is my wife's lingo, not mine.

We have no late news, and I almost dread the arrival of any more.

*Hon. Thomas Dunn was at this time president of the council and administrator of government at Quebec.

My wife's and my own best wishes for a happy new year to yourself and all the ladies.

Your friend, Most sincerely

Charles J. Peters.

Col. E. G. Lutwyche to Edward Winslow.

[January 5, 1807.]

[First part of letter missing.] * * * It appears from the face of the papers that you are indebted to Lord Sheffield only, but I shrewdly suspect the Duke's influence has effected the business—not that this lessens the merit of Lord Sheffield in the least. Lord Sheffield wrote to Sir J. Shee and having no answer he wrote to the Duke [of Northumberland]. After more than 20 days Mr. Windham answers Lord Sheffield's letter and grants his request. The time which elapsed gave the Duke an opportunity of writing to Lord Grenville—the Duke was not to be refused and then Mr. Windham tho't proper to give a favorable answer to Lord Sheffield.

My opinion is that Lord Grenville has told the Duke his request is complied with & Mr. Windham claims the merit of obliging Lord Sheffield. This, if I am right is a pretty piece of court finesse by which they oblige two noblemen and lay you under obligations to both—but tho' it should happen that the Duke's interest prevailed yet it does not lessen Lord Sheffield's merit who was the "primum mobile."

The mast ship will bring your commissions. Adieu, I am tired. God bless you.

E. G. Lutwyche.

[P. S.] Catharine writes you.

Mrs. Weltden to Edward Winslow.

[January 5, 1807.]

My dear friend,—I heartily congratulate you and your interesting family on your appointment. There is a tide in some men's affairs most certainly. The very day I heard of your success Mr. Torin asked me if you had succeeded in procuring a cadetship? I said, no; then tell him, said Mr. Torin, there is one waits his acceptance. Judge from what you yourself feel, my dear Sir, how much I, your young friend, was delighted at being permitted to be an instrument of comfort to your heart. This is so much better a provision for Mr. Edward, than it appears to us you can make for him in New Brunswick, that I have no doubt of its meeting your wishes. The establishment of one son in India may be a source of great advantage to your family. My dear Weltden will I trust come home

in July & if so he will probably go out again in January or February and the arrangement we used to talk over can take place. He will be happy to take charge of him out and will manage everything for his outfit to make it come as easy to you as possible. Tell Miss Winslow I am almost ashamed to address her after so long a silence, but when we forward your commissions, relying on her indulgence, I believe I shall take courage.

Will you have the goodness to send me a couple of plants of the white blowing Shrub I think you called it Moose Shrub from its blooming in winter. Your son need not leave you till the autumn at soonest, before which you shall hear more from us & we shall of course have letters from you. God bless you and yours prays

Your very affect'e,

C. Weltden.

Elkanah Morton* to Edward Winslow.

Digby, Janu'y, 27, 1807.

Honb'e Colo'l Winslow.

Dear Sir,—Tho' I am among the last who have the pleasure of congratulating you on your safe return to your family and friends, I beg you will not consider me less sincere: much necessary absence, and a perpetual hurry, when at home, have caused the neglect. It was at Shelburne, with your Friend Judge White, I heard of your arrival — and that the attempts to injure you had proved particularly advantageous, which certainly afforded us the highest satisfaction — hope your Voyage has proved as salutary as prosperous, that you, Mrs. Winslow and your dear Lambs may long enjoy the blessing of health with every other comfort which this life can afford, and finally obtain a gentle dismission into the regions of uninterrupted felicity.

I am sorry to say that long and very deep-rooted prejudices have subsisted in this Town, between the Irish and poor Yankees, tho' we have some few Yankees who make excellent Irishmen,—being only a blue-nose myself, did not think it prejudice that made me consider the Yankees least in fault. However having never been a party-man I feel no inclination to become a dupe to either — therefore struck out a middle course. And thro' the favor of Heaven & good friends, have succeeded beyond by own expectations. His Excellency has pleased to send me a Commission of the Peace with one as Surveyor of Ships &c.— unsolicited was the appointment of Coll. of H. M. Customs given me, previous to which I had solicited & obtained the Register Office, also the Collection of Provincial duties, in

*See biographical note under date 20th May, 1793.

all which I desire to do my duty fairly & handsomely & to be thankful. With kind remembrances to Mrs. W. & family, I am with all due respect & esteem,

Dear Sir your most faithful & ob't serv't,

E. Morton.

George Leonard to Edward Winslow.

1-2 past 5 o'clock Wednesday Mor'g, February, 1807.

My dear Friend,— I find it impossible to get to you without its being before you are up in the morning or after you are in bed in the evening. I will however try tomorrow.

Our sentiments have always been in unison from children and I presume they always will, and that you will enjoy with me and our friends Odell, Saunders, Chipman, Coffin, &c., &c., the late proceedings in the two branches of the Legislative Assembly, for the real public good which must flow direct from them. A whole change of system has been suddenly brought about by events fortunate and unexpected. How much its to be regretted that your health did not permit you to continue with us. Instead of that overbearing dictatorial manner of delivering opinions and forcing them down, there is the humble spaniel at your feet where in future it ought to be kept. Chipman has been a host in this campaign and has been well supported. * * *

God bless you,

Geo. Leonard.

Lieut. Governor Carleton to Edward Winslow.

Bath, 2d March, 1807.

Dear Colonel,—I deferred answering your letter of 10th Oct'r until I could have it in my power to say something satisfactory respecting poor Beardsley*, and I am now happy in being able to say that all difficulties in the way of his receiving his half-pay are removed. This has been effected entirely by the active benevolence of Sir Brock Watson. I had only to vouch facts and make a short statement of his case to the Secretary of War.

I am Dear Coll, very faithfully yours,

Thos. Carleton.

Mrs. Weltden to Penelope Winslow.

Kensington, March 14th, [1807].

My dear Miss Winslow,—I sincerely hope that long ere the date of

*See biographical note under "Notes on New Brunswick History by Ed. Winslow," 1804.

this our much valued friend, my adopted papa*, is made happy by the receipt of his commission. Nothing was wanting to complete our satisfaction on the occasion but the pleasure of congratulating him in person. I trust he has received a letter from me written on a part of my father's, & that he is pleased at the opening for one of your Brothers in India. Tell him Torin gave me the cadetship with such a handsome compliment to my friend as made it doubly acceptable.

I have enclosed in the Box of things for your father a few articles that I thought might be useful to you. I have been making a fashionable handkerchief & inclose you the cotton to complete it. I have a little exceeded Col. Winslow's commission in one of the Gowns for Mrs. Winslow, if he thinks it too gay tell him I thought the Judge's Lady ought to have something a little out of the common way.

I hope the Books will entertain you. I will add to them occasionally as opportunity occurs. Your father has I trust raised such an interest for us all in his family that you will not be satisfied without my particularizing.

My father, thank God, has quite recovered his health, & his spirits are as good as I can expect them yet to be. I am quite well, though in anxious expectation of the long looked for Letters from my husband.

And now my dear Miss Winslow I will bid you adieu. Tell Col. Winslow he must always fill every scrap of paper of his Letters for I grumble when there is the least vacancy and he knows how I can scold. He has my most affectionate respect & esteem, & all his family my warmest wishes for every possible good.

Believe me my dear Miss Winslow,

Your affec'te friend,

C. Weltden.

Sally begs to offer her Duty to Col. Winslow.

George Leonard to Edward Winslow.

St. John, 28th March, 1807.

My dear Friend,—The second day after I got home from Fredericton I left the City for the Vale† where I have been until yesterday so that I have but this moment had your note put into my hands. I will give you what I have written to Lord Sheffield (and sent immediately after) for you to confirm and add to as you may think proper.

New Brunswick, March 5th, 1807.

"My Lord,—The Legislative Assembly for this province closed their session yesterday. I take the first moment to inform your Lordship that

*The reference is of course a a playful one to Edward Winslow.
†Sussex Vale.

I laid before the House of Assembly your Lordship's letter which I was honored with, and which was listened to with much applause by the whole House — the Galleries, being at the time full of people from different parts of the country joined in the acknowledgement and thanks for the services rendered the colonies by your Lordship; £150 was immediately voted to cover all expenses for your Lordship's picture to the colony, and a place in the Province Hall assigned for its being hung.

The House of Assembly voted also an address to his Majesty on the subject of the Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy (now in possession of the American subjects) the loss of the carrying and illicit Trade, &c., &c. This important paper which I am anxious for your Lordship to see, as a corroboration of the facts stated in your Lordship's book on the navigation system, also confirms my statements to the ministers for years past. The President of the Council, who is administrator of the Government, was requested by the two branches of the Legislature to transmit the same without loss of time to his Majesty's Secretary of State, before if possible the Islands were ceded to the American States — as great fears are entertained on account of a letter from Mr. Madison the American Secretary of State to Mr. Merry, a copy of which I sent your Lordship.

The address will be sent by the first conveyance as also a copy to the Agent Mr. Knox. It is too large a paper to trouble your Lordship with the postage of. Mr. Knox will be desired to wait on you with it. He is continued Agent with his usual salary £100 until the plan of your Lordship can be carried into effect. All desire it, but the difficulty is to unite in the person. Sir John Wentworth the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia is much attached to Mr. Barnard, the agent for that Province, and it is not probable that this Province or Canada will agree in him.

Your Lordship's application for a larger vessel for the public service under the direction of the Superintendent of Trade has succeeded. A letter has lately been received from Lord Spencer authorizing the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia in conjunction with the Superintendent to purchase, fit, and man a suitable vessel for the purpose; the command is given to my son who had the former vessel.

It is a great mortification to Colonel Winslow that he was not able to attend the Council during the whole of the last session on account of being confined to the house with the Gout. I left him on the road to recovery. He frequently expresses much gratitude for your kindness and attention. He is certainly deserving the notice of Government, as his usefulness may be of great service in these colonies from his active mind and extensive knowledge, if we are permitted to keep them [the colonies] from the common enemy of mankind [Bonaparte] who from late intelligence is over running the continent of Europe.

I have the honor, &c., &c.,

G. L.

Thus I have given you a rough sketch from a rough copy. * * *

The prospects on the continent are favorable — the Devil take the American Treaty, it however will not be ratified. It was altogether commercial and no part boundary. Thank God our address will be in season and the Chief will lose his Hat and Feather.

I am desired by Sir John Wentworth to fix on the spot for the Light House on Briar Island, and to contract for the Stone for the building. On that business I shall set off there in a few days.

Yours affectionately,

Geo. Leonard.

Ward Chipman to Edward Winslow.

St. John, 4 April, 1807.

My dear Winslow,—* * * We should all be mortified in the extreme if the fishery law, which we have been battling for so many years and at last with success, should finally miscarry by the arts made use of to procure the Royal disallowance of it. In the inclosed News-paper you will see a copy of the Vote of the Common Council. The Committee has applied to the Attorney General* and he, I understand, has undertaken to draw up their petition and remonstrance against the law. Altho' I cannot believe that it will be attended to, I think we must resort to every expedient and make every exertion to prevent its success. It is not improbable that in consequence of the daubing resolutions of the Common Council respecting Lord Sheffield, his little picture† &c, some attempt may be made to interest him in their favor. This must be guarded against and I know not who can do it but yourself. To enable you to make a fair representation to him I have sketched some leading facts in the inclosed Paper, these you may dress in your own way and add to them whatever you please. I have sent a copy of them to Odell for him to adopt what he can or dare do, as remarks to accompany the copy of the Law to the Secretary of State. You must also write to Knox on the subject and let him well understand that the whole originates in the most damnable and malicious persecution that was ever witnessed in a civil society. Lutwyche, if he knows how much Mr. Hazen is interested, will interfere in whatever he can be useful I am sure. But I need not suggest anything more to interest you on this occasion.

Yours, &c., &c., W. C.

[The Act referred to in this letter was entitled "An Act to Ascertain the Rights of Fishery." It was passed by the Legislature March 5, 1807, but was afterward disallowed by His Majesty in Council.]

Edward Winslow to the Duke of Northumberland.

Fredericton, New Brunswick, 10th April, 1807.

My Lord Duke,—It is not many hours since your Grace's letter of 7th Feb'y was put into my hands. Had it contained intelligence of a new

*Jonathan Bliss.

†See note under date Oct. 2nd, 1805; also Lawrence's "Foot Prints," pp. 35, 36.

disappointment, I should have met it like a Christian. A series of misfortunes have brought my mind into habits of submission, and an unconquerable spirit of cheerfulness will never allow me to despond.

* * * The business that of late called me to England terminated in a manner highly honorable to myself, and his Majesty was graciously pleased to order me a warrant for £150 as a compensation for my trouble and expence. Had I left England at the time I intended this sum would have been satisfactory, but on the eve of my departure (which was but a little while after my visit to Sion-House) I was arrested by the most violent and spiteful fit of the Gout I ever experienced. By this means I was detained till the middle of April & the helpless state to which I was reduced greatly increased my expences. Upon my return, after two years' absence, I found my embarrassments greatly increased. [Letter proceeds to state that Col. Winslow had decided to give up his property to his creditors, when he received the Duke's letter notifying him that he was to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. The emotions excited in his breast by this happy event are described in the words that follow.]

Judge, my Lord Duke, with what alacrity I summoned my flock of children about me—children educated by myself, inheriting a laudable pride and great sensibility—and explained to them the nature of your Grace's action on my behalf. The appointment which your Grace has procured for me will enable me with rigid economy to extricate myself from my present difficulties. * * *

The plain language of gratitude which flows warm from the heart of a tender parent and an honest man will I trust be acceptable to your Grace and induce you to receive with complacency the cordial thanks of myself and my family.

I am now anxiously looking for the arrival of the March mail to receive the communication which your Grace refers to. * * *

Permit me now to declare myself, My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most grateful & obed't serv't.

Ed. Winslow.

Colonel Lutwyche to Edward Winslow.

[Endorsed, "1st. May 1807. Rec'd. at Halifax."]

* * * Before this reaches you I suppose you will be arrayed in your judicial costume. It would gratify me to see you seated by the C. Justice. The Commission went by the last packet from the S. of State's office.

Colo. Upham has recovered wonderfully, and will return in better health than he has known these twenty years. The augmentation of the Judges Salaries engrosses all his attention and I, who am not naturally

sanguine, think he will succeed. Mr. Percival the new Chancellor of the Exchequer is interested in the business and has promised to give him a meeting with Lord Castlereagh; the results of this conference will most probably determine the fate of his application. I have written to Lord Sheffield and sent him a copy of all papers. His Lordship is willing to come forward, but I wished Upham to try his strength first. In a few days he comes to town and then we will see what is necessary to be done. If the prayer of his petition is granted, and I really think it will, this increase of your income will I hope relieve you from every embarrassment by enabling you to set apart a certain portion, agreeably to your wish—and gratify that independence of spirit which you possess, without which you can never be quite happy.

* * * The Governor is at Bath drinking large draughts of Lethe to obliviate the cares attendant on Government, and the affront offered him in appointing a Judge without consulting him, and really I do think he has some reason to be displeased. * * *

&c. &c. E. G. Lutwyche.

Edward Winslow to E. W. Miller.

[St. John], 1st June, 1807.

My dear Miller,—I rec'd your letter by Pine this morning. * * *

The two-mast ships are loaded & will sail for Halifax on Saturday. I should have taken passage in one of 'em, but they are ordered to go no further than Sambro Head and make their signal for the convoy, and to wait a certain number of hours and if the convoy does not then join they are to take their departure alone. A voiage to England would not suit me at this time and I did not incline to run the risque.

I have taken a passage for "Went" in a fine schooner bound to Windsor, which sails on Wednesday. Letters rec'd by the last mail render it unnecessary for me to accompany him.

Press Lincoln to finish the business of the barn and afford him all the assistance you can.

My love to Mary and give the precious little ones a kiss extraordinary for

Yours most affect'ly

Ed. Winslow.

Edward Winslow to Major George Thesiger.

Halifax, June 18th, 1807.

Sir,—The very kind interference of Sir John and Lady Wentworth & my other friends almost precludes the necessity of my addressing you on

a subject highly interesting to myself. My son, the bearer, has through the impatient exertions of my friends in England been appointed an Ensign in the regiment under your command rather earlier than I originally intended.

The leave of absence which General Skerrit has been pleased to extend to him, and which expires on the 24th inst, has been improved in endeavors to qualify himself for the service. He has been unremited in his attendance upon the drill during the winter, and I trust (altho young & educated in retirement) he will not appear awkward or in any other respect discredit the regiment. But great vivacity & a total want of experience may expose him to many impositions unless he is guided by the protecting hand of some benevolent Guardian. My anxiety as a parent is soothed by the consideration that he is to be under your command.

Allow me, my dear Sir, to declare myself

With great esteem, your most obed't &c,

Ed. Winslow.

Edward Winslow to Lieut. Col. William Allen.

Fredericton, N. B., 20th June, 1807.

My dear Allen,—A knowledge of the benevolence of your heart leads me to address a line to you on a subject of some importance. Ross Currie* of your regiment of Pennsylvania Loyalists came to this Country when I did, and he married a young, amiable interesting woman, the daughter of Doctor Clarke. Currie was unfortunately drowned in the St. John, leaving two very fine boys, the eldest 17 years old—named for you (William). William Currie is tall and handsome and uncommonly correct in his conduct. He expresses an ambition to obtain an Ensigncy in the army and there are now four regiments raising in this country; the Nova Scotia, the New Brunswick, the Canada, and the Newfoundland Fencibles. I presume it would not be difficult to obtain a commission in either of these corps for an accomplished young man the son of a meritorious officer. Allow me then to solicit your assistance in behalf of young Currie on this occasion and that you will take the trouble to throw a line into the post office to let me know the result. * * *

Ed. Winslow.

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*Ross Currie was commissioned a lieutenant in the Pennsylvania Loyalists Dec. 1, 1777, and was afterwards adjutant of the corps. He belonged to Philadelphia, which was also the home of Lieut. Col. William Allen, whose family and that of Lt. Col. Isaac Allen of the New Jersey Volunteers were related. Ross Currie settled at Fredericton about 1783 and became a leading lawyer there.

Judge Edward Winslow to Chief Justice Ludlow.

Kingsclear, Wednesday July 22, 1807.

Sir,—From the communication made to me yesterday, I have reason to apprehend that His Honor the President may be induced by your opinion and advice to supercede me as Surrogate of this province and that the supercedence will issue immediately. I therefore consider it a duty which I owe to you Sir, as well as a duty I owe to myself, respectfully to call to your recollection the following facts.

That on the first attempt to organize a civil government in this country, I was appointed by commission from Governor Carleton, bearing date 29th Nov'r, 1784, to be Surrogate of the Province of New Brunswick and I have continued to act in that capacity ever since, and with confidence I can appeal to yourself and the community at large whether the official duties have not been performed with diligence and fidelity. * * * To you it is also known that the most benevolent attention has been always shewn on my part in cases where poverty has asserted its claim to a relinquishment of all fees. Nor could I inform you, Sir, of the unwearied and persevering efforts I have made to establish some system for the regulation of the Surrogate's department which might apply to our situation.

[The letter goes on to speak of his recent appointment to the bench as a mark of appreciation of the services rendered in early life and later, and as a recognition of "the neglect and disappointment experienced in the original distribution of the Offices of emolument in this province." His Majesty had been also pleased to consider the distress, hardship & expence to which he had been exposed in consequence of an unnecessary prosecution instituted against him by the Attorney General.]

Under these circumstances and in the absence of the Governor I must acknowledge Sir, I did not expect that the little pittance which I received from an office, enjoyed in my own country almost as an hereditary right before the revolution and in which I have had so much experience here, would have been so suddenly seized upon.

[The letter goes on to shew that there were precedents in England for Judges of the Supreme Court acting also as Judges of Probate, and Winslow argues there is nothing incompatible in the holding of both offices by the same individual.]

I hope what I have written (under unpleasant impressions) will give no offence, none is intended, but I should ill deserve the honorable testimonies which have been given to my character if I did not satisfy my friends that on an occasion of some delicacy and importance I had made a firm and decent effort to do myself justice. In that view I trust this letter will be considered, and for that purpose only it is respectfully submitted.

By your most humble servant,

Ed. Winslow.

Judge Edward Winslow to Sir John Wentworth.

Kingsclear, 25th July, 1807.

My dear Sir John,—The postmaster General* and myself had a pleasant journey and voyage from Halifax to St. John, where I found the King's Mandamus appointing me a Judge of the Supreme Court here, and a number of letters containing a history of the whole negotiation upon this occasion. I regret that these letters had not come to hand before I left New Brunswick, because I should have shewn 'em to you with peculiar pride and pleasure. The conduct of the Duke of Northumberland evinced not only the kindness of a friend, but the decision of a patron, and he expressed his concern that a greater object had not offered. Lord Sheffield's activity was also conspicuous. Gov'r Carleton's objections were (all circumstances considered) extraordinary. They were confined to my not being what he called a "professional man." They however had no effect —indeed I fear they were treated rather contemptuously. Upon the whole, should the income arising from this office amount by any means to the salary of your Judges, I should prefer remaining here to any other situation. Indeed I should prefer an income of four or five hundred a year here to double the sum in any other place.

The Gentlemen of the Bar I am told are not very well pleased with my appointment, but the congratulations of all other orders of men are much more than a balance for their chagrine.

When I was in England I had some expectation of obtaining through the interest of a very respectable gentleman, by the name of Torrin, a cadet-ship in India for your namesake,† but the impatience of my military friends obtained the commisssion in the Nova Scotia regiment, with which I am perfectly satisfied, and I concluded that Mr. Torrin would think no more of the matter; but the good man observing Wentworth's name gazetted for an Ensigncy, now sends me notice that the cadet-ship waits the acceptance of my other son Edward. This is the only son I have left, and he inherits all the discretion of the family, and I am distressed at the idea of parting with him. But as the offer is accompanied with a letter from my very amiable friend Mrs. Weltden (Lutwyche's daughter) whose husband is captain of an India-man, kindly saying Captain Weltden will take him out free of expence, I feel exceedingly embarrassed, especially as I know nothing of the nature of this business. Will you my dear Sir John, to whom on all occasions I look for advice, give me some information on this subject. He is not obliged to go from here till October, and should you think the object not a proper one for him to pursue I should be inclined to relinquish it. My son has been educated as a merchant, and is

*Hon. George Heriot.

†Col. Winslow's son Wentworth.

accomplished in book keeping &c. He is tall—and tho' I say it—a handsome young man, and of a most accommodating disposition and perfectly prudent. But unless I send him to the United States (and I'd as soon send him to the Devil) there appears to be no field for speculation in his own profession. In the present situation of this province the whole trade of it would not give bread to five men of ambition.

From my other son Tom, I have heard the most flattering accounts by the last mail; he is high up among the lieutenants of the tenth and is appointed to the Granidier Company, and in a letter to Col. Robinson, he is spoken of as an officer of uncommon merit, and, as if the current of fortune had now set pretty strong the right way, I have also heard from my elder son Murray, who has been particularly distinguished in some of the late naval actions, and is I trust long before this on the quarter deck of the Tiger, and under the special protection of my most valuable friend Admiral Hallowell, from whom I have received assurance. * * * [Remainder missing.]

Instructions for a Journey from Fredericton to the River St. Lawrence.

[Written by Edward Winslow About 1807, Probably for the Information of George Heriot.]

The baggage in a Birch canoe should be fitted to it; that is each article should have its proper place. The canteen should be between the two forward bars, with the lock towards you, so that you can take a cut or a drink without disturbing anything else. Your portmanteau, men's provisions, etc, will go between the foremost bar and the bow. Your fusee will lie at your left side; your umbrella on the right. If you don't take a mattrass your great coat just over the bar behind you makes a good seat, and by drawing one end up you preserve your back from the hard bar. When your arrangements are once made, directions should be given to the Boatman and servant when you come to your ground in the evening, that the baggage be so placed as that the articles may be returned to their proper stations in the morning. If you have two canoes the baggage should be kept separate. An attention to this circumstance prevents confusion and delay and 'tis of considerable importance. It should be an object to take possesssion of your ground 20 minutes at least before sunset. Even if you carry a tent it will take that time at least to chuse your spot and fix it for the night; a hut will require rather more time. As soon as you land, light a fire and make as large a one as you can. It corrects the damp, keeps off the flies and contributes much to your comfort. Take care that your tent or hut is to the windward and that the spot is dry. If you have no mattrass a good feather bed is easily made with the small branches of the Evergreens.

At this season I would recommend (notwithstanding there are some high authorities against me) that you take breakfast before you embark. When you have all your things on shore and your fire ready kindled you will save time by getting that business over. Your next meal will me a meredian cut, which you will get without landing, if you chuse. In the river you will find many beaches and flats, where you may stretch your legs which is a great relief. Should you be caught in violent rain or very severe weather you'll find a good shelter in almost any farmhouse on the banks of the river, and the people are generally civil and clean and you'll always be able to get from them milk, butter and potatoes.

Between this* and the Great Falls you will have plain sailing, and you will make the journeys long or short as the weather happens or as your feelings or inclinations may dictate. As you would wish to see the Post at Presque-Isle you may easily manage to get there the 3d night. The 5th night you will probably be at the Grand Falls. In the morning you will have time to view the Falls, the Post, &c, and proceed to the French settlement at Madawaska. If you charter your canoes to go from here to Madawaska you will be able to hire others there, perhaps better ones. There are two very respectable people among the inhabitants, Joseph Deagle and Simon Aubeare, and I would recommend that you take your station at or near their houses—they are not far apart. You should set off from Madawaska pretty early in the morning. There is a fall at the entrance of the River Madawaska near the village, which will delay you a little while, and it will be a good days work to get from Madawaska to the mouth of Timisquata Lake.

Before you leave Madawaska you will make arrangements for your return. You will stipulate with Deagle or Aubeare that they shall meet you at Higginbotham's† Landing, at a day to be agreed on, with one or two canoes. There's good ground to encamp at the entrance of the Timisquata Lake on a rocky point at the left hand. The distance across the lake is 5 English leagues, a trade wind blows there. Should it be fair when you arrive and the evening pleasant, I should recommend that you proceed, if not, halt till the morning and take the day before you. There is at times a very heavy sea in the Lake, and a head wind renders it disagreeable navigation. In a calm they pole along the shore, but the indents and bays are so deep as to increase the distance very materially. If you get across the lake before night, you'll be able to arrange your baggage, which should be previously fitted with slings, haversack fashion, and

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*That is Fredericton.

where he kept an inn or tavern for the accommodation of travellers.

†Higgonbotham was an old courier who had settled at Lake Temisquata,

if you have time to go eight or ten miles on the portage, you will have it in your power to get out to the River de Cap* the next day, but to effect this, you must be industrious.

Edward Winslow to Sir John Wentworth.

[Date about 1807.]

* * * * * *

Pardon me, Sir John, for intruding upon you with so much domestic matter, but to lighten the burden you may share it with Lady Wentworth whose kind heart never fails to rejoice when anything good happens to your friends. Permit me to tell her I appreciate as I ought the attention she lately extended to her little Godson [Wentworth.] Her condescension and kindness may be the means of riveting impressions on that boy's mind which will never be obliterated. The letters which he wrote from Halifax, and which have been shewn me since my return, contain affecting proofs of his sensibility and gratitude towards Lady Wentworth & yourself, & I am persuaded that the confidence which he acquired in his visit at Halifax will have a wonderful effect on his future conduct and manners.

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When Heriot† and I passed the Lodge, he was very much pleased with the appearance of it, and while our horses were feeding at the Rockingham he went back and took the sketch‡ which he afterwards touched off and gave to me and I sent it to Lady Wentworth, supposing it would afford her Ladyship a moment's amusement. I hope she received it safe. I coaxed the Postmaster [Heriot] to accompany me to Fredericton, and he was delighted with the Country. He set off afterwards back again to St. John to pursue his route thro' America, but the noise of a rupture alarmed him and he is now on his way to Canada through the woods. I fear the flies of New Brunswick will interrupt his sketches on this tour. Personally I cannot realize that the Americans can be serious in thinking of hostilities to Great Britain. * * * *

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*On the St. Lawrence.

†George Heriot was post master general of Canada, and seems to have had jurisdiction in postal matters in British North America. He was an excellent scholar and also a clever artist. He published several books on British North America, illustrated by engravings made from his own sketches. These books are now scarce and command high prices.

‡The Prince's Lodge was at this time the property of Sir John Wentworth, and was his villa or country residence. It was here he spent his declininig years after his retirement from the lieuteant governorship in 1808. The cottage built here by Sir John Wentworth was in the first instance called "Friar Lawrence's Cell." It was enlarged by the Duke of Kent and called "The Prince's Lodge." Many interesting particulars of the lodge are to be found in Fenety's Life and Times of Hon. Joseph Howe, pp. 80-92.

Judge Edward Winslow to Lord Sheffield.

Kingsclear, 20th August, 1807.

My Lord,—It was not until the 20th June last that I received his Majesty's mandamus appointing me a Judge of the Supreme Court in this Province. The official forms are now arranged and I have taken my seat, but before I enter upon the execution of my office it is incumbent on me to perform one solemn duty of another nature, which is to offer to your Lordship the united acknowledgements of a numerous and grateful family. A family saved from sinking into distress by your Lordship's benevolent interposition, for altho' I am fully sensible of the condescension and goodness of my other noble patron and friend, it is impossible for me not to discern the important effects of your Lordship's active exertions in my behalf. My worthy and faithful friend Lutwyche has communicated the particulars of the negotiations carried on in my favour, and truly my Lord the perusal of 'em have excited a degree of sensibility beyond what I have ever before experienced. * * *

A decision has been communicated to me by the Chief Justice relative to the office of Surrogate, which I have held ever since the Country was settled without a single appeal from any of my decrees, or I may venture to assert without any murmur at any of my official acts. This office (it is now determined) is incompatible with a seat on the Bench, and the instant the oaths were administered to me I was notify'd of the appointment of another person. The office is worth now £50 or £60 per annum, & is the only civic office of emolument I have ever held in the Country, and this deduction from my little income will be felt severely if my half-pay ceases. The Chief Justice appears to have temporized on this occasion merely for the purpose of conciliating some of the "Gentlemen of the bar" (as they are called here) who are, I believe, the only people in the Province who are not perfectly satisfy'd with my appointment. From every other order of men I have received the most explicit congratulations. These gentlemen affect a kind of "esprit de corps", and their objection arises from my not being a Barrister, although the most respectable of them have repeatedly declared that they would not have accepted the office had it been offered them. The Solicitor General (Mr. Chipman) wrote me in the most pointed terms while I was in England, "that in case of a vacancy on the Bench he would not wish to succeed to it," and I communicated his letter to Governor Carleton then at Bath, before I had any idea of applying for the office myself; nor does the conduct of the Governor appear to be very consistent upon this occasion, for he seems perfectly reconciled to pass by the Attorney General*, who (of course) stands first on the roster and is eminent in his profession, merely because of some personal digust. I don't

*Hon. Jonathan Bliss.

suspect the Governor of any design to injure me; he is a man of a very peculiar cast of character, and on this occasion I think he has not acted with his accustomed frankness and candour. However as the matter is now settled, I shall persevere in the same respectful line of conduct towards him and shall pursue my duty with increasing assiduity.

Tenacious as I am of your Lordship's good opinion, I could not avoid this detail, and I hope I shall be excused for my prolixity.

I wish most devoutely your Lordship would compleat your goodness to this Country by interesting yourself to send us out some active and respectable man for a Governor; £1,500 sterling a year for 4 years past, with considerable emoluments, has been divided between a Governor, who for his amusement resides at Ramsgate in England, and a President, who for his convenience lives 80 miles from the Seat of Government. Your Lordship must be aware how critically we are now circumstanced with respect to the Americans, and it must be obvious how important the presence and influence of a Governor must be in an infant Country at such a crisis.

Your Lordship's picture is the strongest likeness I ever saw—it has been viewed with peculiar pleasure by all orders of people here—and with emotions of the highest gratitude and respect by

Your Lordship's most faithful & devoted Serv't,

Edward Winslow.

N. B. I forgot to mention that the Supreme Court in this Province is not the Supreme Court of probate—but appeals are made from the latter to the Governor as Ordinary.

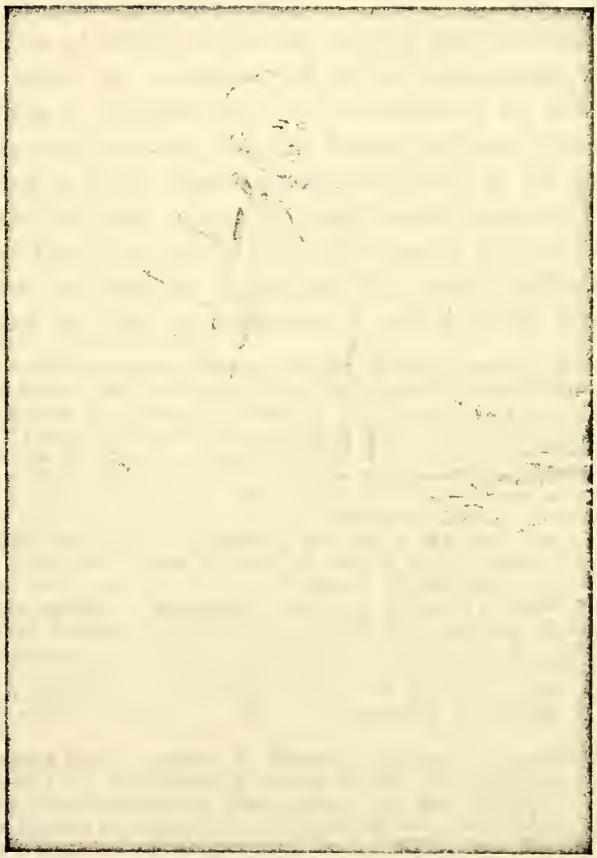
Colonel Hugh Mackay to Judge Edward Winslow.

Suther Hall, August 20, 1807.

Dear Sir,—My friend Mr. Donald McDonald, having lately informed me that he intends shortly, as the uncle & Guardian of the Heirs of the late James McMaster Esquire, deceased, to apply (in conjunction with Mr. Moses Gerrish) for all the remaining unlocated part of the Island of Grand Manan, I take the liberty to address you upon the subject, and to state to you as correctly as I can, the principles and grounds of their intended application, which is as follows:—

In the year 1783, a License of Occupation was given by the Government of Nova Scotia to Messrs. John Jones, Thomas Ross, and Moses Gerrish* of the Island of Grand Manan, and the smaller adjacent Islands.

Moses Gerrish, of Massachusetts, was a graduate of Harvard in 1762. He was employed in the commissariat department of the army at the time of the Revolutionary war. He was a man of ability and force of character, and was the leading magistrate on the island of Grand Mann. He died in 1830 at the age of 80 years, and is buried on Ross Island, which adjoins Grand Manan. In the



LORD SHEFFIELD.

[From Portrait by Shee, in Provincial Building, at Fredericton, N. B.]

conditioned to be confirmed therein by Grant, on their locating & settling thereon other fifty families. In 1784 they by Virtue thereof, & as British subjects, took possession of these Islands, and invited & obtained several other settlers to join them on the Island, some of whom have made valuable and extensive improvements.

That on the 2d day of June, 1786, Mr. Jones (one of the said Licencees) conveyed & assigned by Deed, to Messrs. James and Patrick McMaster, his third, or whole claim to the said Island, for the valuable contribution of £500,—which was actually paid, and received;—that the title or claim in consequence of the said assignment, now devolves on, and remains by Survivorship and Inheritence in the Heirs of Mr. James McMaster, and to whom, with Mr. Daniel McMaster, the said John Jones is indebted to a very large amount, in addition to the sum paid him for the Lands, and that without the most distant prospect of ever recovering a shilling from him—which with other losses & disappointments, leaves the widow and orphans of the late Mr. James McMaster* considerably embarassed in their circumstances; a matter which gives me no small

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early part of the century Moses Gerrish placed a pair of Moose on the island, which increased and multiplied, and the provincial legislature in 1810 passed an act prohibiting the killing of moose on the island under penalty of £15 for each offence, "provided always that nothing in said act shall be construed to pre-"vent Moses Gerrish, the original importer of said moose, from killing or giving "license and permission to kill a certain number of moose each and every year." The last moose was killed in 1834 or 1835 and the act soon afterwards repealed.

John Jones, sometimes called "Mahogany Jones," on account of his dark complexion, was quite a character. He was in the year 1780 a captain in Roger's "King's Rangers." Some account of him is to be found in Sabine's American Loyalists. See also Bartlett's "Frontier Missionary," pp. 325, 326. Captain Jones also raided the Kennebec country in 1780 and created much consternation, carrying off Colonel Cushing, high sheriff of the county of Lincoln, and others. In the autumn of 1784 Rev. Jacob Bailey wrote to Sir John Wentworth: "I "would beg leave to recommend to your notice Mr. Jones, an honest worthy "Loyalist, who has lost an ample estate for his attachment to his majesty and "the British government. He is endeavoring to obtain a grant of Grand Manan."

Thomas Ross, mariner, of Falmouth, Maine, was proscribed and banished in the year 1778. He settled on Grand Manan, where his descendants yet reside. His name is perpetuated in Ross Island. He died in 1804.

The license of occupation of Grand Manan obtained by Gerrish, Jones and Ross, and their associates, was on the condition they should procure fifty settlers, a school master and a minister within seven years. They were then to receive a grant of the island. They failed to fulfil the conditions and did not secure the entire island. See account of Grand Manan in Collections of the New Brunswick Hist. Soc. pp. 341-365.

*James McMaster was a Boston merchant. Having refused to be bound by the non-importation agreement, he became so unpopular with the majority of his townsmen that he deemed it necessary to remove to Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was proscribed and banished by act of the New Hampshire legislature in 1778 and his property confiscated. He settled at the close of the war at St. Patrick, in the county of Charlotte, where he resumed business and was highly respected. One of his daughters married the Rev. Samuel Thompson, rector of St. George. James McMaster died in 1804.

uneasiness—for a better or more amiable woman that Mrs. McMaster is seldom to be found. Her family consists of five lovely children, Viz: two Boys, and three Daughters. Conscious of the Justness of those Children's Claim to the Lands asked for, added to my high respect for their widowed mother, and twenty odd years uninterrupted intimacy and friendship with their uncle Mr. McDonald and other relatives & connections in this Country, makes me feel peculiarly interested in the success of their intended application. I must beg leave therefore, (tho' reluctantly, being sensible that I have given you too much trouble already in this way), to have recourse to your goodness—and earnestly entreat your friendly offices in support of the said claim.

Should Mr. Gerrish succeed in his application, my friend Colonel Hatch* (whose interest and prosperity I have much at heart) will, I expect, be essentially benefitted in the result; for I believe it is contemplated. that in the event of Mr. Gerrish's succeeding in getting a Grant of his share of the unlocated part of the Island, the Colonel is to receive a certain proportion of the same. Pardon the trouble of this address, and believe me to be, with sentiments of profound respect & esteem, My dear Sir, Your faithful,

Affectionate and obliged humble servant,

Hugh Mackay.

E. G. Lutwyche to Judge Edward Winslow.

September 3, 1807.

My dear Winslow,—To say that the satisfaction you express on the result of your friends exertions gives us great pleasure, would but faintly describe our sensations. * * *

The kind and good Lord Sheffield has pushed the matter of an increase of salary with Lord Castlereagh, & Mr. Cooke and Upham have not been idle on the occasion. The petition has gone from Lord Castlereagh, I suspect with his approbation and probably recommendation, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer with whom it rests for a final determination, and as Upham has had an interview with him on the subject, when he expressed himself rather favorably, I entertain hopes of at least a partial

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*Christopher Hatch was commissioned a captain in the Loyal American Regiment in 1777. He was a native of Boston. At the peace in 1783 he came to St. John, but removed soon after to Saint Andrews. He was commended for his gallantry in the war, in the course of which he was wounded. He was a magistrate and colonel in the militia. He died in 1819, aged 70 years.

success. * * * Upham is extremely impatient to return to his family, and anxious for a decision on which so much depends. He ill brooks the delay, but we, who have been schooled in the procrastination of the public offices are not surprised or discouraged by it, tho' I know a gentleman who was not always so patient.

I must not forget to remind you to give a decisive answer about the Cadetship. Let your son's benefit and your comfort decide.

Caroline* grows a little impatient for the return of her beloved. Tho' she is silent, it manifests itself in her actions, nor is it to be wondered at from their strong mutual affection and tedious separation. * * * In order to change the scene and strengthen her by the sea air and bathing, I intend carrying her to Dover, where she will at least fancy heself nearer to the object of her affections. We both wish you could be of the party, but since that cannot be will suppose you are conversing with us when we are perusing your entertaining letters.

* * * My last letters from Tyng† lead me to fear I shall never have another from him. He sustained something like a paralytic attack and his writing corroborated my apprehensions. He was a pleasant agreeable man and a very old friend. I am not ashamed to own I shall feel very sensibly his loss, but it is a tax we must all pay, there is no resisting the grim Taxgatherer.

Our friends the Hales are neither of them well. Mrs. H. has been troubled with a vile Rheumatism, which has hitherto baffled all attempts

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*Mrs. Weltden, Col. Lutwyche's daughter.

†Colonel William Tyng died at Gorham, near Portland, Maine, December 10, 1807. St. Paul's church in Portland was erected under his patronage, and he was buried there with Masonic honors. Sabine, in his Loyalists of the American Revolution, pronounces an extremely high eulogy on the character of William Tyng as a man, a gentleman and a Christian. He was employed in the commissariat department during the war, and at the peace was commissary at St. John. In the laying out of Parr Town he received ten lots on "Rocky Hill," north side of Princess street (first called Tyng street), from Prince William to Germain street. He removed to Gagetown in the year 1784. He called his place "Prospect Farm." He was the second sheriff of Queens County. The following letter was printed on Jan. 29, 1784, in the "Royal St. John's Gazette and Nova Scotia Intelligencer":—

"To Captain Lee, commanding 2nd battalion New Jersey Volunteers:

"Sir—The very favorable sentiments you and several other officers in his "majesty's late British American forces are pleased to express respecting my "conduct during the time I had the charge of the commissary general's depart-"ment at St. John's demand my most grateful acknowledgments. * * * If "by the most unwearied attention to the duties of my office I have been able "to afford the least consolation to my unfortunate fellow sufferers, the first "wish of my heart has been answered. Give me leave, sir, thus publicly to "thank you and those gentlemen for their particular attention to me, and to "assure you in whatever situation I may be in future, it will be my greatest "happiness to merit the approbation and esteem of them and of all good men.

"I have the honor to be, with every sentiment of respect and gratitude, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

"WM. TYNG."

to cure it. Mr. H. is never quite well. They both speak of you with kindness. * * *

Everything from America indicates a rupture between the two countries. They have been indulged so much that they are like a spoiled child, never satisfied. The present ministers will not be as indulgent as the last.

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E. G. Lutwyche.

Lt. Gov. Edmond Fanning to Judge Edward Winslow.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Aug. 17, 1807.

Lt. Gov. Fanning writes to Judge Winslow by Robert Pagan of St. Andrews, N. B., respecting deserters from the P. E. I. Fencibles, the cause of which is His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's "code of dress and duties." The deserters had passed through Richibucto, and if not arrested the code referred to "may have a very perambulatory effect upon many more of the corps." He asks for the apprehension of the deserters, if possible, and for the appointment of Jacob Powell* of Richibucto as a magistrate to enable him to arrest deserters in future.

George Leonard to Judge Edward Winslow.

Sunday, 20th September, 1807.

My dear Winslow,—

* * * The late conduct and language of the Chief Justice, with Parker, Robinson, &c, on the prospect of peace with all the world, America included, was outrageously disloyal, being in effect that Great Britain was in such a humiliating situation as to have to submit to any terms offered by Bonaparte, and instantly comply with all demands from America. But these poor insignificants are now humbled and mortified by their folly in publicly declaring their principles before the late intelligence arrived that England was determined to resist any unreasonable demands either from Bonaparte or the Americans. * * * I can forgive the citizens of St. John for all past indiscretions when they have come forward on the late occasion to so generally disapprove such conversations of the Chief Justice & Co., and shew their readiness to meet the enemy and to contribute all in their power, not only to defend the province but to annoy the sea coasts of the States when called upon, and when the militia of the City apply (not by order of the President) by their Major

*Jacob Powell was a New York Loyalist. He went to Richibucto in 1787 and was probably the first English speaking inhabitant. There were then (according to Cooney) but four families of Acadians in the present County of Kent. Mr. Powell was a leading magistrate and citizen. He died in 1819, aged 53 years.

Ward* for sundry implements used for fortifications of the Store Keeper, it was found none could be had but two broken wheel barrows. The handles of pick-axes, shovels, &c, were rotten and not fit for use. While the carpenters which are employed in the ordanance cannot find employ more than one day in a week by order of the storekeeper—so shamefully are we prepared to throw up works.

* * * Every moment the inhabitants are growing more and more clamorous against the Chief and his poor insignificant brother, Parker, Robinson & Co., who are ashamed to be seen on the streets after their ridiculous opinions. * * *

Geo. Leonard.

Judge Edward Winslow to Major Gordon.

Fredericton, N. B. 1st Oct'r, 1807.

My dear Gordon,—An opportunity by private conveyance enables me to tell you that in June last I was at Halifax and there received from Chief Justice Blowers the patent for your land in Nova Scotia, and I have now to offer my grateful acknowledgements to you for this substantial mark of your friendship and goodness. It will afford you satisfaction, my

*John Ward was born at Peekskill, on the Hudson, in 1752. He was gazetted in 1776 an ensign in Col. Beverley Robinson's Loyal American Regiment, and promoted lieutenant Oct. 7, 1777. During the war of the Revolution he was frequently in action. At the evacuation of New York by the British forces in 1783 he commanded a detachment of Loyalist troops, the last to leave that place. The transport ship in which he sailed to St. John was laden with provisions and clothing. Owing to the lateness of their arrival they were obliged to shelter themselves under canvas tents on the Barrack Square at Lower Cove. The tents, although thatched with spruce boughs, were miserably cold, and owing to the exposure and lack of nourishing food many women and children died during the winter. John Ward, jr., son of the Loyalist, was born in a tent on December 18, 1783. The elder John Ward continued to interest himself in military matters and attained the rank of a major in the militia. (See reference to him in Baxter's History of the New Brunswick Regiment of Artillery). In civic affairs his interest was equally manifest. He was an alderman of the city of St. John and was elected to represent the city and county of St. John in the house of assembly in 1809, 1816 and 1819. He was an enterprising merchant. He was also one of the promoters of steam navigation on the St. John river and a leading member of the company that owned the first steamboat, the "General Smyth," which ran between St. John and Fredericton. The same company aftewards built the "St. George." "John Ward," and "Fredericton." For many years Major Ward was regarded as the father of the city, being the last survivor of those who may be classed as its founders. At the semi-centennial commemoration of the landing of the Loyalists, held in 1833, he was assigned a seat at the banquet on the left of the mayor, John M. Wilmot—the lieutenant governor, Sir Archibald Campbell, being on the mayor's right. On the 18th May, 1843, he was presented with an address by the corporation of the city, being then 90 years of age. The Ward family were noted for their longevity. Major John Ward died Nov. 5, 1846, in his 94th year. John Ward, jr., died in 1875 at the age of 92 years, and Charles Ward, his brother, died in 1882, aged 91 years. Major John Ward, mentioned in the letter above, lived at the corner of King and Germain streets. He was at the time of his decease, the senior magistrate of the city and county.

dear Gordon, to find that the favor which you benevolently conferred on me appears to be of more consequence than we originally apprehended. I think it may be valued (without being too sanguine) at £200 or £300 currency. I shall however not be in haste to dispose of it. The son Edward, for whom I intended it, is the bearer of this. He was bred a merchant and is a discreet and valuable young man. The process of commerce, being completely suspended here by the operations of war, and no field opening to satisfy an ambitious boy, I determined to accept a Cadetship for him in India, which has been offered me by a very respectable friend in England. I know nothing of the nature of the service. Possibly my dear Gordon you may give him some hints which may be of very great importance, and your heart will I'm sure incline you to render him any little service in that way.

The warm interest which his Grace of Northmuberland and Lord Sheffield were pleased to take in my concerns was productive of an appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court here, with a salary of £300 a year, for which I have received the King's mandamus; so that my voiage to England, entered upon under very inauspicious circumstances, terminated fortunately for myself. It besides gave me an opportunity of making honorable provision for my sons. The one in the 10th*, for whom you interested yourself, I hope will conduct well, and I suppose will obtain promotion in his turn. The young one who was appointed to the Nova Scotia Fencibles†, has joined his Reg't at Newfoundland and is highly spoken of. I've now parted with my last, and may God bless you for so liberally and readily assisting me in snatching them from obscurity—I'd almost said perdition.

If your good sister is in the way offer my best regards to her, and remember me kindly to Ardenbrooke. And my dear Gordon once in a while catch a transient moment and tell me where you are and how you are. Could you realize the value I set on these favours, you could not fail to indulge your old and faithful friend, &c, &c,

E. Winslow.

P. S.—My wife and sisters ask to be most kindly remembered.

Judge Edward Winslow to Colonel George Williamson.

Fredericton, 1st October, 1807.

My dear Williamson,—I'll not torment you for a moment by any formal parade of acknowledgements for the prompt exertion of your friend-

*The reference is to Lieutenant Thomas Winslow. This young gentleman in a letter to his brother Edward remarks:—"If I had anticipated the difficulties and mortifications to which I have been reduced since I joined this regiment I would never have become an officer in the army." Evidently his troubles arose from not having sufficient pocket money.

†Ensign Wentworth Winslow, the judge's youngest son, is referred to.

ship in procuring an Ensigncy for my son Wentworth in the Nova Scotia Fencibles. I shall only tell you that I feel as I ought the full force of the obligations which you have conferred on me. The boy has joined his Reg't and the Commanding officer writes of him in the most flattering terms.

Hailes was with me this morning and gave me much pleasure by saying that he'd a late letter from you and that you were well and happy. The good Major [Hailes] is rather in a funk at present; among the profusion of honors which have been heaped upon him in this Country he's Adjutant General of the Militia. And there's some reason to apprehend that the Americans may be inclined to walk over the ideal line which divides us and interrupt our present tranquility. Such an event would produce scenes of great activity and the Major anticipates 'em with his usual zeal and energy. Unluckily for the Country some of our present rulers do not discover the same disposition.

[Remainder missing.]

Judge Winslow to Edward Winslow, Jr.

Fredericton, Tuesday, 6th Oct., 1807.

My dear Boy,—It was my intention to have put into your possession my correspondence with his honor, which at some leisure moment you may show to Col. Lutwyche. There is in Col. Lutwyche's family (I suppose) a servant by the name of Sally, (Mrs. Weltden's woman) to whom I am under many obligations. I desire that you will tell her from me how gratefully I remember her attentions. Col. Lutwyche will probably introduce you to my venerable friends at Pudsey-Hall in the Square at Kensington. You will present my best regards to 'em all, but particularly to Miss Wood, whose tender and affectionate good offices will never be forgotten by me. If Mr. Wintour remains in the house tell him that I gratefully recollect the many instances of his kindness which I experienced while in England. Possibly you may see my old servants—Moulton & Susan—their fidelity & goodness entitles them to my best acknowledgements. When you are going by No. 240 Oxford Street, step in and tell old Novella & his wife that I yet feel myself much obliged by their kindness when I was a Lodger with them—and there's a Stationer at the corner below by the name of Jackson, from whom I received much attention, & I wish you would give my love to him & his wife.

I leave it to my friends at Phillimore Place* to determine on the propriety of introducing you to Sir Wm. Pepperel, Gov'r Franklyn, Mr. Coffin, &c. Should they decide in favour of the measure, you will only

*Phillimore Place was the residence of Colonel Lutwyche.

have to present my best compliments to 'em all. Tell Mr. Coffin that I have too great a regard for him to torment him with one of my lengthy epistles & I can't write a short one. Next door to Col. Lutwyche lives a family to whom I am and ever shall be indebted for the most friendly treatment in sickness & health. Mrs. Weltden will give you an opportunity of seeing Mr. & Mrs. Hailes—& you must remember me to them in the most affectionate manner—& also to their son Mr. Jo. Hailes, for whom I've a great regard. This Memorandum I meant to give you before your departure but I was not equal to it & my hand is now very lame.

I've say'd all that's necessary about Halifax. James Frazer of Fredericton is on his way to that place; he will take charge of your mother's 6 1-2 yds. yellow glaz'd cotton, which must not be omitted. I wish you would consult my friend Lawson about a barrel of fall Mackarel & a Quintal of genuine Codfish & if he can procure 'em for me and will send 'em round, directed to Mr. Chipman's care at St. John, I'll pay the amount with many thanks. Tell Lawson that they are for my own eating & that I long (as the ladies say) for a Mackarel* this moment.

Circumstances occur every moment which I wish to communicate but it's too late. This is written at Aunt Sally's table with cramp'd fingers & no fire. Mary† has a famous daughter & is wonderfully well. Your mother, sisters & circle of friends repeat their good wishes.

3 o'clock.

The post arriv'd and no letter from you. I suppose we shall get one by some other conveyance and I rec'd one from Mr. Chipman which gives us much comfort.

Once more Goodbye to you my dear Boy—nothing but the consideration that your future happiness & prosperity depends on your present step could ever reconcile me to it. My loss is a severe one.

Kingselear remains in its old station—the managers of my farm are as active & sprightly as ever, & we are getting in our small crop with great deliberation.

Pray don't omit informing me of every event which takes place which concerns yourself.

Most affectionately

Yours,

Ed. Winslow.

[Note the above was addressed to Edward Winslow Jr. at St. John. N. B.]

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*Compare Chipman's letter of May 8, 1812.

†Mrs. E. W. Miller, Judge Winslow's daughter.

Judge Edward Winslow to Edward Winslow Jr.

Fredericton, 12 O'clock, Tuesday, Oct'r, 1807.

My dear Edward,—Your mother & I came down this morning, & we find Pine* just getting under weigh. I'm therefore prevented from writing to Miss Sproule & Went; as I intended. Nor have I a chance of writing a few lines to Mr. Leonard, which I very much wish'd.

The Moose-wood shrubs, your Flute, &c, are committed to the care of Pine, & I hope will come safe to you. I'm impatient to hear of all your arrangements—and shall look with extreme anxiety for the next arrival from St. John.

When you get to Halifax you will call at Mrs. Brown's & should it be necessary to take your quarters on shore she'll give you a bed. Give my love to her & Miss Hutchins & to the gentlemen of her household, particularly to Mr. Henry.

The family are as composed as can be under a separation so truly afflicting—for my own part I derive every consolation from the consideration that 'tis for your own advantage. Other matters may occur to me when I'm a little rested and refreshed.

You will probably hear from us at Halifax. Write us from every halting-place you make. My future comfort will depend on hearing of your health and prosperity. Keep up your own spirits in all situations. By every conveyance you shall hear from

Your affectionate Father

Ed. Winslow.

The inclosed was put into my hand by your Mama.

Chief Justice Blowers to Judge Edward Winslow.

Halifax, November 16th, 1807.

Dear Sir,—Your letter, which was intended to be delivered me by your son Edward, I received by the way of Windsor after we had heard the Duke of Kent mast ship had passed by without touching at Halifax. I hope she will have a good passage, and that Mr. Edward will meet with all the success in his enterprize that he can wish for himself, or his friends for him.

By the last packet I received an affectionate letter from our friend, covering a Deed of conveyance to you of the Lands in the County of Sydney, executed in due form and acknowledged before a magistrate in Dub-

*Alpheus Pine of New York came to New Brunswick with the Loyalists. For several years he sailed a vessel on the River St. John. The story of his altercation with Benedict Arnold is told in Sabine's Loyalists. He died at St. John in 1846, aged 84 years.

lin, where Col. Gordon then was. He begs to assure you of his continued regard and that he hopes the Lands will prove of sufficient value to be worth your acceptance. He says his situation in Ireland is very respectable, but its duration very uncertain. That he shall not regret its termination as he should be sorry to spend his days in that Country. He speaks of the Irish as by no means well affected to the Government, but too much disposed to join the French standard whenever it can be erected there.

You will see by the papers, that your old friend Sir Brook Watson is dead. His departure will not I hope subject your sisters or your Boys to any inconvenience, though I doubt if Mr. Turner's* friendship will ever be so active or so obliging as Sir Brook's has been. Mr. Butler, who came out in the packet, says he has not died rich, being supposed to have left only £40,000 or £50,000; a trifle among your nabobs and contractors. I wish Mr. Edward may in a few months return from India like another Barwell able to purchase a county.

By a Sloop of war which arrived yesterday we have accounts from England a day or two later than the packet brought us. Vice Admiral Berkley is recalled, and is to be succeeded by Sir John B. Warren. This is considered by the politicians as a proof that we are not to go to war with the United States. I wish this may be the case as I think we have enemies enough without adding them to the number. Besides it is much more pleasant to discusss the merits and demerits of Battles fought in Poland, Turkey and South America, than it could possibly be if the scene of action was in Halifax, New Brunswick or Penobscot River.

I am sorry to hear that Penelope writes that you have been lately much afflicted with the Gout. I hope you will have been able to put that troublesome enemy to flight, and that you are on your legs again. We are all well and unite in good wishes for you and yours.

I shall keep the Deed from Col. Gordon until I receive your directions respecting it. It should be registered in the County of Sydney, but that may be done probably without hurry, as there is no danger of any subsequent conveyance being made, or of the interference of the Creditors.

I am always, Very sincerely yours,

S. S. Blowers.

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*Brook Watson was connected in business with William Goodall and John Turner under the name of Brook Watson & Co. They had extensive business transactions with parties in New Brunswick for years.

Lieutenant William Turner* to Judge Edward Winslow.

Presque Isle, 2d January, 1808.

Sir,—Permit me after stating some circumstances relative to my half-pay to ask your advice as to the propriety or impropriety of drawing it. Upon enquiry I find that all those under similar circumstances in this Province and Nova Scotia receive it, and I continued to do the same until the appointment of the Commissioners—that is until December 1806; the magistrates knowing my remote stationary situation, having had the goodness to acknowledge my certificates without my attesting to them. The appointment of Commissioners rendered it necessary that I should qualify, but I objected supposing, as I still do, that such an oath cannot safely be taken.

Tho' my appointment is very handsome, having had at my coming here considerable debts to discharge; some eligible purchases that I have since made, with improvements on the land I received from Government, the purchase of stock, &c., has left me still in a large arrears to Mr. James Bell, and tho' I have no cause to complain of his patience, he no doubt wants his money and thinks I ought to draw my half pay—this I should be very happy to do could the objections before mentioned be got over.

* * * * * *

If you please to honor me with your opinion on this Business by leaving a letter at James Frazer's (from which it will reach me at an early period) the favour will be most gratefully acknowledged by, Sir,

Your most obedient, & most humble Serv't,

W. Turner.

Colonel Williamson to Judge Edward Winslow.

Royal Military Asylum, Jan'y 11, 1808.

Dear Winslow,—I hope this will find you well. I hope the report is true that your salary as Judge is to be made up to £500 per annum.

*William Turner of New Jersey was gazetted a lieutenant in the West Jersey Volunteers in March, 1778. His company was in October following incorporated in the New Jersey Volunteers. The muster rolls of this corps show that in February, 1781, he was a "prisoner in the hands of the rebels." He was a gallant old soldier, and came to New Brunswick at the peace in 1783 with his regiment. In 1793 he was commissioned a lieutenant in the newly raised King's New Brunswick Regiment. He was in 1804 in command of the post at Presque Isle, and after the corps had been disbanded he still remained in charge of the post as commissary. Rev. Frederick Dibblee, the first clergyman on the Upper St. John, mentions William Turner in his diary, which he kept for many years with scrupulous care: his parish register records the baptism on Oct. 29, 1804, of Mr. Turner and others of his family. On June 20, 1809, a grant of a tract of 23,965 acres in the vicinity of the military post was made to Capt. William Turner and 87 others of the parish of Wakefield. Capt. Turner's estate, including two islands in the St. John river, comprised 1,000 acres. While he lived he was the principal man of the settlement, magistrate, school trustee, etc., and a man universally respected. His death is thus referred to in Rev. F. Dibblee's diary: "Jan. 17, 1817, went to Presque Isle to bury Mr. Turner at the garrison. Capt. Ketchum and Mr. Bedell went with me."

Gen'l Fox is arrived and well; Mrs. Fox I fear very unwell. I think the line your son Edward has taken—Purser to an India-man, is better than a Cadetship. Captain Hazen has joined his Regiment in Jersey.

Politicks you will know from the Papers. The 10th are gone to Sicily.

Every sincerely yours, Geo. Wiliamson.

[The above endorsed "Rec'd 21st March, 1808."]

Address to Judge Winslow of York County Court of Common Pleas.

Fredericton, 12th January, 1808.

Sir,—The Court of Common Pleas and of General Sessions in concurrence with the Grand Jury of the County join me in acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the 5th Instant.

They thank you for the official communication therein contained, and are highly pleased with the appointment his Majesty has thought proper to confer on you. It justifies Sir the public opinion of those talents which have long distinguished you in this County as our presiding Magistrate. The relinquishment of your seat amongst us and the affectionate leave you have taken of the members of these Courts most sensibly affect them, and they beg leave to reciprocate your own sensations so kindly expressed on this occasion. Your example and precepts Sir, have formed the manners of the County Courts and will never cease to influence the members of them while Loyalty is a virtue in the British subject and Independence of spirit a requisite in the judicial character.

The Court request Sir you will be pleased to continue your kind advice or patronage whenever you may think either of advantage to them.

I am Sir, with sentiments of sincere attachment and regard and of great respect,

Your most obedient & very humble Servant,

S. Agnew.

Mrs. E. W. Miller to Edward Winslow Jr.

Fredericton, January 17th, 1808.

Down I sit with a determination to steal an hour to write my dear bother Edward, trusting to heaven that he is safe landed in England and in health and spirits. As I don't expect to have it in my power to say half I would wish I shall begin with assuring you that my spouse and children are all hearty. My "brats" often talk of "poor Uncle Ned," as they style you. "Bets"* says you're "a naughty Boy" for leaving her—she's as good natured and funny as ever.

*See the reference to this child in the letters of Penelope Winslow of Oct. 30, 1809, and of Judge Winslow of Feb. 6, 1810.

We moved to our house the first of the month and are as comfortable as possible. I am delighted with every part of it as far as convenience and comfort goes. We have only a Parlor, Bedroom, Kitchen and Pantry finished. However we make out very well, & being so handy to the Store makes it of convenience to Miller. He has only young Misery (as Eliza calls him) to assist or depend upon—a slender dependence you know. Charles Lee wrote for him a month, and I sincerely wish it was possible to have detained him longer, but he poor fellow is now cutting rails for his father. He used to fetch many a groan while with us at his forlorn situation and swear at himself for not having resolution to better himself in some way. I pity him exceedingly; he really is a clever lad. * * *

Mama has been attacked most severely, tho' not so long ill as when you were at home, but the same complaint in her head, and deprived of her reason for near a week. She frequently called for her son Ned. I spent last Sunday at home and she was as rational as ever and looked much better than I expected. * * *

I have nothing new to communicate. They're making a sort of stir with the Militia. You remember you attempted to frighten me last summer about Mr. Miller's attacking the enemy. I begin to be uneasy in earnest. You know it does not take much to alarm me where he's concerned. He is now taking his usual nod in the corner & doesnt look ready to face the enemy. * * *

It's growing towards twelve at night and I must close. Nothing but the consciousness that I am acting a sisterly part would have induced me to write a letter, for I am really so entirely done making & writing them, and you may remember I am wonderfully busy with my family concerns. I have a Daughter three months old and she monopolizes a great deal of my time at present. I have not, my dear Ned, been to the store or to Church or made a visit of any kind since you left us. I never want to see the inside of the store again, I shall miss my poor Brother so dreadfully, * * * I wish it might please God to place you in a comfortable situation in England. I can't reconcile it to myself your going to the East Indies, it seems like burying alive. Do let us hear from you as often as possible. Nothing gives your friends and affectionate sister more pleasure.

Ward Chipman to Judge Edward Winslow.

Sunday, 14 Feb'y, 1808.

My dear Winslow,—Before this reaches you, you will have heard of the death of the President [Col. Gabriel G. Ludlow] who expired very suddenly on Friday morning. You will of course succeed to the adminis-

tration of the Government. * * * The Vesta has arrived this morning from St. Andrews with very important intelligence; among other things that Russia has declared war against England. Major M Claskey and Col. Wetmore have this moment called upon me with the intelligence and suggested it as their opinion that an express ought to be immediately sent to you with an account of it. * * * I know not whether the instructions require that you should be sworn in in full Council, but if so (in the present peculiar situation of our public affairs resulting from this recent intelligence) I beg leave to submit for your consideration whether it will not be advisable that you with the Secretary, if no other members from Fredericton can attend you, repair to this place to be sworn in and to adopt such measures as the exigency of the moment and more matured intelligence may require.

The state of the Militia already embodied, requires some immediate measures to be adopted for paying them. I understand that the President was to have signed bills for this purpose the day on which he died. * * I will not add to this letter, as I expect it to be immediately called for, but by saying that we shall have a bed as usual at your service, which we shall depend upon your occupying without ceremony.

&c., &c., W. Chipman.

Edward Winslow's Appointment as Administrator of Government of New Brunswick.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,
In Council, 20th February, 1808.

In consequence of the death of the Hon'ble Gabriel G. Ludlow, which happened on the 12th Instant, the administration of the Government having devolved upon Mr. Winslow, the next eldest Councillor present in the Province, he this day took the requisite Oaths and assumed the Administration as President.

Extract for the Minutes.

Jon'n Odell,
Clerk of the Council.

Honorable John Saunders to President Edward Winslow.

Fredericton, February 26th, 1808.

Sir,—In obedience to the direction of his Honor the late President to organize the first draft of the Militia in this part of the Province, which he was pleased to put under my Command, I drew up the inclosed establishment for the Battalion which met his approbation, and which I now have the honor to submit for your consideration. A part of this draft,

you will be pleased to observe, has not been called out into actual service owing to the impossibility of procuring quarters, barrack bedding, &c., but this is the less to be regretted as it has been the cause of saving a considerable expence to Government and is I apprehend of no very material injury to his Majesty's service, as these officers and men stand ready to join at the shortest notice should war actually take place, when by a proper distribution of them with those who are disciplined, the Battalion may be so modelled as immediately to be made fit to take the field.

As it is necessary the Battalion should have a name, and as from the youth, vigor, and local knowledge of both officers and men they would doubtless in case of war be employed as light troops, that of "Volunteer Militia Rangers," appears to me to be the most appropriate.

I have the honor to be with great respect, Sir,

Your very faithful & obedient humble servant,

John Saunders, Col.,
Com'g. Vol. M. Rangers.

His Honor Mr. President Winslow.

Ward Chipman to President Edward Winslow.

St. John, 2d. March, 1808.

My dear Winslow,—I wrote to you by the last post and again by the express on Sunday evening. Yesterday the Vesta arrived from St. Andrews but without any letters or papers of consequence. The master of her saw Col. Wyer, who had just been at Moose Island, and there saw a Boston newspaper which contained among other things an account of the death of our most gracious King*.

No money can be raised here for the payment of the Militia and some measure should be immediately taken to procure money from Halifax. It might be well for Co. Johnston to let Gen'l Hunter know our situation that by the Joint aid of all the Powers money may in some way be sent to us from that quarter.

* * * Will it not be worthy of serious consideration whether the whole of the Militia should not on the 24th of this month be disbanded as contemplated by the late President ? I confess that I am much inclined to this opinion for many reasons. If we are to have war with the States, I think many months must elapse first, during which time the country would suffer much inconvenience and distress without any adequate advantage, by having the Militia embodied, and if money cannot be procured to pay them, they will certainly separate of their own accord, which would be very mortifying and disgraceful. If I rightly recollect Lord

*This report proved incorrect.

Castlereagh's letter does not contemplate the services of the Militia longer than the Spring, when Troops can be sent out from England, and there is certainly no danger of war or invasion at present. * * *

I have received Hailes letter by the Post and am glad to find you mean to come down with Jones this trip. I entreat you not to fail; I do indeed think it very necessary. As I write so much from the impulse of the moment I think you had not better let any one see this letter, tho' I think it would be well for you to apprize Judge Saunders that if the report is true that the French ambassador has demanded his pass-ports, you shall dismiss the Militia. Pardon this impertinence — you know my heart and my motives. [This letter is unsigned.]

Major General Hunter to President Edward Winslow.

Halifax, March 6th, 1808.

Sir,—By the last Post I had the honor to receive your letter of the 16th ult'o. I beg leave to congratulate you on your having succeeded to the administration of the Government of the Province of New Brunswick. In the present initial state of affairs with the States of America it affords me great satisfaction to know that a person of your abilities and zeal for the Public good is at the head of affairs. I feel flattered by your assurance of being always ready to co-operate with me in any measures for the good of His Majesty's service.

I have the honor to be Sir, &c., &c.,

M. Hunter.

President Edward Winslow to Lieut. Governor Carleton.

Fredericton, 8th March, 1808.

Sir,—Called unexpectedly by the death of Col. Ludlow to take charge for the present of the administration of this Government, I consider myself as your Excellency's locum tenens for the time, and though I understand that [you consider the appointment of Sir James Craig as*] circumstances have occurred which effectually preclude your return to this country, I presume that Ministers will have some consideration and memory of your services during so many years in this Province, and that they will not be in haste to appoint your successor. If so, I must expect shortly to resign the administration into the hands of Judge Upham†, whose

*Judge Winslow has put his pen through the words contained within the square brackets, substituting the words that follow. Sir James Henry Craig, K. B., was appointed governor general of all the British provinces in North America in 1807. The period of his regime, which lasted four years, was known in Quebec as "the reign of terror."

†Judge Upham, as senior member of the council, was entitled to act as president and commander in chief, but being at the time in England, Edward Winslow was called to the position.

return I am told may be expected by the first opportunity. But whatever may be the term of my present situation, I should deem it proper to abstain from any step respecting the patronage of office that could have a chance of being disagreeable to the future Governor; and most assuredly then I shall feel the force of this sentiment so long as it can have a reference to your Excellency. Under these impressions I have written the letter of which a copy is inclosed, and in which I have mentioned Mr. Sproule—not as from myself, but as one whom you had intended to recommend. And for such other nominations as now are or hereafter may be called for, I have requested the Minister to look to yourself on the Spot. You will perceive that I apprehend another Vacancy in the Council soon to happen. This is on account of a recent paralytic stroke, which threatens the life of the Chief Justice, and which happened on Sunday the 6th Instant.

The duty which I have undertaken becomes arduous and responsible by the peculiar state in which my immediate predecessor has left the Militia of the Province — but surrounded as I am by men of great respectability and sound judgment, influenced also by the general principles which governed your administration, I do not fear the commission of any material errors. Permit me to offer my best regards to Mrs. Carleton and the young ladies. The remembrance of their kindness will never be obliterated from the mind of myself and family—and to Capt. & Mrs. Foy, when you meet them, give my kind regards, & allow me to avail myself of this occasion to repeat—

[The rest of this letter is missing; the original is only a rough draft.]

Ward Chipman to President Edward Winslow.

St. John, 9 March, 1808.

My dear Winslow,—* * * I think that you have concluded upon the most (and perhaps only) correct grounds upon which the Militia can be disembodied, viz., the approbation of Gen'l Hunter, at whose instance they were originally called out, and I have no doubt that his approbation will be received, under the existing circumstances. * * *

We are much disappointed in not seeing you here, as people in general will be; but as W. Hazen* is going to Halifax—the only effectual measure for obtaining money—the necessity of your being here is in some measure removed until his return, and as soon after that as the river shall be open, I do really think you should be here.

*William Hazen, jr., was in 1793 appointed paymaster of the King's New Brunswick Regiment. Afterwards he was paymaster of all the forces in the province. In 1813 he was sheriff of the county of St. John, holding the office until his death on February 14, 1816.

By the January Packet there are accounts from R. Hazen that Upham is again worse, and his surgeon has declared that unless the immense discharge from his head, with which he is afflicted and upon which an operation has been performed, can be resisted and a speedy and favourable alteration takes place, he cannot recover—my own persuasion is that he cannot recover. This added to the alarming intelligence respecting the Chief Justice, has excited reflections in my mind similar I have no doubt to what have arisen in your own upon this occasion; but this is a subject upon which I cannot enlarge in this way. I would give much to see you. I cannot dissemble that in case of a vacancy and an increase of the salary, of which latter I think there can be now no doubt, I should be greatly disappointed in not putting an end to 34 years toiling at the Bar by enjoying during the remainder of my life the moderate independence which a seat upon the Bench would afford. How mortifying to us all must it be if the Creeper Cock*, the insignificant "Creon," should by any unexpected interest, in case of Judge Upham's death, obtain his seat upon the Bench: and yet there are those men who anticipate this event. * * *

Adieu for this time,

Yours very sincerely, W. C.

P S. I am persuaded from R. Hazen's letter and from all other circumstances that you are a long time to remain in your present situation. and this is the opinion of many others here.

Ward Chipman to Jonathan Odell.

St. John, 9 Mar, 1808.

Dear Sir,—In a letter by the January mail Robert Hazen writes as follows:

"After I saw the Act of Parliament" (referring to the Act past last

*The "Creeper Cock" was Samuel Denny Street, who was in stature short and of rather pompous manners. He was a gentleman of the olden time, and wore a queue, knee breeches and gaiters. He was an able man and a clever lawyer, and in 1807 went to England at the request of the St. John common council to argue their case in the fishery dispute as opposed to the claims of Hazen, Simonds and White. Mr. Street's efforts were crowned with success, and the act lately passed by the New Brunswick legislature giving control of the fishery between high and low water mark to the owners of the adjacent shore was disallowed by the king in council. In the year 1802 there was an acrimonious debate in the house of assembly over the appointment of a successor to the late Isaac Hedden as clerk of the house. The assembly by a majority of one appointed Samuel Denny Street to the vacancy, he having been acting temporarily in that capacity during Hedden's illness. Mr. Street was at the time a member of the house. The lieutenant governor and council claimed the right of appointment as one of the prerogatives of the crown and named Dugald Campbell as Hedden's successor; their appointment was ultimately accepted by the house of assembly. Out of the controversy much feeling arose and some warm political letters appeared in the newspapers. Ward Chipman was averse to the appointment of Mr. Street. The latter wrote some letters under the nom de plume "Creon" to the St. John City Gazette.

August authorizing the American vessels to come to these Provinces for Gypsum) "I went out to Great Ealing, about 8 miles from Town, to see "Mr. Knox the Provincial Agent, I really was astonished to find that so "feeble, so infirm an old man should be at all desirous to hold an appoint-"ment which he is so incapable of filling with any advantage to the "Province.

"He was so very ignorant of the affairs of the province that he ap-"peared to have never received certain pieces of information, or if he had "that he had totally forgot them.

"I asked him particularly about the bill granting the right of fishery "to the proprietors of the soil in New Brunswick, and the petition from "the City [St. John] he positively insisted that the bill had never been "received in England and that no petition had ever arrived. Mr. Venner "told me for a certainty that he knew the bill had been received at the "proper office, and I know that Street is in London with the petition*. "Mr. Knox knew nothing about what has been done about the address "from the two branches of the Legislature on the subject of the Passa-"maquoddy Islands; indeed poor man he is too infirm to attend to any "business and some active man should be appointed."

From this account of our Agent I fear we can place but little dependence upon his exertions respecting our fishery law, and I wish the Northumberland Petition may be forwarded with a proper letter as soon as possible, or I fear all our labour may be in vain. Another agent must certainly be appointed next session†. I am glad to find that there was no foundation for the report of the King's death.

Ward Chipman.

Ward Chipman to President Edward Winslow.

Thursday Morning, 10 March, 1808.

My dear Winslow,—Upon looking over the dispatches to Gen'l Hunter, which W. Hazen has permitted me to do, my only objection to them is that by them it might appear to be a matter of perfect indifference to the

*In response to a memorial signed by a large number of citizens the St. John common council voted £100 for the expense of sending Samuel Denny Street to England with a petition against the act of the New Brunswick legislature granting the right of fishery along the Portland shore to Messrs. Hazen, Simonds and White and their tenants.

†The House of Assembly on July 29, 1808, passed a vote of thanks to William and Thomas Knox for their services as joint agents of the Province; also the resolution following:—"Whereas it is thought to be necessary to the interests of the Province that the Provincial Agent in Great Britain should reside in or near London for the purpose of more ready and speedy access to the public officials in attending to the business appertaining to such agency; Resolved that Edward Goldstone Lutwyche be appointed the Agent of this Province in Great Britain." The Council concurred in the appointment.

embodied Militia themselves whether they should be retained or dismiss... whereas so far as respects the militia here, after the general order of the late president respecting their dismission, my opinion is that if an attem... should be made to hold them for a month longer time they would dis-embody themselves and take all consequences. Be assured the detachment here will not be satisfied to continue embodied after the fishery and planting season come on, or are near approaching, and I doubt whether they will many days after the expiration of the time limited in the late President's order, for they consider the faith of Government pledged to them for their dismission at that time, and even a small extension of it would be submitted to only from the expectation of receiving their pay within such short period. * * * Whatever may be the necessity at Halifax of keeping the militia together there for local purposes, such as working, &c, there is no such case here, and in a conversation with Capt. Simpson two days ago he expressed his opinion without reserve that he thought the militia might be discharged for two or three months; and this is the universal opinion here. * * *

The disgrace, the dishonor to the Province would be indelible, should the militia determine for themselves upon this occasion; and yet their present sentiments here, aided by representations I fear from many among us, who would not be displeased at such an event, lead me to have serious apprehensions.

* * * You see I cannot have done upon this subject. I think a letter to General Hunter should follow Hazen with as little delay as possible with some information to the foregoing effect. * * *

&c., &c., W. C.

George Heriot to President Edward Winslow.

Quebec, 11th March, 1808.

My dear Sir,— On the 9th instant I was favored with your friendly letter of the 16th ultimo, acquainting me with the death of Col. Ludlow and of the change that had taken place in consequence of that event. I heartily congratulate you on your succession to the Honorable and distinguished situation of President of the provincial government.

The militia of this province has not yet been either embodied or paid, as such a measure was considered unnecessary, there appearing no sufficient cause to justify the expence which would have been thereby incurred. Should it be thought expedient not to continue any longer embodied for the present, that part of your militia which has been kept on pay during the winter, the approach of Spring, when it is essential to pursue the labours of Agriculture, and the favorable reports concerning the state of

the negotiations between the British and American Governments, seem to present a very plausible reason for disembodying it; at the same time it will no doubt be understood that the militia, in case of any emergency, will be ready to re-assemble on the shortest notice.

I am fully persuaded that there are very few who are so capable as you are of discharging the duties of the arduous situation which has devolved on you, and as there does not appear to be much of party or opposition in your province, I hope you will have no cause of anxiety.

I very often reflect with pleasure on the agreeable days I passed in New Brunswick, and on the beautiful and picturesque scenery exhibited by the banks of the St. John, which I think is the most romantic river I ever viewed, and of whose bold and varied landscapes I have a great number of sketches*.

I hope the negotiations with America will terminate amicably, and that these provinces will continue to enjoy the blessings and advantages of tranquility.

With every good wish and with sentiments of esteem, I am, my dear Sir,

Most faithfully yours,

Geo. Heriot.

Charles J. Peters to Edward Winslow.

St. John, 17th March, 1808.

My Dear Sir,—I am certain you cannot doubt the assertion, when I declare there is no one of your friends who can feel himself more rejoiced than myself at the happy turn in the wheel of fortune which has placed you at the head of the Administration of the Province.

I am rejoiced in proportion as I personally felt indignation at the unmerited, unrelenting and unjust persecution you suffered but a short time since. That scene is no doubt in your mind forgotten and forgiven, but the impression on mine is indelible. It formed an era in my life ever to be remembered, as I have reason to fear the extremity of proceedings was in a great measure owing to my inexperience and inability to conduct a cause of such magnitude and novelty. Pardon me for recurring to what is passed, and being gone should be forgotten, but the Idea is so immediately superinduced by what is present that I could not forego the observation.

I have heretofore postponed throwing in my small portion of congratulation by letter in the hope and confident expectation of seeing you in Saint John, as I was given to understand by Mr. Chipman, when he

*This collection of sketches, if in existence, should be of the greatest possible interest to New Brunswickers.

returned from Fredericton, you intend to reside with us during the bringing up of the River.

Allow me to conclude this scrawl with a wish for your own sake and for the sake of the Province, that you may long retain the President's chair.

Your greatly obliged Friend,

Charles J. Peters.

George Leonard to President Edward Winslow.

Sunday, 27th March, 1808.

My dear Friend,—You and I have been too long in the habit of friendship, and I may add brotherly affection, to make profession necessary * * * The Government at home will now be satisfied with your charge of this Province, and will not trouble themselves in sending any one out in the stead of Gen'l Carleton, whom they will suffer to remain as long as he pleases. Poor Upham will never see this Country again, the last accounts were too forlorn for his friends even to hope. * * *

[In the passage here omitted, Mr. Leonard offers to resume Command of the Kings County Militia, but does not know where to find another man to act with him, and he deplores the lack of prominent public men in Kings County. He continues as follows :]

Such is the want of common understanding in official matters in that County it was thought proper to nominate Mr. Arnold* as a magistrate, in a full Council while you was in England, and fully approved of. When Coffin is absent from the Court of Sessions there is no one now capable of opening the Court. He thinks with me that Arnold is the most proper man to be placed on the Bench with him and desired me to write to you on the subject and also joins with Arnold in Henry's† being a magistrate, as Mr. Regan in that part of the Country declines doing any duty. These are appointments which cannot cause envy but thanks from the public.

The mail has this moment arrived from Halifax. My son writes that Hazen will obtain what money he may require, and that the Hunter‡ will bring it round, by this time he is on his way with it. I hope the Militia will be persuaded to stay and receive their pay, their impatience to return is inconceivable at the time they say was promised them. * * *

I am with great faithfulness,

Yours truly,

Geo. Leonard.

*The Rev. Oliver Arnold of Sussex.

†His son, Henry Leonard.

‡The Hunter was an armed schooner in the service of the superintendent of trade and fisheries. Besides cruising on the coast she carried government despatches to Bermuda in January of this year, brought thence the December mail from England, and after bringing the money to pay the embodied militia of New Brunswick was sent to the coasts to prevent illicit trade. George Leonard's salary as superintendent of trade and fisheries was £200 per annum.

Ward Chipman to President Edward Winslow.

St. John, 30 March, 1808.

My dear Winslow,—Hazen has lately written me from Halifax "That from the General's conversation he concluded that the Gen'l had advised you to comply with the late President's promise and not to make any distinction between the terms of the St. John Militia and those at Fredericton." Also "That Sir John W. has received a letter from Lord Castlereagh approving fully of the measures which he has adopted respecting the N. S. Militia and assuring him that directions had been sent down to the Treasury to pay the draft which he might find it necessary to make."

I immediately furnished Col. Wetmore with the above extracts, in the hope that by his communicating them the Militia would be made contented to wait quietly for the orders for their dismissal from you, but it was all without effect — several of them went off the next day, and a party to bring them back was immediately dispatched but I understand has since returned with only two of them. The rest of the Militia remained quiet till yesterday morning, when they went off in bodies to the number of 40 in all, and the residue remain only for time for an express to be dispatched from Fredericton, which they suppose will be immediately sent off, as soon as you receive the dispatches from Halifax for their dismissal. Should they be disappointed in this they also will I am told follow the example of the others. I believe they would all have been prevailed upon to remain till the arrival of the orders they are now in expectation of for their dismissal, had it not been for the orders received last week for their being drilled by the non-commissioned officers of the regiment here. Had such an order been issued in the first instance, and had there been convenient rooms to drill them in, as at Fredericton, it would I have no doubt have been cheerfully submitted to, but at the moment almost when they expected to be dismissed, to be subjected to this drill upon the open parade at a season, tho' not very inclement, yet not altogether adapted for such exercise, occasioned in their minds very alarming suspicions that it was not only intended not to dismiss, but that it was preparatory to an attempt to make soldiers of them With men whose fears and anxieties are so much alive, and kept alive by the mischievous insinuations of others here, it would have been in vain to attempt to reason, though I believe it was attempted.

Those of the Militia that remain are I believe considered of so little effect that Major McCarthy has relieved from the regiment the guards they have been accustomed to mount. The pay roll of the Militia was rendered a very feeble tie, as the most, if not all of them, had received the amount of it by credits obtained for them by their officers at the stores in town. This circumstances will render it a very serious question

whether their pay shall be forfeited by their abandonment of their posts in the manner they have done. Indeed that part of the order of the last week which held up a forfeiture of their pay as a consequence of their quitting their duty before they should be regularly dismissed, was, I understand, from prudential considerations not communicated to them, as being more calculated to irritate them than to reconcile them to a compliance with it. There has been a fatality attending this business from the beginning, for which you are by no means responsible, and yet it has brought you into difficulties of a very serious and perplexing nature.

I had determined not to pester you with anything more upon the subject, for it has I do assure you been with extreme reluctance that I have already given you so much trouble on this occasion, but I felt that I should be wanting in my affection for you and the interest I must and shall ever take in everything that respects your administration, if I had said less. I most certainly would not have written this letter had I not learned from Major McCarthy yesterday, a circumstance altogether unknown here, that General Hunter has recommended a new draught of the Militia to take place immediately. If by this is meant anything more than a draught of a farther number to hold themselves in readiness to march when danger shall require it, or after the planting season shall be over, I hesitate not to say that it will be utterly impracticable to carry it into effect in this part of of the Province. I have no doubt that they will submit to all the consequences of the law sooner than obey such an order: they will submit to be committed to Gaol if you can find Gaols that will hold them.

The speech of Sir James Craig has had a very unfortunate tendency in this respect; they will not believe that there can be greater occasion for calling out the Militia here than there is in Canada, and unfortunately the late President declared that he had been over-persuaded to call out the Militia at the time he did. They therefore have all along considered the measure as merely calculated to give pay to a few officers who were importunate.

The words of our Act are, "In case of any invasion or sudden attack made or threatened to be made by the Enemy." * * *

The popular opinion is that the case has never yet existed and does not now exist, which authorizes the calling out of the Militia under the Act. But setting this question aside, let us for a moment consider the expediency of the measure. In England express provision is made in the Militia Acts, so far as I have been informed, for I have not seen them, that the men shall be dismissed to their homes in seed time and in harvest. Now in this Province such is the dearth of labour that agriculture is with great difficulty carried on, even with all the labour, that can be

commanded in the Country, and the consequence of any considerable proportion, even one quarter of the population being called off, must occasion proportional distress in a country which depends upon itself for bread, and with a command of all the labour can with difficulty supply it. Consider the case in this City, three-quarters of the Inhabitants depend upon the fisheries during the three ensuing months for their subsistence for the year. Under these circumstances, and under the impressions they have respecting the law, I have no doubt that in the Country they will pay their fines or go to Gaol, in case of being drafted for immediate service, and twice the amount of the fines would not hire a substitute at this season. But notwithstanding all this were there * * [Remainder missing.]

Alexander Taylor to President Edward Winslow.

Burnside, Miramichi, Ap'l, 1808.

Hon'ble Sir,—Since writing the other papers herewith sent (the bearer being obliged to return after proceeding two days on his journey, the ice breaking up) a thought hath forcibly struck me, viz., to visit Great Britain, and my reason is I am but like a stranger here, and there I am not so.

My ancestors for seven centurys back were of consanguinity to His Grace the Duke of Gordon (North Britain) and his ancestors, and held of them and him a very handsome fen of land close by their castle. This small estate descended lineally from five Major Gordons down to my mother Helen Gordon and from her to me: but when I came of age and found my parents much troubled in mind how to bring up such an extensive family, I consented to let the land be sold and a will to be made agreeable to their wish. They made a very generous allowance to me, but I was very unfortunate, for in the course of seven years thereafter I scarce could command one shilling. I was advised to apply to his Grace aforesaid, but my heart was too great, and hearing such vogue and encouragement about this place, I went privately to the Minister who Baptised me and got a certificate of my behaviour and character, and set out for here with a wife and six children. Now Sir what makes me think that I would find friends there is this. In the first place this noble family all along did honor to all my ancestors, and when I came to this country, the present Duke and his son, the Marquis of Huntley, did aliment my mother after my father's death, and when she died had her honorably interred. Moreover one of my sisters did nurse the Duchess of Manchester and Dutchess of Bedford in England, who are both daughters of His Grace the Duke of Gordon, and also did dry nurse the Marquis of Huntley, and these nobility have taken such notice of my said sister that they allow her everything that she can personally ask, and hath placed every child she has in fine places.

HON. SAMPSON SALTER BLOWERS.
Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.
[From oil painting in the Provincial Building, Halifax, N. S.]

In short Sir will you wance more do me the honor to approve or disapprove of my thoughts, as I am very consciencious to myself that since I have been in this country I have never made any steps of consequence without first soliciting your advice. * * *

I would not hesitate upon leaving this place of uncertainty and depend on the assistance of such men as I have mentioned, but alas what comfort can I expect to have in another corner, and leave here ten sons and two daughters and above 150 of my nearest in kin, all which, with many others, I have been the sole instrument of bringing to this country? If I am drove to the necessity I shall have to humbly beg your Honor's certificate of my conduct and stations I have occupied while here,— & with many other honors & favours conferred on me I shall allways be bound to be Sir,

Your Honor's mo. obedient and
Most Humble servant,

Alex. Taylor.

Chief Justice Blowers to President Edward Winslow.

Halifax, April 2, 1808.

I sincerely congratulate you, my dear Sir, and the province of New Brunswick, on your elevation to the Seat of Government, and I hope you will remain in it long enough to acquire no small share both of honor and emolument, and that your administration will furnish a good example to whoever may succeed you. If such should be the case you may shake hands with your successor, come when he may, with the utmost complacency, and return to your former station with the feeling and sentiment which the consciousness of well-doing always inspires. I wish to God such may be the situation of our pleasant little knight when he arrives. Do you know Sir Geo. Prevost*, whom the English papers say is appointed Governor of Nova Scotia? He is said to be the son of that Gen'l Prevost who defended Georgia during the Revolutionary War, and the same who repulsed the French at Dominique; and he is said by the Military here, that I have heard speak of him, to be clever and a sharp exact officer. I hope he is neither needy or rapacious, and that his pay and emoluments will be sufficient for his wants. He must be very good

*The prospect of war with the United States seems to have led the home government to place military men at the head of affairs in the British American provinces. At this time Sir James H. Craig was lieutenant governor of Lower Canada, Sir George Prevost lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia, and General Martin Hunter administrator of government in New Brunswick. Sir George Prevost is said to have been "a veteran Swiss officer." His appointment as lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia was dated Jan. 15, 1808, and he arrived in Halifax to take up the duties of his office on April 7th of the same year. In 1811 he was governor general of Canada in succession to Sir James H. Craig.

tempered, easy and affable to replace Sir J. W. [Wentworth]* in those respects. I fear his appointment will be fatal to the nomination of Mr. Charles Wentworth to the office of Secretary, which in this province is worth £1,000 a year currency, taking one year with another.

The serious and sudden illness of your Chief Justice, in the present state of your Supreme Court, will probably be the occasion of much inconvenience. Mr. Hazen tells me there is only Mr. Justice Saunders who can sit, for he seems to suppose that your being in the Chair and having the powers of the Chancery Court will prevent your taking your seat on the Common Law Bench. There is however no incompatability in the case, and there are examples in England of the places of Chancellor and Chief Justice being held by one and the same person, particularly in Lord Hardwiche, who held both for some time. Unless you sit yourself or appoint an assistant Justice ad interim, there may be a danger of a general discontinuance of all the pending suits, which in this province would be productive of great confusion and much real injury. But you will be well advised on this head, and will do that which is right, which is generally, if not always, that which is best.

As exertion has often proved salutary to your crippled Limbs, I hope you will find a benefit from the bustle which your situation must necessarily occasion, and that you will not suffer an anxiety of mind to exhaust and wear you down. I should not be so free with my advice, if I did not feel very much interested in your success and comfort.

You will see by the King's speech, and the extracts from English papers, that there is a firmness and energy in Great Britain as well as such astonishing resources, as may safely set at defiance the naval power of the whole world confederated against her, and carry her through the war with great glory. I shall be deceived in my conjectures if the present state of affairs should not tend to cool the courage of President J. [efferson] while it increases the strength and power of those who oppose his measures. Sir John Wentworth told me that Mr. Rose has said that notwithstanding the suspension of the negotiation, he did not despair of its terminating in an amicable adjustment of all differences between our Government and the U. States. If the Americans would cordially unite with us and heartily co-operate on our side, there can be little doubt of the complete and speedy dissolution of the confederacy against us and of a safe and honorable peace. May we live to see and to enjoy the blessing with all its attendant benefits.

God bless you. The Ladies are well and most cordially interested in your welfare and prosperity.

I am very sincerely yours,

S. S. Blowers.

*Sir John Wentworth on his retirement from the lieutenant governorship took up his residence at the Prince's Lodge. The place was visited by the Prince of Wales, our present sovereign, in 1860.

President Edward Winslow to Sir James H. Craig.

Fredericton, 4th April, 1808.

Sir,—From local considerations every event which concerns the defence of New Brunswick must be in some degree interesting to the Commander in Chief in Canada. Under this impression I consider myself at liberty to detail the following circumstances.

When I succeeded to the command in this province, I found a number of Militia embodied (about 800) for whom provisions were issued and Barracks provided by Major General Hunter's order; and by an order of the late President (published the 22nd January) the detachment at St. John were to be dismissed on the 28th of March. But unfortunately my predecessor had not taken any steps to procure money for paying the expence. Thus embarrassed I considered it my duty to draw bills on His Majesty's Treasury for the amount of the expences already incurred and (not being able to dispose of them here without a large discount) I sent the paymaster to Halifax where, I understand, he has negociated the bills and is returning with the money. And I notified the Detachment at St. John that the faith of Government thus pledged by the late President should not be violated, but that they should be permitted to return to their homes immediately, and an order to this effect has since been issued.

Although the other detachments were not in the same predicament (as to limitation of time) it was obvious that this partial indulgence created much discontent and uneasiness. Influenced by the opinions which I have recently received, some from high authority, that a war is not likely immediately to ensue; contemplating also the extreme distress which must result from keeping so many active labourers from the performance of the duties of agriculture, and the very heavy expence to Government, I determined to extend the indulgence to the whole of the embodied Militia — and your Excellency will allow me to add one other motive which operated upon my mind. I had seen in your speech to the Legislative Council and House of Assembly in Canada the strong evidence of your paternal care and of your benevolent attention to the welfare of the People, and I was ambitious to imitate your example.

It is my design to give the Militia a short respite, and then to require a new draft to replace those which have disbanded, but to suffer them to remain at home until such an emergency as our Militia law contemplates shall render it necessary for them to be again embodied. And I shall make the most vigorous exertions to have the new draft in particular, and as well the Militia generally, so disciplined as to render them useful, and in effecting this object I expect to derive great advantages from the experience of those officers and men who have been steadily drilled during the winter and are now dispersed through the several counties in

the province, nor have I the least doubt that every man in the Militia will turn out with alacrity whenever their services are required.

Above the Grand Falls there is a compact and flourishing settlement called Madawaska. As the line was settled by Commissioners it appears to interesect the St. John between the Grand Falls and Madawaska, and thus the village of Madawaska is thrown into the American States. But tho' the territory may be theirs, the jurisdiction remains with us, and these people hold their lands by our patents and are governed by our laws. They have made an explicit tender of their services to me, and at their own request, I have appointed Pierre Dupeirre (a man of some consideration among them) to be Captain of the Militia. The situation of the place renders it in some degree an object to secure these people. And I regret that I have not the means of counteracting the insidious attempts of the Americans to seduce into their connection a number of Indians who are scattered about in that direction of country, and who in case of accident may become mischievous.

I shall keep my eye fixed on your Excellency's movements and shall be governed by them as far as circumstances will allow.

I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's devoted & faithful serv't,

Ed. Winslow.

Colonel Saunders to President Edward Winslow.

Fredericton, April 12th, 1808.

Sir,—I am sorry to be obliged to request a General Court Martial for the purpose of trying two Deserters who were brought in this morning, the conduct of one of them was so audacious and mutinous that I was obliged to order him to be committed to gaol. I could have wished to avoid having one in this late stage of Militia matters, but I find it to be indispensably necessary, and it will have a very salutary effect upon the next draft.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very faithful and obedient humble servant,

John Saunders,

Col. V. M. Rangers.

MEMORIAL OF GARRET CLOPPER.

To His Honor Edward Winslow, Esq'r, President of His Majesty's Cou
and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &
&c., &c.,

The memorial of Garret Clopper* Esq'r humbly sheweth,

That your Memorialist at an early period of the late Revolutionary war e
tered into His Majesty's service, and joined the Regiment of N
York Volunteers commanded by Lieut. Colo. Turnbull and served fai
fully until the peace of 1783, during which time he executed the duties
Lieutenant and Quarter Master, and received pay in both capacities.

That your Memorialist on a more recent occasion during the exi
ence of the late Regiment of New Brunswick Provincials did also ser
His Majesty as Lieutenant and Quarter Master, until they were disband
in 1802, and received pay in both capacities.

That your Memorialist on the present occasion of embodying t
Militia has again come forward, with a zeal and promptness that will nev
desert him when the good of His Majesty's service is in question, has pa
tially neglected his other pursuits, which are various tho' not lucrativ
and has undertaken the arduous task of arranging and quartering a Milit
Corps.

Your Memorialist will only add that he has served His Majesty i
Military and Civil capacities since September, 1776. Your Memorial
therefore prays your Honor will take his peculiar case into your serio
consideration and that your Honor will be pleased to order that yo
Memorialist may, as in the former wars he has served in, receive pay as
Lieutenant and as a Quarter Master in the present embodied Militia. An
your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray.

Garret Clopper.

Fredericton, 13th Ap'l, 1808.

Order for Disbanding Militia.

April 24th, 1808.

His Honor the President cannot dismiss the embodied Militia und
the command of the Hon'ble Col. Saunders at Fredericton, without expres
ing the high sense which he entertains of the unremitted exertions
Col. Saunders, Major Bliss and the other officers of the detachment. B
their steady perseverance a corps has been formed and disciplined whic
had the threatened hostilities taken place, could not have failed to rend
essential service in defending the Country. His Honor is also sensible
the Loyalty and zeal which the non-commissioned officers and private me

*See biographical note under date Jan. 2, 1794.

of this detachment have evinced by the readiness with which they entered the service and by their orderly and regular conduct (a few instances excepted) ever since they were embodied.

His Honor is pleased to order that the detachment be discharged from any further duty at present, and that the officers and men shall be and are hereby permitted to return to their respective homes immediately.

The paymaster will be directed to settle with and pay them up to this day, and seven days in advance, to carry them home agreeable to the rates prescribed by the law of the province under which they have been called out. It is however to be understood that those men of the Detachment, who have not performed their whole tour of duty, will be liable to make up their deficiency whenever His Majesty's service may render it necessary.

(Signed) Edward Winslow.

President Edward Winslow to Edward Winslow Jr.

Kingselear, 26th April, 1808.

Your last letters my dear Edward have afforded me the highest possible satisfaction. To hear of your late arrival in England, your kind reception and final success relieved me from a burden which had become almost insupportable. I will now make an explicit declaration, which I think will give you pleasure, which is that when the proposal of procuring you a cadetship in India was originally made by the amiable and benevolent Mrs. Weltden, I consented to it because I could more easily reconcile myself to the idea (dreadful as it was) of never seeing you again than of being a continual witness of the discouragements to which you must have been exposed had you remained in this country. Had there been a single avenue open which could possibly have led you to a bare competence, I never would have inflicted such a wound upon my own heart as I experienced at parting with you. * * I now rejoice my dear son that you had an opportunity of relinquishing the cadetship and that you have obtained a situation the duties of which you must be competent to perform with honour to yourself. That you are under the protection of the worthy Captain Weltden is a consideration that compleats my happiness on this occasion. * * *

The girls I presume have informed you that by the death of Colonel Ludlow I succeeded, as Senior Member of the Council, to the office of President & Commander in Chief of the province, & altho' that situation continued but for a single quarter, it afforded me an opportunity of effecting some objects of considerable importance. My predecessor, under the expectation of hostilities with the Americans, had called out 1,000 of the Militia & had officered them, formed them into two battalions under the

command of Col. Saunders & Lt. Col. Wetmore, & a detachment was stationed at Fredericton, another at St. John, and a 3d at St. Andrews under Col. Mackay. They were crammed into Barracks & drilled and disciplined in the true style of soldiers. At Fredericton your old Theatre was converted into a famous barracks. Thus arranged I found them. The country was of course deprived of one quarter part of the men who had hitherto been engaged in the pursuit of agriculture, & who when they were all employ'd could not raise a sufficiency of bread for their families. As the Spring approached misery and want seemed to stare them in the face. Never for a moment believing that the Americans had a design to invade this country, I thought it my duty to disband them, and on the 24th inst. they were all sent huzzaing and shouting to their own homes. The gentlemen who have been employed as officers are disappointed by this measure, but I've the satisfaction to find that among the judicious and disinterested part of the community it is highly applauded, and I have no doubt that it will meet the approbation of His Majesty's Ministers.

General Hunter is expected in about a fortnight to take the command of the province, civil and military, to which he was appointed previous to the death of Col. Ludlow. I shall then return to my seat on the bench and, if my salary is augmented to £500 as we are informed, I shall be able to procure the necessaries of life for my numerous family, and beyond that my ambition does not soar just at this time. Your friend Charles Lee has been employed here as Adjutant in which station he has not acquired a great deal of fame. Capt. John Allen has gained much credit and he lays down his regimentals with much regret. The calling out of the Militia had, as you may suppose, a fatal effect upon the lumber contracts. All those fine lads who were hitherto employed in Mr. Miller's service were among the embodied Militia & I believe Miller does not send a single raft to St. John this Spring. How he gets on I know not. Mr. H. Smith and himself have entered into a co-partnership to carry on the potash business and they have engaged Mr. Crotty as their manager. * * *

The trade of the town is now collected into a very small compass around the barracks. The whole Fencible Corps is here & the 101st at St. John.

Your mother joins in the most anxious solicitude for your welfare and the most ardent prayers for your safe return.

——— Ed. Winslow.

Edward Winslow Jr. to President Winslow.

London, Bull Inn, Aldgate St.
Monday, 2nd May, 1808.

My dear Father,—On Saturday I was desired to attend at the India House for the dispatches for the "Indus," where I waited from 12 o'clock

till seven in the even'g, & was then told that they could not be made up till this morn'g early. I therefore came into town last night & attended again at the India House at 7 this morning when they told me they would be ready for me immediately, I accordingly ordered a chaise instantly — but here I am yet, and it's now ten o'clock; however I expect a Summons every moment & (as I must get to Portsmouth by 7 o'clock this even'g, to save post) I don't care how soon. As I am the only purser in the fleet that was not dispatched on Saturday, I suppose we shall have but a very short time at Portsmouth — perhaps too short to give me an opp'y of writing my very dear Sisters, &c; to my Mother I will at all events write. Col. Lutwyche & Mrs. Weltden have promised to give you a very minute account of me. I hope my father you do not think that I have been negligent about writing, if you knew how much I had done for these two months past, you would not I'm sure.

Say to Pen & Hannah that I shall not forget their goodness. I rec'd two letters from H. & one from P, also one from you last week — but indeed I have not time to make a remark upon them now — tell the girls if I don't write from Portsmouth it shall not be my fault.

To my very much esteemed Mr. Miller & his wife, Cousin Hannah & the rest of my friends and relations I beg to be most affectionately remember'd. I pray to GOD & trust that my mother has recovered. That He may bless & preserve you all shall never cease to be the earnest prayer of

Your most affectionate Son,

Ed. Winslow.

William Knox to President Edward Winslow.

Ealing, 4th May, 1808.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in congratulating your Honor upon your accession to the Command of the province, in which I flatter myself we shall have the satisfaction of your continuance for some time, as I find from General Carleton that he feels it impossible for him to go out during Gen'l Craig's residence in Canada as Governor General, and the representations we have made at the Secretary of States office of the sufficiency of the present President of the Council will I trust remove all apprehensions of the public affairs suffering for the want of a Lieutenant Governor. The Instruction for granting Lands, which it was so difficult to obtain and was so long delayed, will I hope have reached your hands some time before you receive this, as I have been assured at the Secretary of State's office that it was sent out, with a similar one for Nova Scotia, before General Craig sailed, and we Planters must all feel happy that the execution of His

Majesty's pleasure has fallen into your hands. It will be an agreeable circumstance in the opening of your Administration to be able to inform the other branches of the Legislature of the liberality of parliament to the Chief and Puisne Judges, as I was yesterday assured the addition to their salaries, so earnestly solicited by Judge Upham, is entered in the estimate prepared for Parliament. I wish the worthy magistrate may live long to enjoy his portion, but he has passed a severe winter, both from climate and disease.

I mentioned in my letter of last month that we had failed in supporting the Bill for ascertaining the right of Fishery. The Master of the Rolls was unfortunately one of the Committee of Council who had to determine upon it, and he is too good a Lawyer to permit a Provincial Legislature to abrogate a Law of England*.

The American States embargo must be highly advantageous to New Brunswick in many respects. A great emigration of ship-wrights, sailors, and fishermen must take place, as well as of other settlers, now that you can accommodate them with lands. All your fish and products must find a ready market in the West Indies and cheap returns. In short it will effectually give you all the advantages the Navigation Laws intended you should have.

The Liverpool merchants, who are always the most alert of British Traders, have taken up an effectual mode of evading the American Prohibition and the embargo also by sending their ships and merchandize, to St. Andrews, instead of St. John, as from thence it is most easy to smuggle into the United States and their ships lie out of the reach of the embargo. I applaud Jefferson very much, as an Englishman and especially as a New Brunswick Agent and Planter, for the measure of the embargo, as it disappoints Bonaparte's expectations of the Americans carrying the produce of the French and Spanish West Indies to his countries, and raises our continental colonies at the expence of the American States. I hope it will continue during the war with France and I have no apprehensions of our being at war with the States.

As I do not know whether there be any committee of correspondence subsisting, I do not write to them at present, but if there be, you will be pleased to communicate such parts of this letter as you may think fit to the other members.

*The principle on which this decision was based was that of the non-existence of private rights in navigable waters. William Hazen in 1805 brought an action for trespass against certain persons for taking possession of a weir on the flats east of Portland Point, where he had taken fish for many years. He, however, lost his case. Chief Justice Ludlow directing the jury to find a verdict for the defendants on the ground that the water east of Portland Point was a navigable arm of the sea, and the fishery in consequence common to all. Mr. Hazen deemed this unfair, claiming to have been for forty years in possession of the weir, and to have vested rights in the fishery there.

I hope my old servants Inwood and his wife with their children and apprentice, whom I sent in the Flora from Liverpool to settle upon my lands, have arrived safe, and I beg leave to recommend them to your Honor's protection. When I am informed of the extent of what is granted me, I shall make more important arrangements.

I am with the greatest regard and esteem

Your Honor's most faithful & obedient servant,

Will. Knox.

[The foregoing letter is written by an amanuensis and signed by Mr. Knox in rather a feeble hand. At the time Edward Winslow was Administrator of New Brunswick his old friend, Sir John Wentworth, had been retired from the position of Lt. Gov'r. of Nova Scotia. See Murdoch's Hist. N. S., Vol. III, p. 278.]

Lieut. Gov. Carleton to Edward Winslow.

London 4th July, 1808.

Dear Colonel,—I received your letter of the 8th of March. Sproule's name I was vexed to see recommended for a seat in Council as Mr. Windham in person assured me about a year ago that he should be appointed without loss of time, and I took it for granted that it had been done long since. I stated however to Lord Castlereagh what had passed between me and Mr. W. respecting Sproule and urged his appointment and that of Hailes for the other vacancy, but have received no answer.

Upham I have not seen for a year and did suppose he was returned to N..B. until I learned by letters from thence that he is still here. Mrs. Jones told me the other day that he was with Colonel Lutwitch, I hope he will not be in a hurry to join you.

We heard from William lately off Corunna: he says they have got pilots on board to take them into the Harbor. The noble spirit that has broke out in Spain and communicated to Portugal will, it is to be hoped, revive the drooping spirits of Europe.

The Ladies join in good wishes to you and yours.

I am yours &c,

Thos. Carleton.

The Elder Edward Winslow's Daughters.

On Sunday, June 5, 1808, a fire broke out in the house occupied by the two sisters of Judge Winslow and, the wind being fresh, the whole building was speedily in a blaze and it was impossible to save more than a few articles of furniture. By the kindness of Hon. Jonathan Odell, and other friends at Fredericton, a generous donation was raised on their behalf

to which General Hunter contributed £50, the Chief Justice £25, Captain Sproule, Major Hailes, George Ludlow, Geo. Leonard, Ward Chipman, Mr. Robinson & Mr. Pagan £15 each, and others at Fredericton, St. John, Halifax, etc, smaller sums.

After the death of their parents, Penelope and Sarah Winslow had a pension of £33 6s. per annum from the Imperial Government in consideration of the services and losses of their father. Penelope died January 23, 1810, but Sarah survived some years after.

Thomas A. C. Winslow to His Sisters.

Sicily, 9th July, 1808.

My dear Sisters,—The length of time which has elapsed since I wrote you may possibly induce you to suppose I am one of those inconstant, changeable sort of beings who suffers the affection for those he loves to diminish as the distance increases between them, and that I have found nearer objects for my regards & attention. However be assured my good girls (whatever opinion you may have formed to the reverse) that the heat of Sicily has not kindled in my breast an affection that can in any degree decrease that I feel towards you. On the contrary, you are continually uppermost in my thoughts—not only your present happiness, but your future prospects in life are objects which by turns occupy my mind, and believe me, the reflections they give rise to adds to the weight of my own misfortunes. Were it not for the mortification it would occasion a numerous connection of relatives, I could calmly reconcile myself to the idea of becoming a wandering exile for the remainder of my life in preference to dragging out a slavish existence in my present profession. But enough of this.

I hope my friend Went thinks differently, and that in his progress thro' life he may never meet with such "vile blows & buffets of fortune" as have followed me. Ned has certainly given a proof of his understanding by choosing the profession he has, and I look forward to his being the fountain from which much comfort is destined to spring to you all. His absence from you will be lengthy — but you must reconcile yourselves to it by the consideration of its being absolutely & indespensably necessary. Pen's letter by him I receiv'd some months back. I was pleased to find by it that Fredericton still retains its credit for hospitality. You appear to have had a more than usual share of amusements the last season. But I observe the old complaint. Want of young men. I was in hopes ere this a Yankee war would have afforded you a reinforcement of them and that I should hear the number of Maidens in your Society was considerably

reduced. But that prospect is now at an end and I fear the greater proportion of the virgin part of your community — will remain unmolested until they "throw off their frail covering" and join the sisterhood in "the mansions below." However girls it is not your fault, nor the fault of your sisters in affliction. Where men are not to be found, they can't be captivated, and it is with no small degree of pride I avow (from the observations I have been able to make) that perfection in females is as likely in New Brunswick as in any other corner of the Globe. Don't let the ladies imagine I mean to flatter them; that is one of the depravities of human nature I hope I shall never descend to even when they are in question, tho' it is acknowledged to be a passport to their Favor.

You all conclude your letters with a quiz about Anna Coffin. That good girl seeems to have had a multiplicity of admirers. I am told Wallop renewed his attack after I came away, and a friend of mine wrote me that two more red coats (a Capt. and a Sub.) had put in their claims and laid a regular siege. However it appears these sons of Mars were all retired in their turn and I understand that the Forum has produced a champion who will probably bear off the Prize. That he may is one of the first wishes of my heart. She will then (if Chip* is the sort of man he promised to be) experience as much of happiness as comes to the lot of any individual inhabitant of this tempestuous world. To her and my no less loved friend Carry give my most affectionate regards. Remember me to Fanny Sproule. Tell her I thank her for the Postcript to your letter. By the way you Pen, in your last letter sent me a profile, but for the life of me I can't make out who it is intended for. Do in the next let me know. It is not possible for me to say to what quarter you had better direct your letters, but if they come thro' Col. Lutwyche or Col. Williamson I shall be sure to get them, as they will both have the earliest information of any movements of mine. Remember me to my Aunts, Pen Miller, Sally, Mr. and Mrs. Clopper, Miller & Spouse, Lucy, &c. To John Allen, C. & G. Lee, A. & F. Rainsford, in short to everybody in the neighborhood. John Robinson is at Syracuse. I got a letter from him yesterday. He is well and apologizes for the shortness of his epistle, alleging that he is writing to his friends.

Adieu, Believe me my dear Girls,

Your affectionate Brother,

T. A. C. Winslow.

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*The reference is to Ward Chipman, jr., afterwards chief justice of New Brunswick. He married in 1817 a daughter of Henry Wright, Esq., collector of customs at St. John. She was the last survivor in St. John of the Chipman name. She died July 4, 1876, the one hundredth anniversary of the declaration of independence. Chief Justice Chipman's mother died May 18, 1852, on the sixty-ninth anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists. The chief justice himself died on the 26th of November, 1851, the sixty-seventh anniversary of the organization of the supreme court of New Brunswick.

P. S. Tell Mary it would give me much pleasure to get one of her real old fashioned spicy letters. If Betsy Sproule is in your country she will I dare say assist her in the Diction.

Judge Edward Winslow to Colonel E. G. Lutwyche.

Fredericton, N. B., July 30th, 1808.

My dear Lutwyche,—In mine of the 20th I inclosed a letter from General Hunter and a life certificate to enable you to obtain my salary as a Judge, for the 6 months ending 1st July inst.

In that letter I concisely observed that during my service as President I had not lost a day's duty as a Judge, for while I was thus employed there had been no term of the Supreme Court. I also suggested that my service as President had been, as is fully certified by General Hunter, unusually arduous. My predecessor had embodied 1000 of the Militia, and they were stationed in three different places, namely Fredericton, St. John and St. Andrews, and they were fully officered and temporizing promises had been made them of extraordinary indulgences, furlows, discharges, &c; but not a single effort had been made for procuring money for defraying the expence.

On the death of Mr. Ludlow I found them exposed to all the hardships of soldiers, and clamorous for their pay, while their families in many instances were reduced to abject distress. Thus circumstanced it was incumbent on me to ascertain what real danger actually existed to warrant the continuance of a measure which was productive of an enormous expence to Government and attended with consequences so fatal to the interests of a country scarcely able when every man is employed in agricultural labor to raise bread sufficient for their own consumption. I soon procured information from Mr. Erskine, the ambassador at Washington, that there was no prospect of immediate hostilities on the part of the Americans, even should Mr. Rose's mission fail. I therefore without hesitation adopted the resolution of permitting the whole body of Militia to return to their homes and to hold themselves in readiness to appear again at a minute's warning, and finding a rascally combination here to extort 10 pr. cent premium upon the bills, I sent the Paymaster to Halifax and procured £6,000 at par, and as soon as I could avail myself of it I paid and discharged 'em. Subsequent events have shewn that this measure was judicious.

Such efficient arrangements were also made in the business of granting lands as cannot fail to facilitate the operations of my successor. The embargo in America had created new difficulty, and it became my duty to

counteract it, and I adopted such measures as have since been successfully followed both by Generals Hunter & Prevost and explicitly approved by Sir John Warren, and if persevered in must terminate very favorably for these colonies. Large quantities of flour and other commodities are, in consequence of those regulations and in defiance of the embargo, brought into our province and shipped from hence to our West India Islands.

These events rendered my short administration unusually arduous and surely it would be derogatory to the honor of Government to allow me to be a loser by exertions which absolutely injured my health.

&c., &c., &c.,

Edward Winslow.

NOTES ON MILITIA EMBODIED IN 1808.

Taken from Winslow's Report to the Commissioners of Public Accounts.

The Militia were called out by President Ludlow about the 12th January, 1808, and were disbanded April 24th following, receiving pay for the period of three months. They were embodied in consequence of a communication from Lord Castlereagh. The men says Winslow turned out with alacrity. The officers were to be paid (in accordance with the law of the province under which they were called out at the same rates as allowed in the regular army.

President Ludlow died February 12, 1808, and Edward Winslow succeeded as Commander in Chief. Detachments were stationed at Fredericton under Colonel Saunders, at St. John under Lieut. Col. Wetmore and at St. Andrews under Col. Mackay. At Fredericton the old Theatre was used for a barracks, at St. John a building, formerly the "City Windmill" and later used as an Alms House, was converted into a barracks: it stood at the South West corner of King Square, where the Hotel Dufferin now stands.

Among the officers of the embodied Militia were Colonel John Saunders, Major Bliss, Captains Hiel Camp, John Allen, Odell, Smith, Gedney and Morehouse of the York County Militia. Lieut. Col. Wetmore, Lieut. Col. Mackay, Capts. Gilbert, Ruloffson, Lyon, Wilbore, Macleod, Brown, Campbell, Wyer, MacFarlane, and Mowatt of the St. John, Kings, and Charlotte County Militia. Paymasters Wm. Hazen and Wm. Scovil. Adjutant, at F'ton, Charles Lee. The rates of pay per day seem to have been Serjeants 1s. 6d. to 2s., Corporals and Drummers 1s. 3d., Privates 1s.

Not being able to obtain money at less than 10 p. c. to 12 p. c. premium for the bills drawn on Government owing, as Winslow says in his letter, to "a rascally combination", Wm. Hazen was sent to Halifax for money. The season and state of ice was such that Hazen proceeded from

Fredericton to St. John "at the risque of his life" (the ice being uncommonly weak and the traveling difficult and dangerous) to St. John, whence he crossed to Annapolis and proceeded to Halifax. Some of the non-commissioned officers and privates became clamorous and discontented, principally through the want of money for their own & families' needs — the latter in some instances being in distress through the absence of the men. "Rudeness to officers, contumacy and disobedience" were some of the consequences of this state of affairs. Col. Saunders addressed the most pointed reports to the President and Commander in Chief (verbally in one instance & in writing in another.) The evil increased to such a degree that Winslow submitted the matter to the consideration of the Council, and the principal Military officers of the Garrison, and they were unanimously of opinion that a General Court Martial should be assembled, and a serious example made of the delinquents, several of whom were lodged in the common gaol. So many of the officers were either prosecutors or witnesses, that officers of the Militia not called out were summoned to attend the Courts Martial, (in one case nine, in another four, and in a third one). The turbulent spirit received an effectual check in consequence.

By his trip to Halifax Wm. Hazen saved £500 or £600 to Government. He brought with him the sum of £6,000 in specie to St. John. The ice in the St. John river being then in motion in various places, he was compelled to hire boats and horses alternately, and to employ an officer and a party of men to bring a portion of money for the detachment at Fredericton, which he succeeded in effecting at considerable hazard, and the Militia were all paid and sent huzzahing and shouting to their homes on the 24th April. The British Government paid the men, but some contingent expenses were paid by the General Assembly of the Province.

W. O. R.

Ward Chipman to Judge Edward Winslow.

St. John, Saturday 30 July, 1808.

My dear Winslow,—I find that the language used by the little "Creeper"* is this,—"That he is perfectly satisfied with his visit to England — that he has taken such steps and made such interest that in case "of Judge U——'s death he shall succeed to the Vacancy both on the bench and in the Council."

*The reference here is to Samuel Denny Street. Two vacancies on the bench of the supreme court occurred during the year 1808 in consequence of the decease of Chief Justice Ludlow and of Judge Upham. They were filled by the appointment of Attorney General Jonathan Bliss and Solicitor General Ward Chipman, the former being named as chief justice. Mr. Street endeavored to obtain one of the vacancies, but failed in so doing. Afterwards, in 1815, a vacancy on the bench was again created by the decease of Edward Winslow, and

Now this must be counteracted with all your address and all your ingenuity and without delay. I find that Odell has already written expressly on this subject to Gov'r Carleton, having heard the report some time ago. S[tree]t has a brother, an attorney in London of some eminence, and he may possibly command an interest that may be formidable. Sat. verb. sap.

Ever yours, W. C.

E. G. Lutwyche to Judge Edward Winslow.

August 4, 1808.

My dear Winslow,—The specimen you have just given us of your talent at novel writing has excited a strong desire that you would compleat the whole at your leisure, and in the mean time we are so reasonable as to be contented with the 5th chapter at large. Remember you have promised, and Catherine will keep you to it.

* * * Your Gown was sent by Vennor's ship, your son Edward undertook to convey it to Mess. Bainbridge's, and I hope you have received it long before this time. Wilson would have made your suit of clothes if he had had your measure, but he could not venture to guess at the size of a Gentleman who had held such dignified offices since he had seen him, therefore you must send your measure. * * *

Whether you will be allowed to receive salary in both capacities is uncertain, but as the salary as Judge is only £500 and that of President £750 pr. annum, I shall push for the latter during the period of your command and if possible obtain the other too — but it must be done fairly and openly consistent with your character and dignity.

* * * I am much concerned for the misfortune which has befallen your sisters*. What a distressing event it must be to you as well as to them. Happily you are in a country where the hand of friendship and benevolence will be promptly extended to all in their distress.

Upham, in spite of all prognostics, is pronounced to be getting better, and his surgeon is in hopes of bringing him round again. If he does he

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Mr. Street pressed his claim for the appointment. In his memorial he states that he had been at the bar of the supreme court upwards of 32 years, during all of which time the favors of government had been almost wholly dispensed to American Loyalists through the generous intention of the government to remunerate them for their losses. He adds: "Of such favors I have received "none—a stranger and unconnected in this country, without support or influ- "ence, I have been passed by and compelled to yield to juniors of greater in- "terest." He had again the mortification of proving unsuccessful in his endeavor, the position being given to his old professional rival, John Murray Bliss. His sons, however, were more fortunate. George Frederick Street became a judge of the supreme court in 1845, and another son, John Ambrose Street, was attorney general in 1851 and for many years a conspicuous figure in political life.

*The destruction of their house by fire.

will gain credit, for a more difficult & dangerous case was scarcely ever known. He has suffered enough to kill a dozen men and is a hero in his way — struggled with difficulties the most discouraging and risen superior to them. He is a good fellow and deserves to live for his patience and fortitude under all his sufferings. * * *

When I began this letter I was so exhausted by the heat, I thought it impossible to fill one side, but luckily or unluckily for you the heat abated, and I have spun out this epistle to an enormous length. Had I your talent at writing, I should not regret it, but you must take the will for the deed. But it is time to draw to a close my labour and your punishment.

Thank you and your daughter for the honor done us, may the many-named grand daughter inherit all the virtues and none of the foibles belonging to those she derives her name from. All your friends here enjoyed your exaltation but I must say none so truly as

Your daughter Catherine and

E. G. Lutwyche.

Committee of Correspondence to E. G. Lutwyche.

St. John, N. B., 5 Sept., 1808.

Dear Sir,—From the Royal instructions that have been from time to time given respecting Grants of Land and from the intimations of Government on other occasions, it appears to be an object of great magnitude to encourage the culture of Hemp in these Provinces and the late interruption of the friendly intercourse between Great Britain and Russia must have increased the importance of having a reserve within His Majesty's Dominions for the supply of an article so essential to the maritime interests of the nation.

From the experiments that have been already made it has been ascertained beyond a doubt that a great proportion of the land in this country is peculiarly adapted to the growth of this article, but the difficulty of producing it in any considerable quantity fit for market arises from a want of sufficient knowledge of the mode of dressing it, and a sufficient capital to procure the necessary hands and implements for this purpose, no individual having the power to engage in so expensive a speculation without public aid.

If the Government therefore is desirous of availing itself of this country for a supply of Hemp, some method must be fallen upon to procure and send out at the public expense a number of settlers from the north of Germany acquainted with the best manner of raising, curing and dressing it, and to furnish them with seed and proper implements for the pur-

pose. There is no doubt that land already fit for its cultivation might be procured on which to make a fair experiment, and the produce would probably in the course of a few years repay all the expence that Government would be at, and in case of success the example would stimulate others to engage in a similar undertaking so as gradually to make this article one of the most valuable staple commodities of this and the neighboring Provinces.

If these suggestions should be thought worthy of attention, the Commander in Chief of the Province might be instructed to look out for and provide a proper place whereon to fix a Company of Settlers of this description, and the business while in such a course of experiment might be managed under the direction of such an overseer as he might think fit to employ, Government sustaining the loss or reaping the profits that might be derived from a speculation so much beyond the abilities of any person here to engage in at his own risk.

After considerable discussion of the subject here the result of the opinions seems to be that in some such way as this only can a measure of so much importance be tried with any probability of success. We have therefore thought it our duty to make it the subject of a letter to you that it may be fairly brought before His Majesty's ministers for their consideration.

We have the honor to be &c. &c. &c.

Geo. Leonard,
W. Chipman.

Ward Chipman to Judge Edward Winslow.

St. John, 18. Nov. 1808.

My dear Winslow,—The sudden death of the Chief Justice has brought to my mind most forcibly your kind and affectionate suggestions respecting me in case of such an event. I have been so often disappointed that I shall not place much dependence upon any efforts I can make for succeeding to this vacancy. I have, however, written to Governor Carleton and to our friend T. A. Coffin, and have also sent up a memorial under cover to Mr. Odell, in the hope that Gen'l Hunter will have the goodness to forward it with his recommendation to the Secretary of State. I know of no interest that in my opinion would be so successful as thro' Lutwyche and Lord Sheffield, if *you* should make a request of the kind to them; but this to answer any purpose, should be done without delay. I will say no more; you I know will do what you can with propriety under the circumstances of the case.

I have not a moment to add anything more. Adieu:

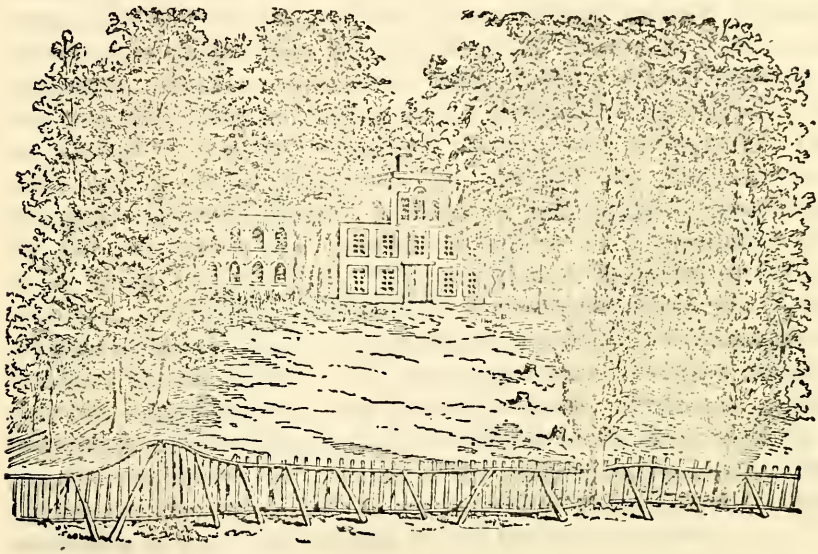
Ever yours most faithfully,

W. Chipman.

Judge Monk to Judge Edward Winslow.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 23d. Decemr. 1808.

My dear Sir,— It will be greatly obliging some of your professional & other Friends, if you will be kind enough to inform me of the course of the late application, made by the Judges of the Supreme Court in New Brunswick, for an augmentation of their salary. * * *



Your Friend Sir John Wentworth maintains great Firmness of Mind. & good Health & Spirits in his unexpected Retirement (at the Lodge), and Lady Wentworth preserves better Health than it was expected she would in the winter season, & wonderful good Spirits. I am sure they would not forgive my omitting to mention them, & the warm regard they always manifest for you — in which Mrs. Monk & I beg leave very sincerely to unite.

I hope I do not mistake, in flattering myself that you will not require an apology for this liberty, in a professional pursuit, and that you will believe me to remain, with unfeigned good will and esteem.

My dear Sir,

Your faithfully devoted

and obedient humble Servant,

G. H. Monk.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Winslow.

Judge Edward Winslow to Judge Monk*

Kingsclear, N. B., 9th Jan'ry, 1809.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 23d ult: came to me this day — and I regret that it is not in my power to give you the most minute and satisfactory information relative to the course of application of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick for an augmentation of their salaries, but the fact is that the negotiation has been carried on in England exclusively by Judge Upham, and that since his arrival there he has not wrote a line either to the late Chief Justice, Judge Saunders or myself — so that we are perfectly in the dark as to the mode of application which he pursued. From my own private letters, however, I have reason to suppose that the foundation was lay'd in a Memorial to His Majesty, which was productive of a conference with the Secretary of State (Ld. Castlereagh and a conversation with Mr. Percival the Chancellor — who ('tis said) interested himself in favor of the Judges. Other interest was also exerted on the occasion, as appears by a paragraph in one of my letters to this effect. "The indefatigable exertions of the Judge have been wonderfully facilitated by the invisible aid of your active & faithful friends". I know not whether our nominal Lt. Governor gave any certificate on this subject. His recommendation I suspect would not have been considered as a very powerful support. From his present retirement & utter indifference as to the affairs of the province, it is more probable that he has never heard of the petition or the result. Should any other circumstances come to my knowledge which may be worth communicating to you I will transmit it with the utmost alacrity.

E. Winslow.

Captain Hatch to Judge Edward Winslow.

St. Andrews, April 23, 1809.

Dr. Sir,— I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 1st inst. with its enclosures acquainting me with my appointment as Asst. Deputy Surveyor General of Kings-Woods for the County of

*George Henry Monk was educated as a lawyer. In the war of the American Revolution he was an officer of the Loyal Nova Scotia Volunteers—was gazetted captain Dec. 28, 1775, and afterwards promoted major. He lived at Windsor and was deputy collector of customs in 1769. At the peace in 1783 many of his regiment settled at Antigonish. He was appointed Col. Francklin's successor as superintendent of Indian affairs in 1783. In the year 1801 he succeeded the late Hon. Isaac Deschamps on the bench, and in 1816 was retired on a pension of £400 per annum. He then went to Montreal, where his brother, Chief Justice Monk, resided. He died there in 1823 at the age of 75 years. The Monk family were of distinguished ancestry, their founder being the Duke of Albermarle, the restorer of monarchy. Those of the branch who came to Nova Scotia were noted for learning and refinement. See Murdoch's Hist. N. S., vol. ii., pp. 385, 386.

Charlotte. I beg you to accept of my thanks for the active part you have taken in procuring this appointment for me, and the confidence you have plac'd in me. * * *

It is much to be regretted that an officer in this department had not been earlier appointed for this County, a few months would have prevented great loss of timber. All that has been cut since Sep'r last is now on the banks of the different rivers and Bays of the County. The great demand for this article the last season and the consequent high price, induced every exertion to be directed to this object, and there are now twenty Thousand Tons of squared pine timber ready for market, two thirds more than has been obtained in any one season prior to the last, with Logs sufficient to employ Forty saws in the different mills within the County. Your astonishment will be less when you understand that seventeen twentieths of the male population of this County are what is termed here "Lumbermen", and were employed in procuring this large quantity of timber. Reserve Number Two, in the parish of St. Davids, from its convenient situation has been the scene of great depredations for some years past. It abounded in excellent timber and a large quantity has been cut the last winter on it, but it is now so intermixed where it lays with what is called Lot Timber, that I apprehend it will be difficult to designate it except by direct information, which is not to be expected.

For a number of years past the inhabitants of this County have cut tmiber of any size without any check whatever it suited their convenience. Mr. Brown, the late Deputy Surveyor, never interfered to prevent it, although he has been frequently informed of it. The magistrates and other leading characters whose duty it was to disapprove of measures so injurious to the public interest were silent, none opposed it, because it suits every person. I trust it will not appear to you as an easy task to eradicate a business of so long a standing, with such props as follows: Mr. Pagan owner of saw mills and purchases large quantities of timber; Messrs. McMasters, Porter, Wyer, Campbell, Lindsay, Cristy,—all engaged in the business; Col. Mackay concerned in logging & timber teams, with a long list of tenants, Foreigners as well as subjects—however I am inclined to believe that with steadiness and prudent measures * * *

[Remainder missing.]

E. G. Lutwyche to Judge Edward Winslow.

May 6, 1809.

My dear Winslow,—I received your letter on the subject of the Military Succession*. Nothing can be more absurd than the measure, nor

*There was so much objection to this system that the agent of the province in England, Col. E. G. Lutwyche, submitted to Lord Liverpool a letter (the draft of which was prepared by Ward Chipman, jr.), expressing the dissatisfaction

more pertinent than your observations on it. If the Ministers had studied to alienate the affections of the people and disgust the Council they could not have devised a more effectual plan. * * *

The return of General Prevost to Halifax will restore things to their former state in the province. I was gratified to find this glaring impropriety had produced an embarrassment, for Mr. Calvert, the Agent, not knowing who Colonel Johnson* was refused to pay upon his certificate until authorized by the Secretary of State, and accordingly applied to Mr. Cooke who appeared equally ignorant, not having received any document to shew he was acting the President. It is really too ridiculous, and I cannot help feeling provoked when I reflect that this absurdity is occasioned by indulging a drone† with a sinecure of £750 per annum. * *

Catherine is gone to Englefield. She as usual has seized upon your letter, & I cannot find it, so I will answer what I can remember. In my last I informed you of the arrival of the Lieut,‡ & now, that he is gone to the W. Indies. I have supplied him (on your behalf) with a little money, which was absolutely necessary, & I am sure you would have done it had you been here. He has a good heart and never does wrong without feeling compunction. Naturally of an hasty disposition & a pliable temper he is often betrayed into errors which his cooler judgment condemns. That

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felt in New Brunswick on account of the state of administration of the government. This letter contains the following passage:—

"The dissatisfaction to which I refer arises from the operation of an article "in the Royal Instructions transmited in 1808, which is construed to confer the "administration of the civil government on the senior military officer who shall "at any time happen to be in command of his majesty's troops within the pro-"vince. By virtue of this authority, although Major General Hunter has in "general administered the civil government to the satisfaction of all classes of "people, yet an instance occurred some time ago, in which the temporary au-"thority devolved on Lieut. Col. Johnstone, then the commanding officer of his "majesty's Fencible Regiment, in consequence of General Hunter's absence for "some months on military command at Halifax; and at the date of my last "letters, General Hunter having been again ordered to Halifax for the purpose "of succeeding Sir George Prevost in the military command there, the province "of New Brunswick was left without an executive head, awaiting the arrival "of Major General Balfour, who was then expected from Halifax. The incon "venience which may result from this mode of succession in the government "of a colony of so large an extent, and which is now making such rapid pro-"gress in wealth and commerce and is daily rising in the scale of importance "with respect to the empire at large, are of no inconsiderable moment."

The letter proceeds to describe at some length the practical disadvantages of the system, and in conclusion intimates that it is peculiarly humiliating to the members of the council of the province, most of whom have been his majesty's tried and faithful servants in various important public situations, in view of the fact that the sister provinces of Lower Canada and Nova Scotia on any temporary absence of the king's selected representative the administration devolves, in the usual course, on the senior member of his majesty's council.

*See preceding Foot-note.

†Colonel Lutwyche is not very complimentary to Lt. Gov. Carleton, but he was not alone in his opinion on this head.

‡The reference here is to Lieut. Thomas A. C. Winslow. He died in the West Indies the year following (1810).

you may judge of him I shall send his letter to me. * * * All I can add is that the "Indus" is expected in July & that Edward was well in Dec'r last. I have the Rheumatism so bad I can scarcely sit in my chair, so Adieu, God bless you.

E. G. Lutwyche.

George Leonard to Judge Edward Winslow.

St. John, May 9, 1809.

My dear Friend,—I truly thank you for your cordial congratulations on my son's supposed appointment, I receive it from you as from a Brother.

Our ideas and motives of action have appeared to me more alike than any other persons of my acquaintance. I have felt your misfortune as my own, your success also. * * *

I cannot charge myself with the sin of omission in not representing in the strongest expressions, both in my official capacity and private letters, the injurious conduct of the officers of the Customs for this port, that it was in vain to adopt regulations or to make laws without employing proper officers to carry them into effect; that there was the most shameful perversion—when I had no idea of any of my family taking the post in the Customs as it is said Edward is appointed to. All this was previous to his going to England, but when he was determined to go, and informed me of it, I prepared every document to shew the government the culpability, the imbecility, the unprincipled conduct of the officers of this post in the execution of their duty. If Government has removed one it will the rest, not but I think Mr. Wanton should be fully provided for during his life, as I wish he may, also Mrs. Walton. I have had no conversation with either on the subject as yet, as it is only report of Edward's appointment. There has been no bargain, as is generally supposed, but everything fair and honorable will be done if the report is confirmed. When I have further information on this subject I will consult you in some important points, for there is no one I can place that implicit confidence in on this side of the water who is capable of giving advice. I think it is probable I shall be obliged to go to Halifax to see Sir George Prevost on the subject of his proclamation and applying the money granted by Parliament for a vessel in the service of the Superintendent (of Trade and Fisheries), if that office is to be kept up under the new regulations. Capt. Hunter is just going off. I have not time to say another word but that I am, affectionately and truly yours,

Geo. Leonard.

Judge Ward Chipman to Judge Edward Winslow.

St. John, 2d June, 1809.

My dear Winslow,—Altho' my situation in point of income will not for the present be bettered by my appointment to the Bench, yet upon the whole I am satisfied with it as I consider it as a permanent provision for life, and a relief from the corroding and unpleasant cares and business of a professsion in which there is so little satisfaction in this country. The new Chief Justice* will I presume make his arrangements as soon as he conveniently can for a removal to Fredericton. I conceive it absolutely necessary that there should be one Judge in the City and this will of course be my post. I have too many things to say to you, to attempt to commit them to paper, and must therefore defer them till we meet. I wonder I have not a line from T. Coffin. I imagine there could have been no communication of the appointment from the Secretary of State's office in season for the packet, as nothing was known here respecting it till the return of the Post from Fredericton last evening. At any rate I hope Coffin was not prevented from writing by sickness.

One of Lord Sheffield's last phamphlets, just published, came addressed to you from the author under cover to Leonard by the last English mail. There is not much in it. I shall forward it by the first Vessel, as I also will Chalmer's deputation to Miller, which is made out and only waits for his signature. Tell Clopper I am much obliged to him for his kind attention in communicating my appointment; it was the first intelligence I received of it, about 8 o'clock last evening. Adieu! Yours ever most affectionately,

W. C.

Judge Edward Winslow to Edward Winslow Jr.

Kingsclear, August 3, 1809.

My dear Edward,—Your last letters (from the Cape) were cordials to us. How fortunate have you been to escape from a scene of sloth and inactivity and from their never failing attendants, vice and dissipation? Your sister Pen: has just sealed an immense letter at my table, and I presume has precluded the necessity of my meddling with domestic concerns. Our public affairs go on very quietly, altho' the people in general do not relish a system which appears to be rather too highly seasoned with what an American poet calls "Military Acids." While however there remains any appearance of misunderstanding between Great Britain and America, it may be very politic to place these colonies under the command of Military officers of respectable rank and character. Ours is an unexceptionable

*Jonathan Bliss.

Military officer* but he is wonderfully out of his element in a Chancery Court or a Land office. His attentions to myself and the family are very particular and a perfect confidence & harmony exists between us. * *

When you left me I was under some apprehension that exception would be taken to my holding the office of Surveyor of the Woods for the province, under a stiff opinion that Judges should hold no other employment. As that office was held by me independent of the Government of New Brunswick, I did not readily or tamely assent to its relinquishment. The matter is now settled in my favour. Mr. Miller is appointed a deputy in this district.

The interruption of the Baltic Trade & other obvious causes, have occasioned a most extraordinary demand for ton timber. It sells as high as 25s. pr. ton at St. John, & higher at Miramichi. This rage for cutting timber obliges me to keep a sharp look out. I have at this time several causes depending in the Admiralty for trespasses committed on the King's reserves. Miller is also appointed deputy Marshal in the Admiralty for this district. * * * 'Twas impossible for him to get ahead as a merchant here, the decent traders have literally been overwhelmed by a torrent of shoemakers, taylors, & tinkers, who have started from their stalls and become merchants all at once.

You see my dear Boy that there is a kink in my fingers—indeed I am scarcely able to hold a pen at this moment. I have had a most tremendous fit of the Gout. I am now beginning to ride and I suppose I shall soon be well.

To the amiable family at No. 6 Phillimore Place remember me most affectionately—next to my own I love them, and I experience the same anxieties about 'em as I do for those who are nearest of kin to me. While you are in England I wish you would procure and send out to me by some of the fall ships a small assortment of Garden seeds—a few quarts of early pease & some broad beans will be particularly acceptable. Let me hear from you by every possible conveyance. My mind is occupied with thoughts of you continually. God bless you prays your Friend & Father,

Ed. Winslow.

Judge Edward Winslow to Edward Winslow, Jr.

Kingsclear, 25th October, 1809.

It is not in my power My dear son to give you any just idea of the pleasure which I have receiv'd from the perusal of your letters. They carry such evident marks of satisfaction and betray qualities so amiable & honorable to yourself—that they have operated like an invigorating cordial

*General Martin Hunter, whom Judge Winslow highly esteemed.

to my heart. I had symptoms of Gout flying about me when I receiv'd 'em—but instead of fixing in the extremities (as usual) the current of enjoyment from your letter & Wentworth's (rec'd the same day) set so strong against 'em, that like Mary Magdalen's Devils, they all flew off together, and I have not had a minute's pain since. Having now with a fervor which nothing but Christian gratitude and parental affection united, could possibly inspire—offered my thanks to the Giver of every good and perfect gift—for the preservation of my son—and having also indulg'd all these emotions of sensibility which naturally arose from contemplating the uncommon goodness of your friend & benefactor Capt. Weltden & your other friends, I will pass from a subject so tender & affecting to tell you—That we are all perfectly well and comfortable. My situation is rendered much more eligible by the introduction of Mr. Bliss & Mr. Chipman on the Bench. Mr. Bliss (the Chief Justice) has purchas'd Lyman's house, and I dare say will make a pleasant addition to our Society. Chipman will remain at St. John (of course), he is perfectly reconciled to this arrangement, indeed I think it's better for him than if he had been Chief Justice for then he must have removed to Fredericton.

During the short time which I exercised the office of President, I had an opportunity of making some very important arrangements for the Country, and I had also a favorable chance of evincing to the world that I was capable of forgiving those who were supposed to have persecuted me. Some circumstances between the late Chief Justice & myself—remain to this day unexplained. You have some knowledge of the events which took place, and you will discern the peculiar delicacy of my situation (so far as related to him) when placed at the head of the Government—and it will afford you pleasure to hear—that my public conduct in very critical & difficult instances met his most explicit approbation, and he was pleased to say that "in my conduct towards individuals I had given proof of unexampled candor & magnanimity." After his death his venerable and truly amiable widow, in a manner which excited sensations that can never be described, transferred to me the Chief Justice's elegant silk Robes, Bands, &c, and asked me to wear them for her husband's sake. I have pride in relating these circumstances to you, for various reasons.

I still retain the Office of Surveyor of the Woods for the province, and I have procured a deputation for Miller, and it's a very convenient thing for both of us. I issue the permits and he inspects the timber for which he gets 10s. per day. The suspension of the Baltic trade & the impudent political arrangements of the Americans have caused an extensive and eager demand for the timber of this country, & increased the business of my office very materially.

I have not yet sold the Nova Scotia Land, but I am negotiating for the sale of it. Miller has been to see it, I expect to get £250 currency for it.* You know what a wrecked, miserable situation my house and farm was in—I have put 'em both in good order & this year I have raised a crop, which (tho' not very abundant) will be very useful to us—and I am getting up my stock of cattle & sheep again. I've found a match for the Coun' & have built a smart double sleigh—and at present we are blessed with very good servants. Since you left me I have paid off £400 or £500 of the old debts which tormented me so grievously, and I hope if I live a few years to get clear of the remainder.

James Frazer will leave this soon for England, by him we shall all write you. I shall at the same time write to my valuable and affectionate friends at Phillimore-place, in the mean time offer to 'em all the acknowledgements that a grateful heart can dictate for their goodness to us all. I cannot conceive what has become of all the letters which have been written within these six months by Fitzgerald, Ryan, &c, &c, &c, they have been numerous and lengthy to my knowledge.

I hope to GOD the business will be so arranged that you will sail again with Capt. Weltden—he is so valuable and so respectable a man that I feel extremely tenacious of the connection. Continue to inform me of everything that happens to you, and may GOD preserve you from every evil, prays your affectionate father,

Ed. Winslow.

You will see Col. Williamson & remember me kindly to him, also to Mrs. & Miss Chalmers. I retain a grateful sense of their civilities.

Penelope Winslow† to Edward Winslow, Jr.

30th October 1809.

* * *

Sunday night.

The last mail brought us your long looked for letters from England. and relieve us from a weight of anxiety. I dare not wish to see you in New Brunswick while your prospects seem so fair and your pursuits so advantageous, but to hear frequently that you are well and happy is the only thing that can reconcile me to your absence. I most sincerely wish you may continue with Capt. Weltden, for I am quite sure you will never meet with such another man; if he is as agreeable and sensible as he is good and handsome he must be a great way out of the common way.

*This land was at Chedabucto, N. S., a gift to Winslow from his old friend. Major General H. M. Gordon. See Winslow's letter under date 7th June, 1806.

†The younger Penelope Winslow, the judge's daughter. She was a very clever young lady and quite a belle in her day. Her letters are particularly entertaining. She was devoted to her family.

I am grieved to say that Papa is just laboring under a fit of the gout, I flatter myself it will not be as severe as common—he has been unusually well all summer; But I think of late an attack of gout affects his spirits much more than it used to do. We are delighted with the Idea of Wentworth's spending the winter with us, and expect him in about a fortnight—his society will be a great pleasure and comfort to Papa, who feels the want of one of his sons at home more and more every day. * * *

You will get all the news of course from all your friends, but that must not prevent my giving all I can muster. Our summer has been uncommonly Brilliant from the unusual interference of Hymen. I assure he has made sad havoc among the Fredericton Belles. Miss Jane Garden* was foremost on the File—your flame Fanny Jarvis and Capt. Maule the next. My favorite Bell Phair and Lieut. Stratton followed—and last of all Frederick Robinson and Miss Jane Paddock. I'm sure you'll think there is a grand Reformation in the fashions since your departure, for you know matrimony has not been much in vogue before in our day. Fanny Sproule and Moodie are just where you left them. But the world say they are inevitably to be married shortly, I confess I have no faith in such unreasonable long flirtations.

Mary† has just presented the Public with another son, the comforts of wedlock are coming upon her all at once. Elizabeth is as great a Pickle as ever, and Katie a sweet child. George Sproule is on a visit to the City—the 23rd regiment have just arrived there, of course she'll bring up a great supply of hearts. Sammy Ellegood is on a visit to his Brother—he has returned quite a finished buck—as I have no taste for such things (especially when they come from New York) he is no favorite of mine. William French is also on a visit to his friends, I have not seen him. I have not been able to get sight of Duncan yet except across the Church. We are very grateful my dear Edward, for your entertaining Journal—do my dearest Brother write us by every opportunity. John Allen is duly elected a member of Parliament this season—the Phairs desire to be particularly remembered to you, indeed there are so many who have given me love and compliments to send that it would take me a month to enclose it all separately, you must therefore taken the whole society in a lump. If you have more cash than you want I wish you would send me a Black Lace Veil by Fraser. I'm told they are very reasonable in England, and here they are rather beyond me. As I don't know how you stand in point of money this may be a very improper and extravagant request—if it is I beg you will forget that I made it.

*Jane Garden married William Thompson of Toronto. She died in Woodstock, N. B., in 1848, and is buried in the old church yard there.

†Mary Miller, the sister of the writer. Her little girl Elizabeth or "Betts" (as her mother calls her under date January 17th, 1808) died in 1810 to her parents' great sorrow.

I have lived a very retired domestic life for the last year, scarcely staid a night from home except one month I passed with Mrs. Hunter, while her General was away—she is a charming woman and I can't help hoping that I am a favorite of hers—as I should not be willing to bestow as much esteem and affection as I cannot help feeling for her on a person who cared nothing about me. Do my dear Edward offer my most sincere regards to Mrs. Weltden and believe me with unabated affection,

Your Sister P.

I have not time to read this over—you must therefore correct the Manifold Blunders as you go along.

Edward Leonard to Judge Edward Winslow.

15th December 1809; At the Vale.

My dear Friend,—I am grieved to hear by my son Richard,* who is now here, of your illness with the Gout. I hope it was at the heighth when he left you and that I shall find you in good spirits when I get to Fredericton. My desire to be there is the pleasure of seeing you. I have no political or domestic objects in view there. I shall in future be tranquil on all Fishing bills and all other subjects on which our friends have for years past come forward with so much intemperate zeal.

My residence here so long has engaged my attention to my domestic concerns instead of devoting my whole thoughts and exertions to those of others. Your life has also been spent in the service of others, perhaps more than any man's of the present age, and how little gratitude is shown by the world here for it. To your more distant friends you are indebted for your respectable situation and independence. I truly feel grateful to heaven for your success and that it was brought forward by such characters. You must be proud to acknowledge the obligation to them instead of to those from whom you had reason to expect every exertion for the services you had rendered them.

I hope our friend Chipman will get well of his gout so as to be at Fredericton at the meeting of the Council.

I have not yet my letters by the October mail, I think you will hear everything favourable from our friend Lutwyche from what he last wrote me.

Richard is now waiting by his horse for this—Adieu.

God bless you and yours,

Geo. Leonard.

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*Richard Leonard was a lieutenant in the 54th regiment, and in 1805 was stationed at Gibraltar. He retired on half pay and was appointed fort major (or town major) at Fredericton, a position previously held by Captain Daniel Lyman. The latter sold out to his successor, receiving £400 sterling as compensation.

Judge Edward Winslow to E. G. Lutwyche.

Kingsclear, [about 1809.]

If I were preparing to write to a churl or a man that I did not love, I should have a delightful opportunity (after six months misery and distress) to give him a description of my grievances—but this, my dear Lutwyche, would be a bad treat to serve up to a friend. * * *

Ever since I left England it has been one of my enjoyments to write to you and thro' you to your daughter, and I was wounded in a very tender place when I was deprived of that comfort. My heart however has not suffered by this unrelenting Gout. In its approaches to that citidal I suspect the place was found to be preoccupied: had it been hollow or ungrateful such an insidious tormentor might have stolen his way in. * *

My son Edward's last tributes of acknowledgment are strong and pathetic. I should not love him so well if he was not sensible of your goodness. Captain Weltden's partiality to him afforded me more satisfaction than any other circumstance. Catharine or yourself might have viewed my son with complacency because he is good tempered and accommodating and because of that peculiar diffidence—the source of which has been so difficult to discern—but the confidence and esteem of Capt. Weltden are proofs of more substantial qualifications, and this my dear friends is a comfortable consolation to me. I have been so much the subject of God's goodness and mercy of late that I dare not anticipate an evil. My son is among you. He has been snatched by you from scenes of indolence which might have ended in dissipation.

If he does not remain with Captain Weltden I hope he may find some other situation in the same line. I shall feel impatient till I know the result.

* * * E. Winslow.

Col. E. G. Lutwyche to Edward Winslow.

Dec'r 20, 1809.

It is now, my dear Winslow, a very long time since my eyes have been blessed with what I call a Letter from you. The scraps I have rec'd might be called such from any one else. I fear indeed you have too good a reason to offer for your silence.

I have no objection to the American embargo, it may continue for ever it they choose—it concerns not this Country nor me, but we deprecate that on your fingers, and anxiously hope for its speedy removal, trusting that when it is you will indulge us with some of your enlivening effusions, to which we look forward with as much impatience as a Girl for the arrival of her Lover. Could you realise how they are valued by us and see the

eyes sparkle with delight when a Letter of yours is announced, you would think nothing of the trouble to give so much pleasure. We read and re-read them and then give a taste to some of our friends. * * *

Edward is our daily visitor & it will gratify you to know he rises daily in our estimation. From him I learn with pleasure that you are pursuing vigorously the plan of extinguishing your debts. Go on & prosper my dear Sir. * * *

The season of festivity commenced with the Jubilee & has continued and will I suppose to the end of the year. Supper parties with Rack punch and vocal music fill up every evening and so pleasant do the evenings pass that we seldom part until the Clock strikes little hours.

* * Capt. Weltden, Edward and myself dined at Sir Wm. Pepperrel's where we met Royal & Mr. Price. Royal is 88 and as hearty as a Buck. He ate like a Trojan and drank very decently when your health was drunk by all with great pleasure. Sir Wm. was better than usual and shewed his regard for you in his attention to your son.

That you and yours may enjoy without alloy the festivities of the approaching season is the united wish of this family.

Yrs, E. G. L.

Judge Edward Winslow to Lord Liverpool.

Fredericton, New Brunswick,

5th February, 1810.

My Lord,—I had this day the honor of receiving your Lordship's letter of the 1st Nov'r, addressed to me as President of this province,* acquainting me "That His Majesty has been pleased to honor your Lordship with the seals of the Colonial and War Departments in the room of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, an event upon which I humbly presume to offer my most sincere and cordial congratulations. Your Lordship's letter was immediately transmitted to Major General Hunter, commanding His Majesty's troops in the province of New Brunswick, who by special mandamus (notified by Lord Castlereagh) was appointed President of the Province. In that mandamus it is ordered that in case of his absence the civil government should be exercised by the military officer next in rank doing duty within the district, a case which has already once happened, and altho' the Lieutenant Colonel of a Fencible regiment who succeeded to the command was in this instance a man of amiable manners and respectable

*This is curious: Winslow had retired from the position of president and commander in chief a year and nine months previously, but the officials of Downing Street seem to have been unaware of the fact.

character, we cannot divest ourselves of the apprehensions that in the fluctuating and precarious operations of the military service the important civil concerns of our province may be committed to officers of a very different description. * * *

This measure my Lord is evidently a deviation from His Majesty's original instructions to His Governor General, which are considered here as part of the law of the Land, and I humbly conceive it was hastily adopted by His Majesty's late minister under the pressure of supposed emergency. As the oldest surviving member of Mis Majesty's Council, I consider it a duty which I owe the Country to draw the attention of His Majesty's present ministers to this important object, in the full hope and persuasion that such a revision may be had and such steps taken as may be more congenial to the principles of the constitution and be more beneficial to His Majesty's service.

I have the honor to be with most perfect respect, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most devoted humble serv't,

Edward Winslow.

Judge Edward Winslow to Edward Winslow, Jr.

Kingsclear, 6th February, 1810.

My very dear Son,—Since I wrote you I have passed through one continued scene of persecution from the Gout and after three months confinement I am at this time scarce able to stand and in great pain. My friends are expressing such anxiety for me to go to town (the General Assembly being now in Session) that I fear they will compel me to undertake it. What the result of such an undertaking may be is rather problematical. Your friend General Coffin and the Speaker,* both now in the Drawing-room, all of 'em have exerted their influence on this occasion, and the two Mr. Chipmans have been up on the same errand. You know the powerful eloquence of the General and all the rest of 'em. * * *

The death of your Aunt Penelope† was sudden indeed and the loss of Miller's beautiful little Betsy has been a severe affliction to us. Henry Smith has lost a charming little daughter which has almost killed the delicate and affectionate mother.‡ Your other friends and connections are well. I am obliged to write by "hitches" for fear of bringing the Gout back to my fingers. Indeed only about ten days ago I had reason to appre-

*Amos Botsford. See biographical note under date July 11, 1783.

†Penelope Winslow died January 23, 1810.

‡Henry Smith's wife was a daughter of Colonel Stephen Miller and a cousin of Judge Winslow. Henry Smith was a magistrate and merchant and a useful and active resident of Fredericton. His family consisted of four sons and a daughter; the latter married G. Ludlow Robinson of Fredericton. One of the sons was the late J. Woodforde Smith, deputy provincial secretary for many years.

hend that I would never write again. For the sake of my family and friends, and for no other reason, would I wish to prolong a life which lately has been one scene of constant pain and misery. Possibly after three months of unremitted agony I may indulge the hope of some abatement and you know that my spirits never fail me.

Wentworth I presume is ere this promoted: he was senior Ensign when we heard last and there was a vacant Lieutenancy. The character he bears is most pleasing to my pride, "A young officer of great promise, rigidly attentive to his duty and of exemplary manners," and I can add (what under all circumstances is most extraordinary) he is a correct economist, having never once drawn on me for assistance since I parted with him. We were disappointed at not seeing him this winter, having obtained six months leave from Gen'l Prevost, but the commanding officer of the garrison did not incline to part with him, and Went concludes most manfully that it is all for the best. Before this reaches you Sir John & Lady Wentworth will be in London. You know the brotherly affection which subsists between us, and I must entreat you to pay your respects to them. * *

With the most anxious solicitude for your welfare I am my dear—very dear boy,

Your affectionate Father,

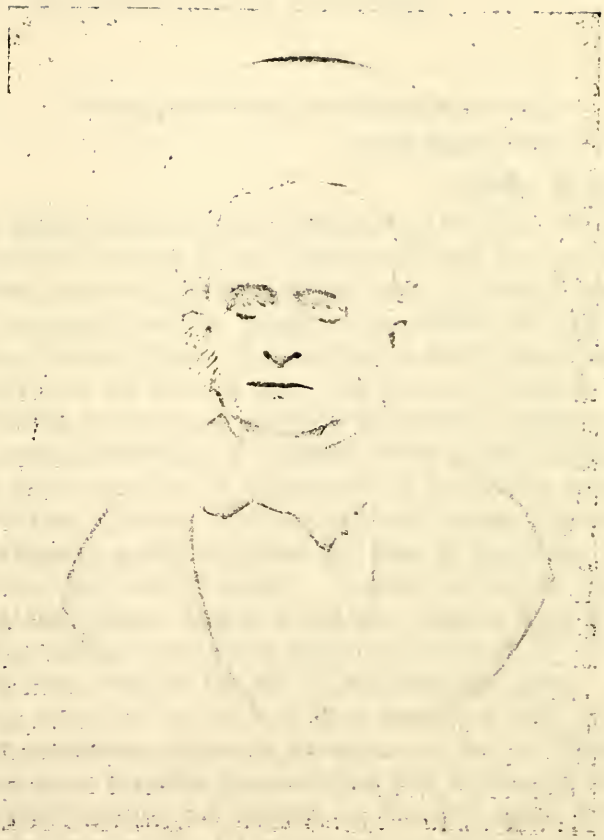
Ed. Winslow.

Mrs. Weltden to Judge Edward Winslow.

Feb'y 25, [1810?]

My dear Sir,—Your son tells me I can write now without putting you to the expence of postage; & I have stationed myself at the corner of a table at which Weltden and him are busily employed to do so if it were only to congratulate you on your recovery from the severe fit of gout & to rejoice with you that our Edward is going out with Weltden again. I consider this Voyage as establishing him in the Service & I trust my dear Sir he will not only do well for himself in it, but in time be enabled to assist his family in a degree.

I wish to send my friends your Daughters some useful marks of my regard, but Ned cannot recommend anything to be more useful than stockings. I therefore request them to divide two dozen pair amongst them. Ned begs I will say "he will write all he can," but he is very much engaged at this moment in preparation for the approaching Voyage, & particularly so in consequence of Weltden's severe indisposition—thank God within these few days Weltden is better & ere the ship sails I trust he will be quite well—my father too has had a severe bilious attack but by following closely the prescription of his Physician he is himself again. I have been the only stout one amongst them.



JOHN FRANCIS WENTWORTH WINSLOW.
Sheriff of Carleton County, N. B.

Poor Hazen left England rather out of health, but I trust the Voyage will restore him for he is a very valuable young man.

I beg you will write us my dear Sir as often and as much as you can, for your Letters are a great treat to us all. My father writes himself, I have therefore nothing to say for him. Weltden joins me in affectionate regards to you and all the family. I am always My dear Sir, Your sincere friend,

C. Weltden.

P .S. Ned is quite well—& quite happy.

Penelope Winslow to Edward Winslow, Jr.

26th March 1810, Kingsclear.

Sunday Morning.

I am happy to find by your letter of the 11th Dec. (which we received but yesterday) that some of our numerous letters have at length reached you. Indeed, my dear Edward, I do not know if I should have had courage to have commenced another Epistle to you unless you had acknowledged the receipt of some of them. I should like to know what altered your mind about writing by the January mail. Once more I desire to impress upon your mind that we are not as particular here about postage as you Englishmen are—and I assure you if we could afford to eat 8 dozen Oysters at a meal, we would not think it extravagant to pay fifteen pence every week for a letter from a friend. But you have odd notions of economy, however I beg you'll save a penny any other way than by depriving us the pleasure of a line from you by every packet. I admire the way in which you spend your time, and I cannot help now and then wishing I was living with you at Mrs. Sherwoods, or any where within the reach of No. 6,* as it appears to me that place must be the seat of happiness and peace. Papa has had a shocking winter, he has not only been presecuted with the gout but has had other complaints still more alarming, nor has be attempted to walk from one room to the other for more than four months till last Wednesday, & this trifling exertion has brought on the gout again, and his feet are now completely crippled. I however flatter myself the spring will restore him to health. He has had his friends Chipman and Leonard &c, &c, with him a great deal, as the House sat much longer than usual, and they dined with us in the family way once every week. Papa is determined to make an excursion to St. Andrews in June, as every one thinks such a jaunt will be of more service to him than anything he can try; he is determined to take me with him, by way of nurse. As I acted a great while in that capacity—he seems to prefer my company to any of the rest. There is a

*No. 6. Phillimore street, Kensington, was Colonel Lutwyche's address.

violent talk of this regiments being moved early in the Spring in which case we shall be put to our trumps in good earnest—for since Providence deprived us of every Brother we have, their places have been partly supplied by Jenkins* and Bradshaw, both of which will of course move with the rest. Your friend Phair is appointed a Lieut. in the 4th West India regiment—he drank tea with us the other evening—his sisters have not honor'd us as often as usual this winter—there's a great intimacy between them and the Sproules—which you'll think rather extraordinary (if anything deserves that name that happens in Fredericton). Fanny is a spinster still. Moodie has been sick all winter and I assure you it has not improved his appearance much. I'm afraid that match will not take place as soon as the world expects—indeed my faith in mankind evaporates daily —for (saving your presence) they are a slippery race.

Mary and her children are spending the day with us—her youngest is a beautiful Boy, and Kate an uncommon fine child tho' not a beauty. It is a long time since we heard from poor Tom, 'tis said his regiment was at Gaudaloupe. I almost dread to hear a word about him, for I too well know his enterprising spirit would drive him into danger's way if possible. I cannot write to him for I don't know how to address my letters. Of course you hear nothing of Murray, or you would certainly mention him, do not give over your enquiries I entreat you. Wentworth has a Lieutenancy at which he is not a little elated. I wish dear Edward you would write to him, he thinks it hard that you never notice him in that way. It's a good while since he wrote to us, But the opportunities from N. F. Ld.† are not frequent in winter. I won't mention our disappointment at not seeing him this winter, for that's a subject that sets me in heroics directly. It was the good natured Gen'l Moore that prevented him, as Sir G. Prevost gave him leave. Charles Lee and Sally Odell are flirting away famously—and the wise world says they will undoubtedly be married in due time. I assure you it wears a very serious aspect, But you know Charles is a little given to change, and I should not be surprised if he took another direction before his circumstances would admit of his taking a wife. I'm sorry to say he does not visit us as often as he did, for I can't help feeling a school-fellow liking for him, and regret that he has taken it into his head to keep at such a distance. The family have not heard from Andrew Phair since the expedition to Gaudaloupe, of course they are as anxious as we are about Tom. I'm told William leaves this in June. Your old flame, Eliza Paddock, made a long visit to her sister Robinson this winter. I begin to

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*Penelope Winslow, the writer of this letter, married Capt. Jenkins.
† Newfoundland.

suspect there are no young ladys in England, for I observe you have never mentioned one, since you have been there. God bless you my dear Edward is the constant prayer of your affectionate sister.

P.

The Phairs love to you.

Judge Ward Chipman to Judge Edward Winslow.

St. John, 20 May, 1810.

My dear Winslow,—I thank you for your letter of the 16th inst. I do indeed participate most intimately with you in all your joys and all your sorrows. The accounts from Edward are consolatory and flattering in the highest degree, and there is certainly the fairest prospect of his arriving to a situation which will enable him to gratify his most benevolent views & wishes for his friends as well as for himself.

The Speaker has received a letter from Lutwyche by one of the late mails, I do not know exactly which, but I presume the Jan'y or Feb'y, in which he says that he has presented another memorial from him (the Speaker), for the office of Atty. Genl. backed by Genl. Carleton; now I do not believe that the Governor would have done this unless he had thought his recommendation would be attended to by Lord Liverpool.

I congratulate you very sincerely on the issue of your public accounts; the very dread of the responsibility to be incurred by calling out the Militia hastened the death of your predecessor,* and I think you have been extremely fortunate, as well as judicious, in the steps you adopted to extricate yourself from the embarrassments incident to the situation in which you were placed upon succeeding to the Command of this Province.

I am very glad to learn from my Agents that the Salary is, as you informed me, subject to the reduction of 10 per cent tax only; they also write that our friend T. A. C.† had been very seriously ill, and still continued very unwell; now my dear Winslow, I am very much inclined to doubt, whether with all his good fortune and riches, he has enjoyed life more than we have done with all our perplexities and embarrassments, and when he has at length arrived to a situation, when the *otium cum dignitate* might have been justly anticipated, he is deprived by his ill health of every source of comfort and enjoyment. This is indeed at best but a shabby world and the quitting it of little moment were it not on account of those who look to us for assistance and support.

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*President Gabriel G. Ludlow.

†Thomas Aston Coffin at this time had been knighted and was now Sir Thos. Aston Coffin, baronet.

I have disposed of your bill fortunately at par, tho' the exchange has been for some time past 2 1-2 to 3 per cent discount—the balance I shall retain after paying the demands you mention, subject to your order.

By the Post before last I wrote to Sally Winslow inclosing a letter to her from Goodall & Turner,* I wish to know whether she received it.

I am rejoiced to find that you can once more get on horse-back; persevere in this and every other mild kind of exercise that you are equal to without intermission, it is the only chance we have for preventing our becoming cripples from our inexorable malady;—I yet remain in tolerable health & security from its attacks, but it is by dint of great temperance & caution, and being on my feet from morning to night, sometimes with great pain from my exertions.

Adieu! Your's ever most affectionately & faithfully,

W. Chipman.

George Heriot to Judge Edward Winslow.

Quebec, 13th June, 1810.

Dear Winslow,—I embrace the opportunity, which a few minutes present me, of acknowledging your Letter of the 30th Ultimo, and to assure you that I shall always take pleasure in transmitting the Weekly Papers of this place, as they seem to afford you amusement. If you have not already perused the correspondence between Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinckney, you will find it in the Montreal Gazette. The American Government has evinced throughout its whole conduct the imbecility of old age. Had the chief offices been filled by old women they would have displayed greater capacity. * * *

I believe I formerly observed to you that provisions had become very scarce in Quebec and Montreal, and that the articles of life had mounted up to a price that is almost incredible, when compared with that of former times. This circumstances arises from the sudden increase of commerce, and the subsequent influx of population. A laborer now gets 10s. to 12s. per day, and I myself paid for a man with a single horse and cart for about ten hours, no less than 30s., only four days ago. The only remedy which occurs to me, would be to cut roads through different parts of the country so as to communicate with greater facility with the new Townships, and the State of Vermont, from whence we might at least procure a quantity of Beef. You seem to possess in New Brunswick great abundance of every article for the support of life, and to enjoy the most perfect undisturbed state. But your society is composed of reasonable people who have learnt

*Goodall and Turner were partners in business of the late Sir Brook Watson.

to set a value on the tranquility of retirement, from a recollection of the evils of warfare and internal dissention.

I shall be happy to be favored with your correspondence whenever you find it convenient to write, and with best wishes have the pleasure to subscribe myself, My dear Winslow,

truly Yours,

——— Geo. Heriot.

E. G. Lutwyche to Judge Edward Winslow.

July 13, 1810.

My dear Winslow,—Having written you recently by the packet, this is meerly to inform you that I send by the Earl Percy, Ship of Mr. Vennor's, a Box containing the Saddle I mentioned, four Bottles of Eau medecinale, with a Book of directions & testimonies of its salutary effects & as there was some room in the Box, a few articles which will go without any additional expence, the cheapness of which will be a saving to you and your family.

As the Gout has hitherto been considered incapable of any amelioration, every attempt having proved ineffectual & ultimately injurious, it will require some faith as they call it, or more properly confidence in the medicine to make trial of it.

Mr. Jones's Book will create a degree of that, which I can strengthen by conversation with my friend Mr. Smith, the Banker, who was attacked very seriouly in the head & stomach, so much so that his life was considered in danger. He told me that after suffering ten or twelve days, his friend insisted on his seeing a Physician, even his friendly Apothecary recommended it. Mr. Jones was sent for, & after hearing his case and what had been done, that the Grand Canal was cleared, did not hesitate to advise the use of this medicine, of the efficacy of which he had had ample proofs: but in consideration of the discipline he had undergone, recommended his dividing the Bottle into three doses, taking one then, another the next morning & if necessary the other third in the Evening. Mr. Jones paid him that visit only, & one Bottle has cured him. He is fully persuaded that if he had applied to that remedy at first, he should have escaped much pain and confinement and, from former experiences, supposes that without the medicine he should have been confined three weeks longer and endured much pain. Instances happen daily of its efficacy.

I will say no more upon the subject but leave you to use your own judgment, trusting you will have cause to bless me for forwarding relief to you when you shall be again attacked,

So God bless you & yours,

E. G. Lutwyche.

Look in the Saddle and you'll find a paper parcel in which you'll discover four Bottles — be careful of them.

George Heriot to Judge Edward Winslow.

Quebec, 25th July, 1810.

I am happy, my dear Sir, to find that you write in such good spirits, as your letters always contain something *spirituel* and which makes me smile Although I cannot command my time so as to be able to write you by every Post, I hope you will not allow your correspondence to drop on that account.

It gives me much pleasure to learn that Miss Ann Coffin is married to a husband who in case of accidents will leave her something. From the little I saw of that Lady I put her down in my memory as a favorite. * *

Although Great Britain is abundantly supplied with all kinds of Timber and produce of the North of Europe, yet the commerce of Canada seems to be upon the increase, and it is supposed that between eight and nine hundred vessels will enter at the port of Quebec this year. Provisions as well as Labour are exceedingly high and we cannot supply the want of servants by antediluvians.

I returned a few days ago from the Jacques Cartier, a rapid river about 30 miles from Quebec, where I had been on a fishing party. It is particularly beautiful and romantic and is of considerable magnitude. Although I had often before visited it, I cannot refrain from admiring it every time I see it. I composed a small ode in Latin addressed to the River, of which the following verses descriptive of the scenery which it exhibits, are a part—

Ad Fluvium Iacartinum.

Angustos inter scopulos repressus,
Rivum vexatus fundis per asperum
Undas, et atras fluctibus proruptis
Lambis speluncas.

Per Saxa, per agros, strepiter fremente
Fertilem agis cursum, et umbrosa
Nemora sonant, dum Laurentum patis
Ore spumante.

I now employ my leisure hours in painting with oil colours, and am finishing a Venus and two Cupids with which I am tolerably pleased. Pray write me soon and believe me my dear Sir,

Very truly yours, Geo. Heriot.

George Heriot to Judge Edward Winslow.

Quebec, 7th August, 1810.

My dear Sir,—In order to communicate to Mrs. Sheaffe, who is at present at Three Rivers, the intelligence of the marriage of her amiable

relation, I took the liberty of enclosing your letter to your old acquaintance the Colonel, who in return wrote me the letter which I now transmit.

You will see from the Newspapers what a disorderly set the inhabitants of this province are, I mean the Lower Orders, particularly of the Towns. You will likewise remark that upwards of two hundred Soldiers are at present engaged in making a road to the American States line, which will shorten the distance from hence to Boston nearly two hundred miles, and besides afford us a good supply of beef and other provisions from the Townships. In short we flatter ourselves to derive great advantages from this communication with our own Townships and with Vermont, and hope in a short time to live like little Irish Kings, in a Land overflowing with milk and honey. Cannot something similar towards the improvement of your province likewise be effected by Military aid ? and could not the road between Fredericton and St. Johns be made practicable for carriages ? I hope the act which the British Legislature are about to pass, laying a duty upon all timber imported from foreign Countries, will be essentially beneficial to your Colony as well as to this.

I hope to have the pleasure of hearing from you soon and remain, My Dear Sir,

Very truly Yours,

Geo. Heriot.

Judge Edward Winslow to George Heriot.

Kingsclear, Sept. 1810.

Your two Letters of the 7th Aug't & 5th Sep't have been delivered to me since my return from my tour, and I have offer'd up a concise but very emphatical thanksgiving to GOD and my friends for the kind interest they have taken in my concerns. You are among the foremost my dear Heriot. * * *

Col: Sheaffe* is a man whose early progress in life was watched with a parental anxiety by me, somewhat resembling what I now experience for this lively, honorable boy† of my own. His father and mine were old-fashioned friends, sincere & affectionate. His amiable mother, with daughters beautiful beyond description, (amidst scenes of war & difficulty)

*Colonel Sheaffe of the 49th regiment was born in Boston in 1763. A very full biography covering more than nine pages is contained in Sabine's Loyalists of the American Revolution. Col. Sheaffe had a long and distinguished military history, which began in Lord Percy's regiment, the 5th of the British line. He served in the West Indies, in Ireland, Canada, etc. Was present at Nelson's assault on Copenhagan in 1801. In the war of 1812 he commanded the British at the capture of York (now Toronto). He rose to the rank of lieutenant general in the army, was knighted and became Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, baronet. He died at Edinburgh in 1851, aged 88 years. He was greatly esteemed by his relatives, to whom he was particularly kind and attentive.

†Wentworth Winslow.

became objects of my unremitted attention, and the searcher-of-Hearts is a witness for me, how often and with what peculiar delight I have since reflected upon the frequent opportunities which those turbulent times offered to soothe, protect & comfort them. Hale became exclusively my charge (without knowing it himself)—nor did I ever violate the solemn parting engagement which I made to his trembling mother. He remained with me until Lord Percy (most fortunately for him) literally took him away from me at Staten-Island. The rest of his history—so highly honorable to himself—is well known to you. I state this merely as a reason for my preference for the 49th Reg't.* I have friends to whom I can fairly look for assistance on this occasion, but my mind would not be at ease unless I could place my son under a faithful guardian & adviser. Keep this letter as a deposit.

I am at present tormented by a vile head-ache which almost disqualifies me from writing. This I fear will carry strong marks of such a malady.

The country which I have lately visited is by far the most interesting & delightful part of the province of New Brunswick. The late American embargo has given a spring to the Commerce, and thereby extended the improvements to an incredible degree. The Banks of the St. Croix—(formerly Scoudiac) which in 1796†, were on both sides deserts, now exhibit uncommon scenes of enterprise — industry & activity. The American settlements being directly opposite to ours causes a spirit of emulation which is highly beneficial to both. * * *

Sir John Wentworth to Judge Edward Winslow.

London, 34 Nottingham Place,
19th Sept., 1810.

My dear Sir,—I have now to acknowledge with the greatest pleasure the rec't of your very acceptable letter of 25th July. The measures you have reported to me, are highly expedient & such as I should have pursued myself. Mr. Miller's report and Hatch's reports will be very useful to me in conducting the representations necessary for our Service; if we can get them here, free from Postage, which may perhaps be done through our friends Messrs. Black of your Colony, by some of their vesssels to Liverpool, to the care of their correspondents there, or even via Scotland. A Box with all these papers might be sent up to me here, at a small expence, & very safely, if closely packed to prevent rubbing on the journey.

*This was Colonel Sheaffe's own regiment.

†This was at the time of the international boundary arbitration. Colonel Edward Winslow was appointed secretary of the commission at the first meeting held in St. Andrews, October 4, 1796.

The omission of the Clause of reservation of pine timber in the patents for Land passing under the new Instructions, is much to be regretted, I wrote fully upon the subject, but have not yet rec'd an answer. In confidence, to you, I fear we shall lose that timber, and should fail in making suit for seizures or penaltys. But I will press for a better authority & endeavour also to get an instruction to guide us. * * *

I am very happy to hear of our dear Lieut's welfare, & will do all in my power to promote him, his & your wishes; I have already applied for his removal, and in a few days expect a favorable answer. It was recommended to me, not to limit his removal to a Regiment serving in N. America, because if there were not a vacancy there, it might delay his wishes. I will be responsible for the Fees—& will look for a good regiment, good introduction & patronage in it. Your Son in the E: India service was frequently with us, is an excellent, active, * * *

[Remainder missing.]

Colonel Williamson to Judge Edward Winslow.

Royal Milit'y Asylum, Chelsea,
Oct'r 2d, 1810.

My Dear Winslow,—I am favored with your letter of the 10th July last and immediately made application to the Commander in Chief respecting removing your son to a Regiment of the line. Inclosed is the answer received, which will be acted upon as soon as a vacancy occurs in a respectable old Reg't. He might have been appointed to several Reg'ts, but I requested to one in Nova Scotia or Canada, as he cannot live in England upon his pay. Probably a vacancy will not happen until I hear from you. Write me your wishes by the first Packet, if you have partiality for any particular part of the World for him to serve in, and I will try to get him appointed there, but shall not refuse Nova Scotia or Canada should they offer before I hear from you. I perceive the N. B. Fencibles are made a Reg't of the Line, the 104th. I fear should they be removed from their present Quarters it would annoy our friend Hailes. I write to him on that subject. Gen'l Fox is settled at Seven Oakes in Kent. He is not at present very well from a lame foot, but hope he will soon recover. He desires his best respects to you.

Ever sincerely My dear Winslow yours,

George Williamson.

I was informed at the Horse Guards after receiving the inclosed that a similar application in favor of your son had been made by Col. H. M. Gordon.

E. G. Lutwyche to Judge Edward Winslow.

Kensington, London, Oct. 3, 1810.

My dear Sir,—* * * Our friend Gov'r Wentworth is well. Lady W. was ill upon her arrival but is perfectly recovered—they both speak of you with a warmth of friendship that delights me to hear. You will be pleased to know he is in a fair way to receive a handsome addition to his income from Government.

A few days ago Sir Wm. Pepperell invited a number of Loyalists to dine with him in order to celebrate the completion of His Majesty's fiftieth anniversary of his reign, when we passed a very pleasant day and our absent brethren were not forgotten in the circulating glass. * * *

I am sorry to inform you the King is again attacked with a most distressing malady. It is supposed the hopeless state of a beloved Daughter*, together with his anxiety for the state of public affairs has brought it on. * * * E. G. Lutwyche.

Judge Ward Chipman to Judge Edward Winslow.

St. John, 3 Nov., 1810.

My dear Winslow,—What with his own industry and some aid from his friends, Chip can at length command enough I hope to support himself for a twelve month in England, and as William Botsford has very kindly offered to remove to the City and discharge the duties of the office which Chip holds, during his absence, I have lost no time in applying to Gen'l Hunter for 12 months leave of absence for him to go to England on his private affairs, which I shall hope to receive by the return Post. He will embark in the Caladonia or Rosina, both which ships will sail in the course of the next month, and will take charge of the letters you may wish to write. If you should have occasion to write to Lord Shefield I will thank you to make favorable mention of him. His object is to prosecute his legal studies and attend the courts in Westminster Hall. If you will give him any other letters that will be of service to him I am sure you will do it. You will easily realize my anxiety respecting him.

I understand that the Earl Percy has arrived, and I presume your box with the medicine has been put on board one of the sloops during my absence in Kings County, from whence I have just returned after consigning to the Gallows and the Pillory, &c; If the medicine should kill you, you may be assured I will take none of it, I should like however to read the Book.

Chip desires his best respects; he is too busy to write and desires me to say everything for him. Adieu!

Ever and ever yours most affec'ly,

W. Chipman.

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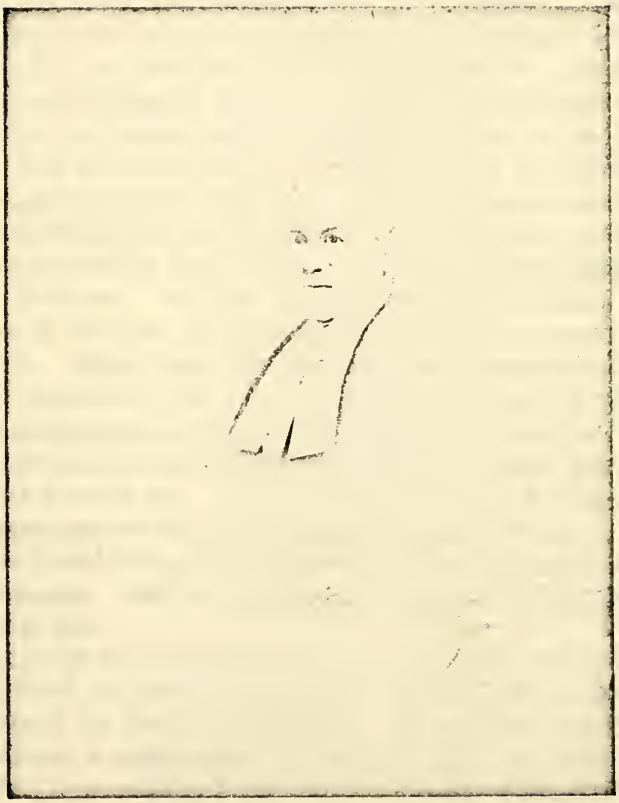
*The Princess Amelia.



HON. WARD CHIPMAN.
Chief Justice of New Brunswick.

Penelope Winslow to Edward Winslow, Junr.

Kingsclear, 17th November, 1810.

It's a long time my dear Edward since I have seated myself for the purpose of writing to you, and I confess I do not feel in a humour at present to afford you much pleasure by my epistle. We yesterday parted once more with poor Wentworth, who received a very sudden and unexpected summons to join his regiment immediately. This was a cruel disappointment to me, as we had foolishly persuaded ourselves he would be allowed to pass the winter in peace and quietness at Kingsclear. He is an uncommon fine Boy and very much grown and improved*. His account of the gambling and dissipation among the officers of the regiment at Newfoundland makes me wonder (with his disposition) that he has been preserved so long, and his being obliged to return to such a shocking place, with every temptation to err is the source of wretchedness to us all. His is the most thoughtless cheerful disposition I ever met with, and he kept the house alive while he staid with us. You may easily imagine how much we miss him now. We have got into the habit of being so stupid and miserable of late that all Wentworth's mischief was necessary to keep up our spirits. Indeed my dear Brother poor Tom's cruel fate can never, never be forgotten by me—every day adds to the pity I feel for his unmerited misfortunes and increases my regret for his eternal loss†. But I am well convinced the goodness of his heart will be more prized in the other world than it was in this. But it is not fair to write so long on this melancholy subject to you who know by experience how we feel.

Your friend Harriet staid part of last week with us to assist in fitting out Wentworth. She is the same good girl you left her, and desires her best love to you.

The Judge and myself made a short trip to St. Andrews this summer which I think has been of great service to his health, as he has not had a symptom of the gout for some months. After we returned, Hannah made Mrs. Chipman a visit—indeed it has been quite the fashion to gad this Summer. Your cousin Lucy has just returned from Halifax with Mrs Pidgeon—which I assure you has not a little elevated her. She staid two days with us since her return, but she has been so accustomed to the company of Lords and Ladys in the other province that she feels herself embarrrassed by plain people. * * The rage for Matrimony has quite subsided in Fredericton and Frances is a spinster yet, but as the Captain is still unaltered in his attentions, I flatter myself he'll prove a constant swain. There is a new Colonel just joined (Halkett). This man I fear will encourage the Captain's natural taste for drinking, which will not

*Wentworth Winslow was at this time but seventeen years of age.

†Lieut. Thomas A. C. Winslow died this year in the West Indies.

increase Fanny's happiness of course. * * You will be shocked to hear of poor LeBaron Hazen's death; he died last week very suddenly in consequence of taking a violent cold. He is universally lamented and his loss irreparable to his family, as he was the best of Sons and Brothers.

I hope you will see Chip—he leaves this for England in a few days and will be able to give you a great deal of news about us all. The Judge's box from England with his saddle, medicine, &c, arrived but yesterday. Papa is delighted with the saddle and the medicine he thinks invaluable. I sometimes think he almost wishes for a fit of the gout that he may have an opportunity of trying its wonderful effects. He got your letter from Madeira the 1st of June, which is the last we have heard from you — we begin to be very impatient I assure you. God bless you, my dear Brother,

Believe me with unabated affection, Ever Yours,

Penelope.

P. S. Mary and family are well. Miller has just come to eat his Sunday's dinner with us and desires his affectionate regards to you.

Judge Ward Chipman to Judge Edward Winslow.

St. John, 27th Dec'r, 1810.

My dear Winslow,—I hastily scratched a line to you by the last Post and shall not be able to do more by this as he (the post man) goes off so suddenly.

As the hour of Chip's embarkation approaches my spirits fail me. He has been so good and so affectionate a son, and of late years so useful and so necessary to me, that I know not how I shall get on without him. God grant that this, I hope temporary separation only, may be for the best. I thank you again and again for your kind letters to go by him; my only fear is that you have too much over charged the picture respecting him to Lord Sheffield, and that his Lordship will consequently be too much disappointed when he sees him. I have given him a line of introduction to Sir W. Pepperell, and Parker has given him one to Tom Palmer*. Upon the whole he goes I think as well recommended and under as favorable circumstances as I could wish.

I have seen Coffin respecting the Indian Boy† and have procured a letter from him to you on the subject which I enclose. My mind is too

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*Thomas Palmer, of Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard in 1761. At his decease in 1820 he bequeathed his library to the college, "and a good one it was."

†The Indian Boy was probably one of the apprentices from the Indian Academy at Sussex whom Judge Winslow wished to employ about his premises. General Coffin was superintendent of the institution at a salary of £125 sterling per annum.

much agitated to write more. You from experience must know my feelings tho' not exactly in the same degree, as mine is not only an only son, but an only child.

Adieu my dear friend; Many happy returns of the season to you & yours & may God multiply his blessings upon you all prays ever,

Your faithful & affectionate,

W. Chipman.

Judge Edward Winslow to Edward Winslow Jr.

Kingsclear, 31st Dec'r, 1810.

My very dear Boy,—When the last budget of letters were dispatched I was ill. I have this ins't heard that there is a possibility of overtaking Chipman, and under that hope I write. One of my first duties is to thank you most cordially for your very acceptable present — it has probably mounted me for the remainder of my days — and I don't see why a saddle is not as good to make a hobby-horse out of as anything else: the receipt of yours has had another beneficial effect — as is observed by some of my friends (particularly Capt. Sproule) who swears that I have not been out of town since the landing of the Saddle for one single day. It is a truth my dear Ned, that I am proud of my Saddle & bridle, the other is growing very shabby, Mr. Went having nearly put a finishing stroke to it.

Col. Lutwyche will acquaint you with the effects of the L'eau Medicinale d'Husson. Indeed my dear Boy I have not for seven long years been so entirely free from the Gout as at this moment. I now walk with some degree of activity, & the stiffness in my knees is astonishingly abated. I do not understand this "hocus pocus" business — but the fact is that I have been reliev'd in a most miraculous manner, and as yet have no return of my pain. I wrote for a re-inforcement of the medicine and hope nothing will prevent my receiving it.

Wentworth made us a scrambling visit for a few months. A General Court Martial, or some other military service, render'd it necessary for him to return to Newfoundland before his furlo was expired. He left Halifax on the 14th ult. and I hope is safe arrived — he's a good fellow — but a Scatterbrain. I am negotiating to remove him into the Line & have some encouragement that I shall effect the object. His brother-Lieut., Richard Armstrong, is under a sentence of Court-Martial & in retirement with his poor old father.* He waits to know the King's pleasure. Penelope is staying with Mrs. Hunter; her visits to that good Lady are sometimes pretty lengthy.

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*Lieut. Richard Armstrong was a son of General Richard Armstrong, formerly of the Queen's Rangers, in which he served as major during the Revolutionary war. Lieut. Armstrong and his brother Alfred were living at St. Andrews in 1817, in which year their father died. See under date 25th Janaury, 1785.

6th January, 1811.

I give over all expectation of overtaking Chipman—this must be a flying letter by the post—the communication [on the ice] with St. John is now practicable. My family are much affected by the death of Betsy Lee who is to be buried to-morrow. Mr. Anderson (William) Late Sheriff was buried yesterday. No other breaches that I recollect have been made in our Society of late. I long most ardently to hear of your return. Lose not a moment after your arrival to give us notice of it. Considerations of the last possible importance to yourself reconcile me to your absence—GOD only knows how severely I feel it. This winter I have beeen comforted by having Henry Clopper for an occasional companion. He is a kind goodhearted lad but out of spirits for want of something to do. My Sleigh & horse are in good order, and the antideluvian—Jennins—is my coachman, so we keep it up tolerably well. The Rainsfords & John Jenkins are as usual—constant visitors. In additional to my Suite, I've a gingerbread color'd young savage boy that I have undertaken to tame. A few days ago he attended me to town on horse-back, but the "Count" preferring to come home, faced to the right about & set off full speed and landed the Indian in a favorable spot in the centre of the stable-yard. But he's good natur'd, tractable, & honest, & I think will do very well.

Remember me affectionately to the worthy Capt. Weltden—and to my best of friends at No. 6 Phillimore place.

With the most ardent love & anxious solicitude,

I am Your father & Friend,

Ed. Winslow.

Judge Edward Winslow to Sir John Wentworth.

Kingsclear, N. B., January, 1811.

My dear Sir John,—Your letter of the 19th September relieved me from a degree of anxiety which I have seldom experienced on any former occasion; having never before received a line from you since your leaving America, I had begun to fear that some serious misfortune had befallen either Lady Wentworth or yourself. * * *

In the case of Robertson, Forsyth & Co., Contractors with His Majesty's commissioners in England, access has been allowed them to the Crown Reserves and ungranted Lands for the purpose of enabling them to complete their contract with Government. * * *

It was a matter of great importance that your department should not impede the fulfilment of a contract made with the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy. On the other hand it was the cause of much concern that these nurseries for Timber should be too freely resorted to, more especially as the Timber now wanted was of a young and thrifty growth.

After a very careful investigation made by Mr. Miller of the several tracts of land and a very serious consideration of the subject (under the best information and advice I could obtain), I concluded that it was safest and best to give the License for cutting such quantity of Timber upon the Reserved and ungranted Lands as appeared necessary to complete the contract, and of this transaction I gave you notice by Mr. Chipman. In doing this there would be no detention of vessels, nor other pretence for complaint, and the Timber would be applied to the use of Government at a time when it was obviously very much wanted. I therefore issued the License for 4,000 Tons and 400 small masts, which have been cut and hauled under the Inspection of Mr. Miller, and which I suppose will be obtained in season to be rafted to St. John this Spring.

Upon this subject I shall look with impatience for explicit instructions from you for my future guidance. It is Mr. Miller's opinion that (altho' the most wanton depredations have been formerly committed on the Reserves at the Oromocto and hundreds of valuable sticks now lie rotting and useless upon the ground) there is a large quantity of valuable White Norway Pine still remaining.

The intimate connection between Mr. Miller and myself renders written communication from him in most cases unnecessary. Immediately after his appointment such an arrangement was made as enabled me to avail myself of the cool and dispassionate opinion of a Gentleman of strict honor and integrity; and at the same time (when the service required it) I was sure of the most spirited exertion on his part.

The order of men who are usually employed in Lumbering (as it's called) are proverbially licentious [lawless]; the steady and determined conduct of Mr. Miller has so effectually counteracted such a spirit in this district, that in his frequent excursions into the Forest no man has ever attempted the least opposition to him in the execution of his official duty, or presumed to offer him the smallest insult. Whenever he returns from the performance of a duty I obtain from him a clear and distinct detail of the events which have taken place, as well as the information he has procured and the observations he has made. When these have been maturely digested I endeavour to form from the mass such concise general abstracts as are calculated to afford you the most satisfactory information with the least trouble to yourself, so that my Letters to you may be considered in some degree as Mr. Miller's report. * * * [Remainder missing.]

Henry Goldsmith to Judge Edward Winslow.

Saint John, 14th January, 1811.

My dear friend,—A man in pain will gladly seek a remedy anywhere, even tho' imprudence may be attached to the application; Irishmen you

know have almost as much impudence as Yankees. Here I am, feeling the comforts of one of Chipman's Arm Chairs, with both of my feet raised on a Cuishing in much pain, as also in one of my hands and arms. I therefore fly to you in hopes that you will be able to afford me means of relief by the loan of one bottle of your Medicinal Water, I ask it with more Assurance being confident that I can in a Short time return it to you, as by a Letter from my son some time since he informs me that he had forwarded to me four Bottles with Doctor Jones pamphlet, but which has not yet come to hand; if you can spare it I will thank you to send it by the first safe Conveyance so as to relieve me from the intolerable pain I am enduring, and for which I hope in a little time I shall be enabled to return you personally my best thanks, I remain my dear friend,

Yours sincerely,

Hen. Goldsmith*.

Jacob S. Mott to Judge Edward Winslow.

St. John, January 28th, 1811.

Dear Sir,—I am induced to trouble you on a subject which concerns me, and if I can obtain the situation, it will be of an advantage to me. Mr. Campbell has been Post Master here many years, and there is not a doubt but will retain it as long as he lives or wishes; but, Sir, he is far advanced in years and very feeble, which makes me desirous to apply in time for the situation. You will oblige me much, by writing a letter to Mr. Heriot, the Post Master General at Quebec, for the situation for me, when vacant, as one word from you, Sir, is better than twenty from me. I think I can obtain such a recommendation as he will approve of. I have wrote to Mr. Heriot on the subject, by this Post, and mentioned to him that I have been solicited by the Gentlemen of the City, particularly the Merchants.

I am Dear Sir your humble serv't.

Jacob S.Mott†.

Judge Ward Chipman to Judge Edward Winslow.

3d Feb'y, 1811.

My dear Winslow,—I have hitherto in consequence of interruptions, which I did not forsee when conveyances have offered, omitted to thank you for your letter and Dr. Jones's Book; his account of the medicine is so ra-

*Henry Goldsmith was collector of customs at St. Andrews..

†Jacob S. Mott kept a book store in St. John at least as early as 1800. He sold school books, Bibles, Testaments, spelling books, and Dilworth's Assistant. In 1802 he printed the Royal Gazette, at the sign of the Bible and the Crown, No. 16 Prince William street. He was born in 1773 and died in 1814.

tional and satisfactory that I did not hesitate to write to Chip to procure me a good supply of it, tho' I thank God I am yet without the smallest symptom of Gout, and hope I shall continue so at least till the medicine arrives, when I shall, if I have occasion, take it with a sure and certain hope of its salutary effects. We have a report which I hope is not true, that you have had another violent attack and have again had recourse to the medicine but without success. I should not however be discouraged, if its effects should not be so immediately felt, I am persuaded it will eventually afford relief. I had many things to write about but the time is now so fast approaching when I shall see you, that I will defer all till we meet. I could not however forbear to congratulate you upon Wentworth's Lieutenancy in the 41st, I hope this removal will be attended with the most beneficial consequences on every account. It is everything for a young man to have good examples before him, and such I fear he has not in the N. Scotia Fencibles.

I will take up Dr. Jones book with me, I presume you will not want it sooner.

Adieu ! till we meet.

Yours ever most faithfully & affectionately,

W. C.

Sir John Wentworth to Judge Edward Winslow.

[First part of letter missing. Written in England and received 7th February, 1811.]

* * * *

Your son Edward is an honorable, sensible young man. He is a great favorite here, and merits it every where. His, & our, inestimable friend Lutwyche kindly calls upon us. Time seems to have forgot to make any visible impression on his health or appearance, at least for the last twenty years. Col. Gordon was in town and dined with us about six weeks since: is in high spirits; we went over all our American operations, and shook hands with you at Kingsclear most cordially. General Fox is abroad I believe. I have not seen him nor Colonel Williamson, but will find them if it should be necessary. Our good friend Putnam is unalterable both in body and soul. The former is tough and blooming & the latter nobly honest & faithful to his friends.

This is intended to find its way to you under care of Mr. Robinson*,

*Sir William Henry Robinson, K. C. H., youngest son of Col. Beverley Robinson. Lady Robinson was a daughter of Cortlandt Skinner, last attorney general of New Jersey under the crown, who was brigadier general in command of the New Jersey Volunteers during the Revolution. One of the daughters mentioned above married Major General Smelt of the British army; the other married her cousin, William Henry Robinson, son of Hon. John Robinson, mayor of St. John.

lately appointed Commissary General of British America, as worthy and valuable a man as any of the family, which is saying a great deal indeed. You must have known him at New York. His wife & two young lovely daughters accompany him. Mrs. R. cannot fail of being esteemed & admired in every good & well bred society.

Lady Wentworth has lately made some real progress towards a better state of health but is not yet able to go to any Theatre, or public amusement. I am as well as ever, but find, after three or four hours rambling in the Streets that a days march in your Forests would be too much for me.

Pray remember me and Lady W. to our friends Gen'l and Mrs. Hunter in the kindest manner. Lady W. is lately delighted in receiving a letter from Mrs. H. * * * I hope you will find benefit from the Gout medicine sent you by Lutwyche. It is highly confided in by many sufferers who have been restored. I wish you & Judge Chipman (to whom give my best respects) may be added to its list of perfect gratitude.

I am, my dear Sir, most sincerely & aff'ly

Your faithful friend,

J. Wentworth.

George Heriot to Judge Edward Winslow.

Quebec, 4th March, 1811.

My dear Sir,—I congratulate you on the good news of your son Wentworth having got a lieutenancy in one of the regiments in this country. The 41st regiment is now at Montreal, which is a very pleasant quarter. * * *

Yesterday, being Sunday, I went in the afternoon to the French Cathedral to hear M. de Calonne, brother of the late Financier of France, who is here celebrated as a preacher. His manner is violent and boisterous, and calculated to make an impression on the lower orders, to whom he chiefly addresses himself. His sermons are extemporaneous and he plainly appears to be in earnest in his address. The extravagance of his action, violates as Doctor Johnson remarks the propriety of language, but it is better to use violence of action and loud vociferation than lose the opportunity of converting souls. The preacher is about eighty-four years of age. There was one poetical flight in the course of his sermon which I thought rather pretty :—

"Mes freres, vous ne regardez pas la Croix—vous n'avez point d'amour
"pour la Croix — vous avez le coeur froid comme la glace de ces regions
"Hyperboraes ou vous demeurez —Vous avez le coeur dur comme les roches
"que le fleuve St. Laurent lave avec ses ondes."

Speaking of the St. Lawrence puts me in mind of the pont or bridge across to Point Levi. The river is now frozen over, a circumstance which seldom occurs, and which becomes a pleasant & convenient amusement to the inhabitants, although the facility of communication thereby afforded with the opposite country has had little or no influence in reducing the high prices of the articles of life. This country has become almost as extravagant as England, and the "habitants" are the only people who enrich themselves, as all the silver passes ultimately into their coffers, where it will be hidden for years from the face of day. This causes a great scarcity of money, as there is no possibility under our government of again drawing the coin from its dark recesses.

I shall be happy to hear from you soon and believe me,

Sincerely yours,

Geo. Heriot.

Judge Edward Winslow to G. W. Murray.

Kingsclear, N. Bruns'k, 7th April, 1811.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 4th March from N. York has been handed to me by Gen'l Coffin, and I regret that it is not in my power to give you full satisfaction upon a subject which cannot fail to excite considerable Interest and Concern. The following facts, however, adverted to in your letter are within my recollection :

When Boston was evacuated, F. Hutchison Esq:* was Judge, & I was Registrar of Probate, for the County of Suffolk, and I was at the same time Acting Collector of Customs for the Port of Boston.

On the morning of the evacuation the Public Buildings were in possession of a Licentious Rabble, the doors of the Offices were forced and the Records & papers were exposed to instant destruction. Having a party at my Command, and impressed with a due sense of the importance of preserving them, I found means to pack up and place on board a Transport not only the Records of the Probate Office but also those of the Registry of Deeds & Custom House, the latter Office had been peculiarly exposed, having been occupied as a Military Guard Room the preceding night. At that time Sam'l Fitch Esq; who was Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty, had been several days embarked on board ship with his family, one of whom (a very interesting daughter) was dangerously ill.

On our arrival at Hal'fax, I made application to the Governor of the province to take the Books & papers into the protection of his Government. Accordingly a place was assigned them in the Surrogate's Office in Nova

*Foster Hutchinson was a judge of the supreme court of Massachusetts, and a brother of Thomas Hutchinson, the last royal governor of Massachusetts. He went to Halifax in 1776 with his family of twelve persons and spent the remainder of his life there.

Scotia, under the care of the Surrogate Gen'l, Mr. Morris, reserving a right of access to them upon any emergent occasion by Judge Hutchison, who was to remain there.

The Packages were at that time apparently in perfect good order, but whether every Book (particularly of the Register of Deeds Office) was included in the packages (formed amidst scenes of such confusion) it is impossible for me to say. The Anecdote respecting Mr. Fitch* I never heard mentioned, altho' I was upon terms of great intimacy with him & his family, nor do I conceive it probable that he should have encumbered himself with two large folio Vols. of Public Records, in which he had neither interest or connection and that at a time when he was sinking under the pressure of Domestic anxieties and afflictions; if such volumes were by any accident found in his possession, I should conjecture that they belonged to the Court of Vice Admiralty, which were ex officio in his charge.

I left Halifax with the King's Army and remained with it till the end of the war. Several applications were made for the restoration of the Records which were rejected, but after the publication of the Treaty they were delivered by Judge Hutchison, under proper authority, to a committee appointed by Governor Hancock to receive them, safe and entire as I afterwards understood from the Judge. I believe a Mr. Kent, who was at one time State Attorney was one of the Committee. * * *

&c., &c. Ed. Winslow.

Colonel E. G. Lutwyche to Judge Edward Winslow.

1 May, 1811.

My dear Winslow,—Your very interesting letter gave us and a few select friends great pleasure. Catherine,† who thinks she has a right to see your letters, seized it with eagerness, nor could I get it until she had perused the whole. The contents caused much laughter, but when she came to the monument it excited sensations which cannot be described, and produced a sensibility which would not have displeased you to have witnessed. How delicate, how sublime the thought, and how elegantly expressed. We offer you all we can in return, our thanks for the huge gratification it afforded us, for to you alone appertains the privilege of

*G. W. Murray in the letter, to which the above is Judge Winslow's reply, says: that Judge Cushing made application, soon after the organization of the State of Massachussets, for the records that had been taken away. This request was not complied with till after the peace in 178[illegible] when, however, not all of the missing books came back. Mr. Murray was informed that a gentleman named Fitch had found in a trunk two books marked on the back "Suffolk." He would like to regain possession of these books he said.

†Colonel Lutwyche's daughter, Mrs. Weltden.

clothing your Ideas in this agreeable manner. The scrap I have since received, announcing the prompt effects of the medicine, gave me the most heartfelt satisfaction. Young Chip is indeed a nice young man, just such as every Father would wish his son to be. Well may his parents be proud of him. I was delighted with the thought of seeing the son of my old friend; but now we are acquainted with him we begin to anticipate much regret at thoughts of parting with him, and fear the short lived pleasure of his acquaintance will not compensate for the pain of a separation.

The "Indus" arrived safe at Bengal the 17th Nov'r. Your son Edward was left at Madras to settle some business there which Capt. Weltden had not time to finish, but had reached Bengal safe and well. They are expected here in July. From the uncommon length of the voyage, they have been hurried, and my young friend did not write, but this I hope will make you happy and your surrounding family together with his numerous friends, for such he must have wherever he has lived.

The campaign in Portugal has opened and closed must auspiciously. Massena with all his boast of driving the British into the sea has been compelled to abandon his object and make a most disgraceful retreat, pursued by Lord Wellington into Spain. Thus has terminated an expedition plan'd by the Corsican* and placed under highest Generals with 80,000 veteran troops, which has been completely frustrated to the great glory of the British and the disgrace of the French. There is not a Frenchman, except prisoners, in the Kingdom of Portugal. The present year is replete with success. The Battle of Busaco and that of Barossa have crowned our warriors with laurels and the conquest of Bourbon and Mauritias is highly honorable to both navy and army. In addition our King is fast recovering. * * *

&c., &c., E. G. Lutwyche.

Penelope Winslow to Edward Winslow Jr.

6th June, 1811.

As I know postage is a great thing in England, I never allow a private opportunity to escape without an epistle, and I flatter myself my dear Edward ere this you are once more safely fixed at Kensington in readiness to receive any communications from Kingsclear.

The Judge's French medicine has I assure you made quite a new man of him. He now seldom submits to more than one day's pain from the gout but takes this wonderful medicine in the evening and the next morning gets up as well as usual. * * *

*Bonaparte.

I am happy to say that matrimony begins to flourish here again. Miss Sproule and Capt. Moodie* have at last entered the "Holy estate" and Miss George on the very brink of it with the Colonel of the 104th†. In the last match I fear there is little prospect of happiness. The Col. is very much given to drink and appears to want common understanding, but is of a good family and a full Colonel, which I fear is his most predominant attraction even in the eyes of the family. Bell Hailes and Postmaster Carmichael are also going to be married in a few weeks—these are not flirtations but settled things. 'Tis thought this regiment is to move to Halifax immediately which I confess I am very sorry for. At present almost all the officers are out on the recruiting service; Hunter, Jenkins, Maule, &c., &c., are in Canada. I shall be grieved indeed if the removal of the regiment carries the General off as I shall miss Mrs. Hunter most shockingly. I returned only last week from spending almost a month with her. She is certainly one of the best women in the world. I don't know what puts it in my head but I always thought Mrs. Weltden and she must be very much alike; she is so gentle and kind to everybody, and though she never felt misfortunes herself, she knows how to pity and feel for those that have. I spend a fortnight with her once in a while, which pleasure I should be very sorry to miss. * * *

When you are a rich man, my dear Edward, I'll thank you to send for me, unless you meet with a housekeeper in England more suited to your taste. We had letters from Wentworth yesterday. The poor fellow has been sick owing to a most severe cold he took on the passage. He is going to Canada immediately where we shall be able to hear from him frequently. Give my love to Chip who I presume you will see very often. * * *

Your affectionate sister,

P.

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*"Married at Fredericton, April 2, 1811, by the Rev. George Pidgeon, rector. "Captain Robert Moodie of the 104th Regiment to Miss Frances, third daughter "of Hon. George Sproule, surveyor general."

Captain Moodie served as major in the war of 1812. He was killed in Upper Canada during the rebellion in 1837. See Lawrence's "Foot Prints" at p. 92.

†The New Brunswick Fencible Regiment was on February 18, 1811, gazetted as the 104th Regiment of the British line. The commanding officer was Brig. Gen. Martin Hunter, and Lieut. Col. Alexander Halkett was second in command. The reference in the letter is to Lt. Col. Halkett. Gen. Hunter's position was that of honorary colonel. Among the officers of the 104th in the year 1813 were majors, William Drummond and Robert Moodie; Captains, Thomas Hunter, R, Leonard, John Maule, A. G. Armstrong and Geo. Shore; lieutenants, Andrew Rainsford, Charles Rainsford, James DeLancey, Wm. B. Phair, Thomas Leonard and Andrew Playfair; ensigns, James Miller, J. A. McLaughlan. See list at p. 31 in the pamphlet "St. John and Its Business," by James Hannay.

Judge Edward Winslow to Edward Winslow, Jun'r.

Kingsclear, 13th June, 1811.

My very dear Son,—I indulge the hope that this letter will find you in England, well and happy. This anticipation keeps me cheerful under many perplexities. Our separation is indispensibly necessary and my anxieties are natural, and cannot be alleviated by any other means than by confirmation under your own hand. In you my son, my principal hopes are centred—any accident happening to you would render the remaining days of my life—insupportable. What I have suffered on account of your two elder brothers is known only to the Searcher of Hearts & myself. Wentworth is now a Lieutenant in His Majesty's 41st reg't of foot—(one of the best regiments in the King's service). He is under good patronage and station'd at Montreal, where I presume he will be contented and comfortable. He is a good officer, of very prepossessing address, and with a large allowance of humour and vivacity — uncommonly well made and handsome. The garrison of Newfoundland is confined and affords no other amusement but drinking & gambling. He will now have more inviting pursuits, and I flatter myself that in real service he will be distinguished. My [American] countrymen, I believe, mean to put us all to the test very soon in these colonies. I say soon, because I conceive it impossible that the British Government can longer endure the insolent equivocation & provoking threats of these Americans, who are but just peeping from their shell and scarcely deserve the name of a nation. * * * If they have any expectation that their political parent Great Britain will persevere in treating them as "froward children," with tenderness & affection on the present occasion—I trust they will find their mistake. This delicate sentiment has too long deluded our Government. Mama must he a ridiculous old fool indeed if she suffers these dear little ones to spit in her face, & knock her down. I think it will be more likely that such base ingratitude will excite her indignation and induce her to bestow upon 'em the chastisement which they so richly deserve. America offers now to view one general Cabal. Electioneering is "a business," and the swindling tricks & deceptions of the Hustings are introduced in an improved state into the branches of the Legislature. Their debates are replete with vulgar abuse, and except from one or two speakers you find nothing to enliven the scene, or attract attention. Once in a while — to be sure — there's a fight or two, but they are not very interesting as it is not a common thing to kill one another. In short their Government has not existed long enough to acquire either character or consistency, and as to the laws of nations and the principles of public honor, &c, &c, &c, they will not do to mix up with the rest part of the system. Thus circumstanced—sans ships—sans funds —sans inclination—sans everything—they must have some other ally, beside

Beelzebub & Napoleon, before they can make any serious change in the affairs of Great Britain.

I know not in what manner a war would affect us. An invasion of this province would be a bad speculation—they certainly would get a few hard knocks, and I cannot exactly discern what else they'd be likely to acquire. The old Acadians*, as well as the Canadians, are undoubtedly disaffected, but they are contemptible and unenterprising, and, moreover, I do not discover any advantage that could result to America from the possession of any of these Colonies.

Our province (to use an American expression) is "progressing," but I fear unless more conciliatory measures are adopted [by Great Britain], and the original compact and constitution be more gravely & carefully attended to, there will be a great abatement of that zeal & alacrity which has always distinguished the inhabitants of N. B.

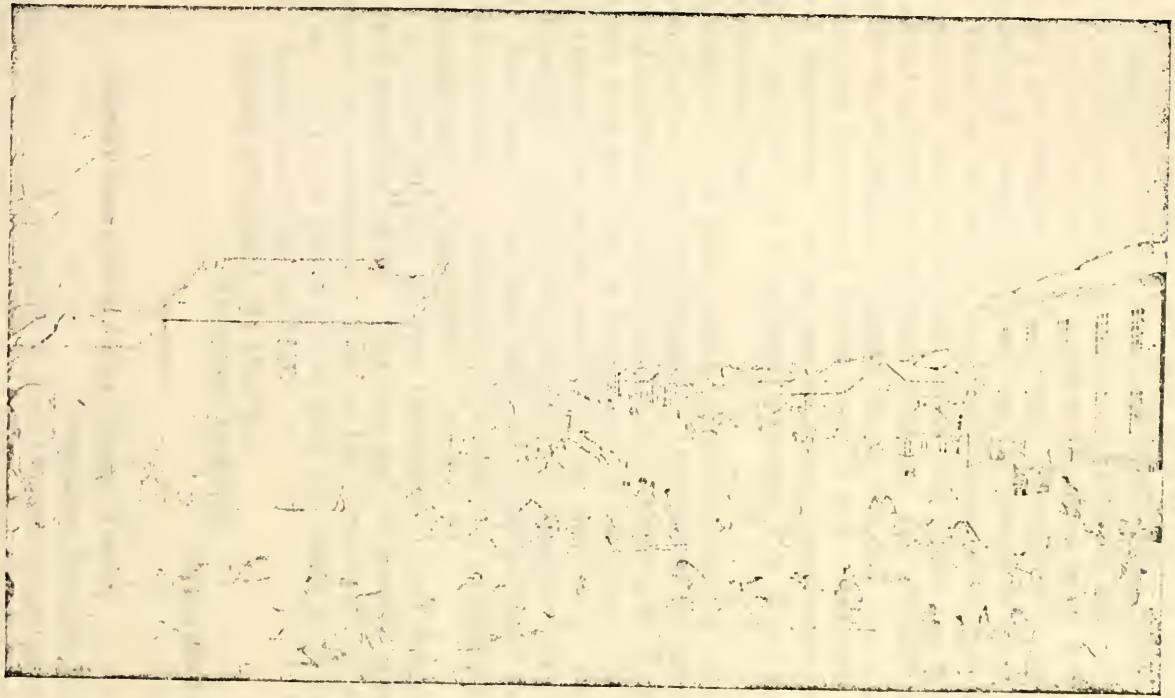
Our metropolis is wonderfully increased and is really a very beautiful town, our shoe makers are all turned merchants and appear to have made their fortunes. Slason, Sewell & E. Sloot have erected fine houses & are importers of goods. Mark Needham has bought Wm. Hazen's house for £700, & Grosvenor, the Messman, has built a complete house & is a very good man. A genteel house is also built by James Berton & all the street round about Capt. Sproule's is filled up. From Blair's corner the street is continued to the wind-mill, and the lots will soon be built upon. * *

While you are in England I wish you would enquire the expence of a strong second hand Carriage & Harnesses. I should prefer 4 low wheels made with substantial tire. I cannot longer exist without—you know how I am situated & how feeble my limbs are, and I am reluctantly compelled now, too frequently to omit my duty at Council & Court. I think such a thing, if it can be found, may be sent out in some of the Spring Mast Ships free of expence:—it should be fixed to go with two horses or one, it must be a decent one, and as it is a monstrous speculation for me, it must be done deliberately & under the best possible advice. You will let me know the result of your enquiries and amount of the expence, I shall then see if I can accomplish the object. Remember me in the most affectionate manner to Capt. Weltden and to the family at Phillimore-place No. 6. To Chipman and all my other friends also—& let me hear from you by every possible chance, and may God shower his blessings upon you.

Ed. Winslow.

*Bishop Plessis of Quebec, who visited Madawaska in 1812, thus speaks of the disposition of the Acadians with regard to the war:—

"On conçoit que dans un moment de guerre, il est difficile de compter beaucoup sur les "dispositions du peuples qui habite une telle contrée, et dont le sort ne peut-être fixé "qu'à la paix prochaine. Aussi plusieurs de ces habitant sont-ils dernièrement refusé de "remplir le devoir de miliciens britannique. 'Dans deux mois,' disent-ils, 'on décidera "peut-être que nous appartenons aux Americaiens; quelle nécessité de nous exercer pour "les aller combattre?'"



OLD VIEW OF FREDERICTON.

George Heriot to Judge Edward Winslow.

Quebec, 3d. July, 1811.

My dear Sir,—I was favored with your letter of the 10th ulto. accompanying a packet for your son Wentworth, which Major Maule was so obliging as to call at my house to deliver. I have only had the pleasure of seeing your son twice since his arrival at this place, as he took up his residence at a great distance from my house. He appears in good health and is grown much stouter than when I had the pleasure of seeing him at Halifax. He did me the favor to take a family dinner with me on Sunday. I should have been happy to have had his company oftener during his stay here, if he had not resided at so great a distance. He informed me that he was to set out on Monday or Tuesday last for Montreal with a party in a Batteau, to join his régiment at that place. I wish it had been to join the 49th at Three Rivers. As you have not given me any trouble, it is unnecessary to apologize, and I am happy whenever it is in my power to oblige or serve my friends.

War with the United States appears to me inevitable, and whenever it takes place, their navy will soon disappear. An American war must, from the nature of the country, be productive of more instances of inhumanity, and barbarity, than any other, as the savages will not remain idle spectators, but exercise their native ferocity on the families of inoffensive and remote settlers. Warfare has ever been the principal occupation of mankind. Peace is only a breathing time, and a great portion of the civilized world is occupied in that interval, in multiplying, inventing and improving the instruments of destruction. * * *

I do not apprehend that the calm tranquility of New Brunswick is likely to be disturbed by the war. The only mode of avoiding calamity is to be prepared for its encounter. Your son has this moment, (11 o'clock) called on me, and I have desired him to send his Letters to be enclosed herewith. He says he sets out tomorrow.

I remain with regard, My Dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

George Heriot.

Colonel Lutwyche to Judge Edward Winslow.

Kensington, Sept. 16, 1811.

My dear Winslow,—I am greatly in arrears for your entertaining letters and so I fear I must remain. * * * [Letter refers to efforts made on behalf of Mrs. Davidson (whose husband Capt. John Davidson had died May 13, 1810) in order to obtain for her a pension. Capt. and Mrs. Weltden and Edward Winslow, jr., lately had arrived at Dover.]

Edward has no doubt rejoiced you with an account of his adventures this voyage to which I shall only add that he is well and stands well with Capt. W. * * * Dover has had its usual effect of continuing the health of your old friend which is as much as he can expect or desire. To renovate youth after 73, is not in the nature of things.

The State Chair is ordered and will be forwarded by the first good opportunity. I have added on the back, to give it importance when not filled, the King's Arms handsomely carved. In all other respects it is like the Lord Chancellor's. The price is enhanced by it but I flatter myself it will please. Young Chip agreed with me in the addition.

&c., &c., E. G. Lutwyche.

Judge Edward Winslow to Edward Winslow, Jr.

Kingsclear, N. B. 25th Nov'r, 1811.

At present I am very free from that tormenting complaint, the gout, and am surrounded by my five chearful daughters in my comfortable habitation at Kingsclear. Miller was with us yesterday—according to ancient usage—he & his wife & precious flock of little ones eat their dinner with us every Sunday, and as they attend Church before they come up, 'tis part of the bargain that they make as much noise as they please. Your sisters say that every domestic occurrence is regularly communicated to you, and that a batch of 'em has been forwarded by the fall ships. With respect to our public affairs I do not of late trouble myself much about 'em. My duty on the Bench is performed with as much punctuality as my health will allow, but as a Counsellor, (thanks to an Irish mandamus which requires Military men to execute civil offices & Civil men to fight) I have rather inclined to retreat. The presidents of the Council are relieved here now with as little ceremony as an officer's guard. In August Major-General-President Hunter was ordered on Military service to Halifax, and in September Major-General Balfour was ordered by the Military-General commanding at Halifax to proceed to New Brunswick and take upon him the Civil & Military command. Accordingly M. G. Balfour was sworn in as President. In October M. G. Hunter was ordered back again to New Brunswick, but specially commanded to take his station at the City of St. John—so that His Honor the president now resides eighty miles from the seat of Government. His Majesty's Council (of course) are not very frequently consulted. This General we are told is to be off early in the Spring. What will be the consequence of measures so grossly absurd cannot be anticipated, but it appears to me that the united abilities of all His Majesty's Ministers could not have contrived a measure better calculated

to alienate the affections of the people and to check the progress of this flourishing Colony.

I wrote you some time ago, and suggested to you that I am under the indispensible necessity of procuring some kind of strong carriage to convey me from my house to town. My limbs & particularly my knees are so crippled that I cannot mount a horse or ride without excruciating pain, and if the weather is wet, I am very often prevented from attending my duty at the Supreme Court for two or three days together, a circumstance which, considering the liberal salaries we receive, is the source of great concern to me. My idea is that some unfashionable 4 wheel Chaise may be found 2d hand, cheap. That (if practicable) it should be purchased without the wheels, and four low wheels strong as Truck wheels should be procured for it, the harness also should be plain and strong. There is not any man in the world whose judgment I would sooner rely on than Sir John Wentworth's on such an occasion. I wish my friends would lay their wise heads all together upon this important occasion, on which my life and reputation so materially depends. Such a Carriage may be sent out in a mast-ship almost freight free. The bearer of this commands one, and he is as good a man as ever was born. The carriage may be stuffed with any articles for the use of my family, such as a piece or two of Cotton (white), Do. of Linnen, 1 Do flannel—1 or 2 dark Waist-coat patterns, some shoes & stockings for my daughters—2 or 3 different sizes, 2 or 3 pieces of figur'd cotton for gowns. If Col. Lutwyche has not sent me out the cloth for 6 Pelises for the Girls let it come by the same conveyance, I also must have 1 piece sheeting, 1 piece for Table Cloths &c. You know the kind of assortment which will suit our wants—among which is 9 rolls of decent paper hangings for our drawing room with the bordering.

Pray let us hear by every packet.

God bless you prays your father,

Ed. Winslow.

P. S. This is a scrambling letter, my dear Edward, wrote in great haste to catch a flying conveyance to St. John. I intend to write to you again & to Col. Lutwyche by Capt. Boag.* Let me be kindly remembered to Ward Chipman; his father writes him everything of course. A letter from me would not be of much consequence to him. Show Boag any civility in your power. Penelope begs me to add to my mem. a set of Table & Desert Knives & forks, & a small crate of Table Crockery.

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*The captain of the mast ship Caledonia.

Judge Edward Winslow to Edward Winslow, Jr.

Kingsclear 30th Dec'r, 1811.

4 o'clock evg.

[Rec'd at Calcutta 23d. Dec. 1812.]

My dear Edward,—Our very valuable neighbor and friend George Lee has sent us a message that he sets off at daylight tomorrow morning—by which fact I am precluded from writing a very long letter, and your sisters are in the same predicament. We have only time to say that we have been all collected at Christmas from the Venerable Colonel* and Mrs. Miller downwards, making with the young ones about 30, all in great spirits and good health, and all uniting in a flowing bumper to your long life & prosperity.

I wrote to you by Capt. Boag of the Caledonia, which I hope you have received. You will be pleased by hearing of the safe arrival of your long lost brother Murray; he is weather beaten & much worn down by the vicissitudes through which he has just past, but he appears fully sensible of many errors, is a pleasant companion—affectionate & kind—in my present solitude I consider him a great acquisition. * * *

George Lee expresses great anxiety to meet you in England, I hope he'll not be disappointed—to him I refer you for many particulars respecting our domestic concerns; you will of course be highly gratify'd to see him. There's a general torrent of Messages round the table from Lucy Miller & the whole corps of sisters, not one of which is worth communicating.

I am now free from Gout but lame. My friends have protested against my further use of Husson's medicine & I have borne 7 weeks pain which I could have cured in 5 hours. Give my best regards to Chipman.

Yours my dear Edward most affectionately,

Ed. Winslow.

E. G. Lutwyche to Judge Edward Winslow.

February 12, 1812.

My dear Winslow,— * * * Capt. Weltden is on the eve of departure. He takes leave this day, all is hurry & bustle here. Edward is of course involved in it. He is, however, perfectly well & very diligent & as amiable as ever, only I must repeat that he has not quite devil enough for his profession, but he has other qualities which amply compensate for that defect. He will speak for himself.

Chip is too good a son and correspondent to leave you in any uncertainty about him. He is industrious as a bee, is constantly in pursuit of

*See biographical note under date February 1, 1806.

knowledge, & I am confident will lay in as good a store of knowledge as any young man who ever came to this country. I think, take him for all in all, he is one of the finest young men I ever knew. No parents ever had greater reason to be satisfied and proud of their Children than Chipman & yourself. Should the Americans be mad enough to disturb you what a fortunate circumstance will it be that your children are so eligibly situated. Chip's residence and education here will prove of incalculable advantage.

Major General Smyth is appointed to succeed Gen'l Hunter.,* * *

E. G. Lutwyche.

Judge Chipman to Judge Edward Winslow.

St. John, 8th May, 1812.

My dear Winslow,—A very awkward circumstance has taken place, which I exceedingly regret and am ashamed to relate; A very stupid old Servant that I have, was the other day sent into the cellar to open a barrel of fish, which was purchased for herrings: he reported that they were mackerel, I immediately informed Edwin Hazen (of whom the fish were purchased) of this unexpected difference in the quality of the fish, who supposed it to be a mistake made at his store, as they did the last season take some mackerel at Cape Quiddy as well as herrings. William Hazen being in want of some fish, I divided the barrel with him; and the old Gentleman* being very fond of mackerel, I sent some of the remaining half to him, of which we have also been since using for ourselves. It occurred to me suddenly about an hour ago, while at dinner, that early in the winter I received a barrel of Mackerel from Halifax for you, which was put into my cellar to be sent up by the first Vessel. With fear and trepidation I ordered the barrel thus opened to be examined, and upon inspecting the head, which had been placed undermost in stowing it away, there was, Alas! found nailed upon it a card directed to you. So that I have thus unwittingly & to my great mortification been disposing of your barrel of Mackerel. But the mischief is done, and nothing now remains but to know how I can make amends for the mistake. Shall I pay to you the amount? Shall I replace it in a barrel of fish of any kind? Or will you next fall instead of one order two barrels of Mackerel from Halifax and let me keep one of them and pay for both. Either of these alternatives I will most readily and chearfully comply with, and then shall have no remaining trouble about it, but the apprehension that you will be greatly disappointed in not receiving your Mackerel, as you must have expected to do, by Pine's Sloop that sailed a few days ago for Fredericton. I am so much provoked

*The reference is to the Hon. William Hazen, Judge Chipman's father-in-law.

at the business that I can add no more upon that or any other subject, more especially as I wrote to you so fully yesterday, but that I am as ever,

Most faithfully & affectionately yours,

W. Chipman.

Penelope Winslow to Edward Winslow, Jr.

20th November, 1812.

Do not my dearest Edward attribute my long silence to any falling off of my affection; this indeed is not the case. I'll do you the justice to say that as yet we have had no reason to complain of you. We had two epistles from you while at Madeira.

This hateful American war has frightened us not a little—this province has not as yet suffered by it, but there is terrible work in Upper Canada. Poor Wentworth is in the midst of it. He is with General Sheaffe at present.

I know of no great changes in our domestic concerns since I wrote you last, except the marriage of your cousin Lucy to an Assistant Surgeon of this regiment (Doctor Woodforde*) which took place last week. He is a very fine young man only three and twenty years old. You will recollect that there must be some disparity in their years, which was the only objection to the match. It was a very sudden affair and has excited a few illnatured remarks. The number of spinsters in our circle is reduced pretty low and Fredericton is more stupid than ever. Our present President, General Smyth†, is not very popular. He is a stiff pedantic old thing —his wife young, handsome, gay and thoughtless—quite unfit to be at the head of such a society as this. He has pitched upon Guy Coffin as his aide-de-camp, and he and his wife have removed to Fredericton. I have been

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*Doctor William Woodforde was born in Somersetshire, England. He was assistant surgeon in the 104th Regiment. After the war of 1812 he returned to Fredericton and practised his profession. His family comprised two sons and two daughters—one of the sons was the late Dr. Samuel G. Woodforde of Woodstock, N. B., who was born in Fredericton, April 20, 1823.

†In the south transept of the Cathedral in Fredericton there is a fine marble tablet to the memory of Lieut. Governor George Stacey Smyth. A beautiful medallion at the top shows the strong features of the resolute old soldier, whose sculptured sword recalls the field of Waterloo, where he was A. D. C. to Wellington. The tablet was first erected in the old parish church, which stood near the river side. A circle of trees now marks the spot at or near which Gen. Smyth was interred. The tablet, as we learn from the inscription, was erected by a daughter and son by his first wife as a token of their grateful remembrance of their father and to record his virtues. Lieut General Smyth died March 27, 1823, and it is a rather remarkable coincidence that the Rev. James Milne, rector of Fredericton, died on the same day. An eloquent sermon was preached in connection with the double event by the Rev. James Somerville, president of the college. Lieut. General Smyth was a tory of the old school, a most conscientious, but not particularly popular governor. Perhaps his best work was in connection with education.

a great invalid this year and was sent to St. John this summer for the benefit of my health and I assure you the jaunt had a very salutary effect. You have of course long ere this received our letters of acknowledgement and thanks for the things you sent us in the Spring. Indeed my dear brother I'm afraid your good will has induced you to be more bountiful than you could well afford. Your donation of muslin was most acceptable, and has made us fine, for some time at least. Every article you procured for us was exactly what we wished and wanted, but you did not pay my figure a proper compliment in the size of the gown and pelise. They were about an inch too large in the waist, and more than two inches too short in the skirt. I am much reduced in bulk since you saw me. The Judge has been afflicted with frequent attacks of the gout and violent pains in his head of late. The gout is not so violent as it used to be but returns much oftener.

Your friend Jenkins is a Captain in the Glengarry* regiment, and fighting in Canada. We have lost our neighbors Garden and Lee—they both died this summer. Charles Lee is employed in the Commissariat and is certainly going to marry Sally Odell.

&c., &c.,

Penelope.

[This letter is addressed to Edward Winslow, Esq'r, Purser of the Indus—at the Jerusalem Coffee House, London, England.]

Memorandum of Judge Winslow.

Kingsclear, 2d. January, 1813.

"It is now seven months since this right hand of mine has been crip-
"pled with the Gout, insomuch that I have not been able to write a single
"page, and to me this has been a great misfortune indeed, because hitherto
"writing has furnished a principal source of my amusement."

[In Edward Winslow's handwriting—rather feeble.]

E. G. Lutwyche to Judge Edward Winslow.

March 1st, 1813.

To see your handwriting my dear Winslow was a cordial, tho' your employing an amanuensis gave me a twinge. By a letter from Mr. Leonard of the 1st January I was relieved by his saying you were then recov-

*John Jenkins recruited a company in the Glengarry Light Infantry. The corps consisted mainly of Scottish immigrants who had settled themselves near Kingston, Ontario. Captain Jenkins was a tall, fine looking young officer. As already mentioned in these notes, his father, Lieut. Jenkins, had seen hard service in the Revolutionary war.

ered. Both letters came by Mr. Jarvis whom I have not yet seen. * *

Mr. Leonard mentions an apprehension of some of the mails being taken, & from the numerous privateers which infest your coast it is too probable. I am glad the articles sent have proved so useful & such a saving. Would it not be advisable to import what necessaries you want, by which you will avoid the enormous discount on your bills [of exchange] as well as the extravagant charges of your merchants.

Mrs. Weltden has received letters from her husband, dated 17th Sept'r, just arrived at Madras all well. He particularly mentions Edward. Believe me my friend I most heartily sympathise with you all in New Brunswick, for tho' the reluctance your immediate neighbors feel to hostilities* may for a time prevent the distresses consequent upon active operations, yet such a state must be productive of much trouble and vexation. The disgraceful defeats of the American land forces has been counterbalanced by the unforseen & unexpected success at sea. However I trust their triumph will be of short duration as a force is now prepared or preparing that will compel them either to keep in port or subject them to be captured if they venture out. It is true such a force ought to have been ready to strike a decisive blow the moment war was declared, & why it was neglected no satisfactory reason has been assigned. * * *

Judge Ward Chipman to Judge Edward Winslow.

St. John, 3d. April, 1813.

My dear Winslow,—You will perceive by the papers that the Prize Vessels are to be sold here, and I am told that the cargo of the Flour Vessel turns out well and Hazen means to sell in small lots to accommodate the suffering community. I mean to secure one or two barrels for myself and wish to know from you by the first opportunity how many barrels you would wish to have. * * *

From our latest accounts from Fredericton I much fear that the President's relapse will prove fatal, and I do feel very much distressed for him and for the helpless family he will leave if he should be taken away.

I have letters from Chip by the mail to 16 Jan'y, when he was very well. He had received letters from Fitzgerald, who was in winter quarters on the Douro, and wrote in high spirits on the 13 December. There are letters from Robert Hazen; the state of his health was such that the

*The war was very unpopular in Maine and throughout New England. When the news of the declaration of war reached Boston, all the vessels in the port except three hoisted their flags half mast, and the people soon compelled the three to follow the example of the others.

surgeons recommended his coming to this climate. He intended to ask leave of absence & expected to be here about the middle of May.

Adieu! Yours every most faithfully & affectionately,

W. Chipman.

Penelope Winslow to Edward Winslow, Jr.

7th April, 1813.

It's almost an age, my dearest brother, since I wrote you last and much longer since we have heard from you. * * *

Hannah has written you several times lately, but my father is so incessantly tormented with a head ache and dizziness, that it's almost torture for him to touch a pen. He has had less of the gout this winter than usual, but he has had a great deal to distress him, and has been much out of spirits for a long time. Murray has again left us. We did all we could for him. The Judge gave him much more money that he could afford, and about a week since he commenced a journey to Canada in hopes of obtaining some employment on the Lakes. God only knows what will become of him.

The 104th have at last left Fredericton for the field of action, and ere this are in Canada. Poor Jenkins has been fighting most gallantly. He is Captain of Grenadiers in the Glengarry regiment, and by his exertions an important Fort* has been taken. He has received universal and unbounded applause, but you will think my dear Edward that he has paid very dearly for it when I tell you that he has lost one arm and the other is most severely wounded. After receiving these horrid wounds, he continued to encourage his men until he fainted from loss of blood.

I hate to make such a dismal letter of this, but must tell you my dear brother the present unhappy situation of poor Miller's family. Within one short week Anne and Leah were taken from them by a fever which a few

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*Captain Jenkins was the hero of the Battle of Ogdensburg. He led his men gallantly to the charge, advancing as rapidly as the deep snow and the exhausted condition of the men would admit, exposed all the while to the fire of seven guns. His left arm was broken in pieces by a grape shot and soon afterward his right arm shattered by a discharge of case shot. He still ran on cheering his men to the assault until, exhausted by the loss of blood, he fainted near the enemy's trenches. His left arm was amputated, the other was saved, but never entirely recovered from the injury it had sustained. The battle of Ogdensburg was fought on February 22, 1813. At the close of the war Captain Jenkins was appointed town major at Fredericton. When gazetted ensign in the New Brunswick Fencibles, Sept. 19, 1804, he was a youth of eighteen years; he was promoted lieutenant on October 27, 1808; in 1812 he was adjutant of the corps (now become the 104th Regiment), and from this position was transferred to command of the company raised by his efforts for the Glengarry Light Infantry. He never entirely recovered from the effects of his wounds and died in 1819 at the comparatively early age of 32 years.

days since attacked dear little George and the Doctors have pronounced that he cannot survive more than a day longer. When you recollect that out of six such sweet children as Mary* had, only Winslow remains, you will wonder how the unfortunate mother can support existence; indeed she is almost stupified with grief. * * *

You have heard I presume that your cousin Lucy is married to a young surgeon of the 104th (Woodforde). He has gone with the others to Canada and she is to follow him in the Spring. He is a fine promising young man. Bradshaw Rainsford has again turned a soldier and is recruiting for General Coffin's regiment.† Allen has a company in it. I rather think it will be some time before they compleat it, as the 104th drained the Country pretty well. * * *

My best love to Chipman. I had the honor of occupying his room for a week last fall. Caroline Coffin is in Canada with Mrs. Pearson, and report says she is shortly to be married. I had a letter from her last night, but she doesn't confirm this information. * * *

Our present President's Lady is just the reverse of Mrs. Hunter, a thoughtless flirting little thing that is never at rest without a Beau at her elbow. She frequently visits us and is pleasant and good natured, but has not one speck of dignity in her composition. Her poor old husband has been ill all winter and they are going to St. John as soon as the season will admit. I have written in such haste that I much fear you will be puzzled to make this epistle out.

God bless you my dearest brother prays,

Your ever affect'e Sister,

Penelope.

George Heriot to Judge Edward Winslow.

Quebec, 23d. June, 1813.

Dear Sir,—Since the capture of Niagara by the Yankees they have received a complete drubbing from General Vincent, against whom they had advanced with 3,500 men to attack his position at the head of Lake Ontario. He anticipated their design and promptly advancing on them in the night defeated them and put them to the route. They fled for several miles; as far as "forty mile creek," so called from its being that distance from the town of Niagara where they re-established their camp; but Sir James Yeo having crossed the Lake with his squadron from York, dislodged them by the shot from his guns and captured several of their Boats. A report had spread itself among the enemy, that General Proctor had

*Mrs. E. W. Miller, sister of the writer of this letter.

†This was a second fencible regiment, raised to replace the former one, now become the 104th of the line.

arrived from Amherstburg with a reinforcement accompanied by the Great Warrior Tecumseth. This circumstance created a panic which pervaded the whole of Lewis's army and they scampered off with astonishing rapidity. They abandoned Fort Erie and Chipawa and were said to be crossing from Fort George to their own territory as fast as they could embark. Of the affair at Sacket's Harbor the less that it said the better.

Generals Vincent and Proctor have unquestionably shared the whole of the laurels of Upper Canada between them ever since the death of the brave and gallant Sir Isaac Brock.

As I have in my possession a number of interesting sketches on the banks of the river St. John, I have lately entertained an idea of printing them with a description of the Country, as the whole of the British Colonies have now become interesting. If you could favor me from your own observation and recollection with some account of the original number of settlers, of their names and characters, such as General Arnold, with anecdotes of the most eminent persons who have resided among you, such as Gov. Carleton, General Hunter, Chief Justice Ludlow and his brother, &c., &c., &c., you will much oblige me, and should I be enabled to accomplish something of this kind, it might perhaps be of service to the Colony. We must not omit Mr. Glenie of noted memory, although upon reflection, it would perhaps be as well not to meddle with a character who has sufficiently aimed at notoriety.

I enclose the General Orders &c, respecting the affair of General Vincent, and remain, Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Geo. Heriot.

E. G. Lutwyche to Judge Edward Winslow.

July 30, 1813.

My dear Winslow,—Altho' I have written you so recently I could not let my young friend Chip depart empty handed, and hope this will find you in renovated health and spirits. * * * Chipman will tell you everything about Phillimore place, and therefore I shall proceed to give you the news; but first I must advert to what is passing and most interesting to you.

Gen'l Prescott's dispatches are cheering, and from the Generalship and bravery of the British-American Army, we entertain sanguine expectations that the Americans will be compleatly foiled in all their attempts on Canada, which is their primary object. They appear to be totally deficient in military skill or in courage, as all their defeats have been marked with disgrace. * * *

Sir John Wentworth to Edward Winslow.

Halifax, 21st August, 1813.

My dear Sir,—A few days before I received your last letter I wrote you pr. post, fully approving of the measures you had taken and proposed to pursue in the office of Surveyor of the King's Woods, which I now confirm in the fullest extent, being convinced that they are the most beneficial & useful that can be devised for the preservation of white pine timber in this country.

Yesterday Sir John Coape Sherbrooke applied to me for twelve or fifteen acres of the reservation in St. Andrews to accommodate the building of Barracks at St. Andrews. It seems there is not any wood remaining on the Lot and that the exchange proposed will be equally useful to your department. I have acceded to this proposal. * * * Your present Commander, Sir Thos. Saumarez, is the best man in the world & therefore I know he will be well with all my friends because they are equally good. His departure was too sudden for me to see & mention them to him, but I will take an efficient opportunity of making him acquainted.

Your affectionate faithful friend,

J. Wentworth.

Judge Edward Winslow to Edward Winslow, Jr.

Sept. 1813.

[From a fragment.]

Sarah Ann and the lively Eliza are faithfully attending me under a severe fit of the Gout. I flatter myself 'tis abating. The late Lucy Miller (now Mrs. Woodforde) is not with us. Her husband is Surgeon's Mate in the 104th, late N. B. regiment, now in Upper Canada where that corps have lately had a severe brush with the Americans. A great proportion of the officers, among whom were Leonard, Moody, Drummond, Shore, A Rainsford, &c. were wounded and got back to their own shore at Kingston. I fear that this has not been a very brilliant affair but it would be premature to give an opinion as yet. The rumors have produced a scarcity and raised the price of every necessary of life, and now the rage for recruiting has increased to such a degree that a Labourer cannot be produced at any cost. My infirmities are increasing to such a degree that it is with much difficulty I can ride to town and back again on horseback. * * *

Sir John Wentworth to Judge Edward Winslow.

Halifax 14th October, 1813.

My dear Sir,— * * * I have received your letter, and mentioned to Sir J. Sherbrooke your readiness and ability to be useful to His Majesty's service, commenting thereupon as I sometimes am apt to do when I

am speaking of those friends I love and esteem. Mr. Hatch of St. Andrews has written to me about the reservation which is proposed to be exchanged with the Church thereby to obtain a scite for a Fortification & Barracks. He will write to you, transmit a plan of the premises and receive your guidance. At Shediac Mr. Hannington* represents that the old settlers pray for leave to cut some useless pine timber on the reservation, also that Pierre Landry cuts all the grass on the salt marsh to the utter exclusion of Joseph Guigaen (the secular priest), his son, old Dupre, and three others, to whom we must save a part, as they endured all the difficulties of the first settlement and there is enough to assist them all.

When you see Sir Thomas and Lady Saumarez I beg you to present my best respects; they are radically good.

I am your faithful friend,

J. Wentworth.

Sir R. H. Sheaffe to Edward Winslow.

H. M. S. Dover, 12th Nov'r, 1813.

My dear Friend,—I am now at anchor a few miles below Quebec and bound for old England whither I have been rather unexpectedly called to be employed on the Staff there. Lady S. and our little girl are with me—we expect to proceed in a day or two. I left my command on the south side of the St. Lawrence on the 28th Oct'r. * * *

We embarked the 9th, came to anchorage at Patrick's hole, where we have remained tolerably snug during an easterly gale which being over, we shall probably proceed tomorrow morning, if not detained a day or two longer for dispatches.

I received a letter some time since from Wentworth, in which he intimated a desire to quit his situation. I have recommended him not to do so if he find it tenable. I carry with me certificates in his favour which, if he be not already restored, will I think with my own representation produce the effect you would wish; he has certainly been treated with inflexible rigour * * *

I have lately received a letter from my noble friend, a very gratifying one indeed, but that he gives an unfavorable account of himself. He was at N'd House. His Grace† has sent me a superb sword and belt. My little girl too has rec'd some presents from her Godmother the Duchess & Lady Elizabeth— to whom I shall not be ashamed of introducing her.

*The reference is to William Hanington, the progenitor of nearly all of the name in New Brunswick. He came to this country from England in 1784 and settled at Shediac in the County of Westmorland.

†The reference is to the Duke of Northumberland—well known in former years to Sir R. H. Sheaffe and to Judge Winslow as Lord Percy.

She is a sweet, lovely child & said to be "the picture of papa!" I shall indulge the hope of hearing from you very soon after my arrival. Be so good as to direct to N'd House, or to Wm. Gilpin, Esq'r, 33 Villiers St. Strand.

You will always be dear and your family interesting to

R. H. S[heaffe].

Ward Chipman, Jr., to Judge Edward Winslow.

Saint John, Nov. 23, 1813.

My dear Sir,—At length I am safely landed in New Brunswick after a few days of the same sort of perils that the Apostle talks of, but thank God in as sturdy health as a man can well enjoy. On the morning of my arrival I forwarded you a letter from our Excellent friend Colonel Lutwyche, which will probably inform you of the apprehensions that were entertained for the safety of the "Indus." Should any unfortunate accident occur, I am happy to be able to tell you that I heard it as coming from the Captain of one of the ships that came home in the fleet, that Ned was not on board the Indus; he having been left behind by Weltden at Calcutta to close some business relative to his investments, with instructions to follow on and join the ships at Madras, and not having arrived at Madras when the fleet sailed. Lutwyche I left looking very well, and as active as ever. Both he & Danforth* bear up against their years wonderfully. I beg you to remember me kindly to Pen, (whether she be Pen Winslow or not) and the rest of the girls, & believe me, my Dear Sir

With great truth & regard,

very faithfully yours,

W. Chipman, Jr.

I found my father laid up with a severe attack of Gout and Rheumatism, but he is recovering fast. He desires me to say that since he received your letter he has been so ill with the gout in his hand as not to be able to write. He hopes you received the Chaldron of Coals by Creighton.

Sir John Wentworth to Judge Edward Winslow.

Halifax, Nova Scotia, 9th February, 1814.

My dear friend,—I greatly thank my dear namesake for the use of his pen to communicate so many interesting and agreeable circumstances as

*Thomas Danforth, a lawyer by profession, formerly of Charlestown, Massachusetts. He was a graduate of Harvard and a Loyalist. At the evacuation of Boston in 1776 he retired with the army to Halifax. He died in London in 1825.

have combined in raising your health and spirits. Of your son's safety on his passage from India I am the more happy, as untoward conjectures had gone abroad from the length of their voyage, which I know would also be the source of keen anxiety to our most excellent friend Lutwyche and his amiable daughter.

I anticipated all the Good you and your department have received from your invaluable Gov'r, Sir Thomas Saumarez. He is so thoroughly sound hearted, benevolent and just, that he must be much deceived if he ever does otherwise than right and kind.

I wrote to you several things relative to the service in a letter to Mr. Tucker the paymaster General, who lately was in your Province, but did not reach Fredericton. He committed the letter to Lt. Col. Roberton* to forward to you. Mr. Hatch of St. Andrews informs me he has communicated to you the proceedings for conveying a part of one of our reservations to the Church there, in exchange for a piece whereon to erect Barracks and Fortifications. I see the Church do not forget their temporal interests for they take more than they give.

In the present state of things it is my opinion that the influx of Americans cannot safely be encouraged, nor would I grant them licenses to cut timber or for occupation of lands while they are contented with desultory unconnected labour or services. They might be permitted, I mean those that are there, to remain, but by no means encouraged to increase, and even these ought to be dispersed as far from your borders as they can be by any prudent, moderate means. People of this description collected in numbers, will naturally retain the principles of those from whom they emigrate, especially if so near to them, and they have no preponderating mixture of rightly disposed foreigners settled among them to over balance their possesssions.

I see the People of New England are beginning to alter their opinion of the French nation and will soon probably detest them. This will arise from the evils incautiously bro't upon them, but they will not so easily eradicate their republican, or rather revolutionary impressions, in which they find a gratification that they will be prone to indulge after this.

You will hardly expect to find I want, and can settle, ten of these men on lands belonging to my son Charles Mary Wentworth Esq: at Antigonyshe on the Gulph of St. Lawrence. The land is uncommonly fertile, the river fine, well skirted with intervale and beautifully watered. It produces large crops of Indian Corn, and for seven or eight years past has not failed of excellent wheat and other grain. It is well wooded, for which there is a ready market at Antigonyshe, that generally pays for clearing

*This name is Roberton, not Robertson. Lieut. Col. Roberton commanded the garrison at St. John at this time.

the land. The location is within six miles of Antigonyshe town, to which foreign vessels resort for trade and furnish both a coasting and foreign demand for all the produce of the district, now become very considerable. There are already settled eight or ten families from New Hampshire in this vicinity. Every one of them have succeeded and are comfortably competent in their circumstances. Esq. Symonds and Dr. Storms, two of them are become affluent: the former has made a landed estate worth more than £3,000 at auction. This Gentleman will show the lands and allot one hundred acres to each of the settlers, not exceeding ten in number of lots, and give them immediate possession, and the sooner the better. This or a greater number may be safely and usefully settled in this Country, remote from any American border and for 25 miles surrounded with a population of more than 3,000 loyal Scots and others, for whom an example of New England culture and mode of clearing lands would be very useful. If you meet with and can agree with such settlers I will be much obliged for their names, trades and former residence. They may then set off for the land of promise as soon as they please. I had forgot to mention that Roads are made to and thro' that country. I am delighted to find Wentworth's business is in so fair a train as we may hope from Sir R. Sheaffe's letter. My readiest co-operation shall ever be devoted to him with the most zealous affection, but I feel in this case that his wishes will be accomplished without any necessity for our aid and before any can arrive. Nor am I less happy (not much less than you) on hearing of the general approbation his conduct has obtained in Canada, tho' it was not more than I expected whenever he had justice done him. Inflexible rigour, as his worthy friend the General says, he has certainly met with, and I believe it may almost universally be considered that such inflexibility never arises from justice. I return you the General's letter and thank you for its perusal. It is too kind and friendly not to be in your keeping, and from its contents, I most certainly wish him and his family a good voyage and every prosperity. Mrs. Brinley's interest got his first commission, thro' the patronage of the Duke of Northumberland, while we were in Boston. She is now recovering from three weeks illness and is not yet released from her Chamber but begs her regards to you with which I must conclude, only adding my best and warmest assurance of unalterable friendship to you and your family from my dear Sir,

Yours faithfully & affectionately,

J. Wentworth.

[Sir John Wentworth was retired from the position of Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia in 1808, but he continued to reside in the Prince's Lodge near Halifax until his death, April 8, 1820, in his 84th year. The letter above is written in a feeble hand, showing old age.]

Sir Thomas Saumarez to Judge Edward Winslow.

Fredericton 1st March, 1814.

My dear Judge,—I am much concerned that the application I made to Sir John C. Sherbrooke in behalf of Mr. Winslow has not terminated as I so much wish had been the case, as His Excellency informs me the situation had been promised long before your Honor had expressed a desire to obtain it for him. I sincerely wish that I may prove more fortunate upon a future occasion when in furtherance of your wishes, being with great truth, my good Judge,

Your very faithful & humble servant,

T. Saumarez.

Penelope Jenkins to Edward Winslow, Jr.

Fredericton, 20th March, 1814.

At length my dearest brother I may write to you with a probability that my letter will reach you. A few days since we heard from Edward Jarvis* that you were safely landed in England once more.

* * * My father has hardly been free of the gout for the whole winter, repeated relapses have enfeebled him very much. He is at present better than he has been for several months. You will have heard ere you receive this that I have changed my name and place of abode.† I think you used to prophecy this event when I thought it an impossibility. We have a very comfortable house in town and Jenkins' situation of course a very eligible one. The poor fellow has returned from the wars covered with laurels, but has the loss of an arm to lament, and the other severely wounded, which remains very troublesome yet. We have had a very gay winter; my reign as bride has been a brilliant one. I have had a regular round of Gregorys or dances from every decent family in the territory. Mr. Peter Fraser's‡ is the last on the list; there we are to have a grand Ball on Tuesday. Wentworth is with us. * * *

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*Son of Munson Jarvis, a Loyalist. He became chief justice of Prince Edward Island, and resided there until his decease in 1852. At this time he was completing his legal studies in England.

†Capt. Jenkins and Penelope Winslow were married Jan. 10, 1814.

‡Peter Fraser was a leading merchant at Fredericton. He furnished needful supplies to those engaged in cutting pine timber and lumber, and gradually accumulated much property. He at one time owned much land on the St. John river, mortgaged to him in the first instance by those engaged in lumbering. Peter Fraser was elected a member of the house of assembly for York County in 1809, and continued to represent the county for many years. The residence of the late Lieut. Gov. John James Fraser at Fredericton was built by Peter Fraser. There are some references to Peter Fraser in Lt. Col. Baird's "Seventy Years of New Brunswick Life," p. 19. He was well known to the Acadians of Madawaska and commanded a battalion of the York County militia in which many of them were enrolled.

Poor Murray finished his career in Canada. He had just got in a situation as a Lieutenant on board a ship on the Lakes when it pleased heaven to snatch him to eternity. We have never heard the particulars of his death, only that he was among the number killed on board Capt. Barcly's ship.

I have no news to tell you my dear Edward. The only flirtation on foot is between Eliza Saunders and Capt. Mann, aide-de-camp to Sir Thomas Saumarez. He's rather advanced in years, an ugly little fellow, but very good. Your cousin Lucy Woodforde has a very fine little boy. She is daily expecting the return of her husband. * * *

We are told Gen. Smyth is to be out again in the Spring. Our present President* gives general satisfaction. Her ladyship has been ill the whole winter; of course we have not had much merriment at Government House.

Jenkins desires a deal of love to you—

Ever most affectionately yours,

Penelope.

P. S. Chip has just left Fredericton. He is not at all changed by his trip across the Atlantic.

William Ferguson to Edward Winslow.

Tracady, Northumberland, 20th May, 1814.

Sir,—By the courier (Jas. Small) inclosed is the return of permits issued since last return, sent by Captain Teriu. * * *

At present, as times go, there is no money to be had on any occasion in this part of the province. The people here are in general Poor and behind hand with the merchants.

On my way to Ristigouch last April I called on Mr. Munro of St. Peters, i. e., Nipisiquid, settled the plan with him on my return to Ristigouch to go up the main river to survey that part of the reserve below the falls said to be six leagues from the Settlement. * * * It is only from report of the people of the place that I know of a reserve at Nipisiquid; being in some doubt, I have inquired of Edw'd J. Man, Esq'r, at Ristigouch. He says the reserve begins five miles below the falls and extends five miles above the falls, and five miles on each side of the river, forming a tract of country ten miles square, but he points out no particular place for a boundary or beginning. Mr. Munro assures me his people have not been on the reserve as yet; the intermediate space has been surveyed by Mr. Thos. Roy.

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*Sir Thomas Saumarez.

The last permit is issued to Jno. Shea for saw logs at the New Mills: this mill is the property of Mr. Caldwell and held by Shea on shares. Mr. Caldwell has a location for a small Tract of land adjoining the west boundary of Sir Andrew Snape Hammond's Tract. Heron Island seems to be the only valuable part of Sir Andrew's lands. Many years back the most valuable timber has been cut and carryed away. The shore is rocky and broken and poorly wooded.

At Ristigouch there is no timber, so far as the land surveys made there have lead me to suppose, that would be any object. My remote situation hath hitherto prevented regular returns, but by the present establishment of a regular post that will not in future be the case.

I remain Sir respectfully
Your most obedient servant
Wm. Ferguson, D'y Surveyor.

Edward Winslow, Jr., to His Sister Penelope.

"Indus," At Sea, Saturday, P. M.
18 June, 1814.

After two days spanking breeze, with square yards, I am at length able to resume my pen, and the first use I make of it shall be to acknowledge my dear sister's truly welcome letter, which I received three days before I left London along with Hannah's and Eliza's. I had begun to be unhappy, fearing that I should embark without hearing from you. Think then what I felt when the budget of five letters was put into my hand at once.

I believe I have never related one of the many incidents with which my homeward passage abounded and I don't know any good that can result from my now entering upon it. It however had one good effect I believe. It served to convince me more strongly, if possible, than I ever had been, of the value of such a friend as my present commander. * * *

Monday 20 June, In. Lat. 36, 58, N., Long. 13, 14 W.

Yesterday was the Lord's day and I fully intended to have spent the time (after Church) writing to you and Hannah, but the weather was so fine that I spent the day in Gossip. I dare say you would like to know with which of the ten, for I will confess that it was principally with one. I think I told Eliza that only six of the ten were "for market," and I will satisfy your curiosity so far as to assure you that it was—neither of them. * * * I can't at all tell you how happy I am my dear Penelope, at your union with Jenkins. I beg you will remember me most particularly to

him. I lament that he has met with so many hard rubs. He is a happy fellow my dear Sister in having such a nurse, tell him I say so. * * *

To my surprise I met Col. Johnstone (your old friend) in the street a few days before my departure. He has just returned from the Cape of Good Hope, I suspect for his health, for he looked wretchedly ill.

So both of the Miss Saunders are soon to be spliced. I had heard of Miss Margaret's intention to become one of you from her brother, but I did not know about her sister. John (Saunders) was at Oxford when the mail came, therefore I did not see him previous to my leaving town. He's an uncommon fine fellow I think, and I was so much with him of late that I really regretted not seeing him. I shall write him and Jarvis* from Madeira, and I think I shall trouble the latter with my budget. He is a very great favorite of mine, and you can't conceive what gratification and pleasure I derived from spending my evenings with him or Saunders at my own lodgings or at one of their chambers. * * *

Col. Lutwyche had not arrived at Portsmouth when we got under weigh and I asure you I lamented it very much. I trust he got down that night that he might accompany poor Mrs. Weltden home. My heart ached for her, we left her amongst almost strangers.

Funchal, Sunday night, 11 o'clock, 3d July.

I have just returned from the mountains where I have been all day with a large party of Ladies. I am so dreadfully tired that I cannot add anything to this shabby epistle but a God bless you, which I do most heartily.

Your Brother.

Ed. Winslow.

Penelope Jenkins to Edward Winslow, Jr.

21st August, 1814.

Mrs. Kirkwood has arrived and we are told has a letter for us. The Major† is in Fredericton; I dined with him and Col. Moodie at my Father's a few days since. Mrs. Kirkwood remains with her friends until after her accouchment, when I hope they will be near neighbors of ours, as there's a chance of their getting the next house but one to us. The box arrived in perfect safety and I assure you your presents far exceeded our expectations. The China crape is beautiful and the Cornelians are not a common thing in these parts. Eliza and Chris. exhibited their rich gowns and crapes on

*Edward J. Jarvis.

†Major Kirkwood of the New Brunswick Fencible Regiment. He and his family lived in the barracks at Fredericton at the time of their destruction by fire May 1, 1815. Major Kirkwood was one of the pall-bearers at Judge Winslow's funeral.

the 12th at Mrs. Smyth's drawing room and really excited not a little admiration. Sarah never goes into company and Hannah very seldom. The Judge has been better for the last two months than I have seen him for an age.

I am just expecting Mrs. Grant (Caroline Coffin) to spend a week with me on her return to Canada. I presume you heard of her marriage. I don't know her husband, but am told he's a worthy creature and very well situated as to pecuniary affairs. The Major* and I are getting on very snugly—the change from a large family to a very small one made me feel a little dismal for some time, particularly as his military affairs keep him a great deal about the barracks, but I am becoming used to it now and don't mind it much. Fredericton is shockingly dull this summer. No Military here except Gen. Coffin's regiment—a great many of these are stupid married people and a majority of the single not very brilliant, so that the rising generation of damsels have rather a gloomy prospect.

Should my father ever have another box coming across the Atlantic I wish, my dear Edward, you would throw in a few books no matter what they are, or whether they are bound. You have no idea how much we feel the want of such articles. Now that I am so much alone, anything in that way would be an acquisition. * * *

Kirkwood interested us very much in his account of the "Indus" and the nice management exhibited there. He says that Capt. Weltden is a charming man.

Mrs. Moodie was just here and desires her best love to you, indeed I cannot enumerate all the people that send kind messages to you. * * *

We have just met with a great loss in Mr. Pidgeon,† who in consequence of Dr. Byles' death has removed to St. John. We have at present a wretched preacher but hope soon to get a better one from Canada.‡ There has lately been shocking slaughter in that place, tho' the British are gaining ground. I always dread the arrival of a mail, as there are many officers I am acquainted with and some really a regard for that are just now engaged in the contest. Captain Shore has not yet returned to marry Miss Saunders, but I believe he only waits for a cessation of hostilities. * * *

John Garden has just arrived from Canada on a visit to his mother. He is wonderfully improved and bears a high character in his regiment. Poor James was killed at Lake Erie, very much regreted by all who knew him.

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*The reference here is to Capt. Jenkins as town major.

†Rev. George Pidgeon. See biographical note under date 13th July, 1800.

‡The clergyman referred to doubtless was the Rev. Geo. J. Mountain, who succeeded Mr. Pidgeon as rector of Fredericton. He was a son of the first bishop of Quebec, and was himself the third bishop of Quebec.

The patterns Mrs. Weltden was so good as to give you for us were very acceptable. Everything that comes from England is sought after, and you know it's very pleasant to have the glory of wearing a new fashion first. Jenkins desires I will offer his affectionate remembrance to you,

Your sincerely attached sister,

Penelope.

Judge Edward Winslow to John Dunn.*

Fredericton October 14th, 1814.

My dear Mr. Dunn,—A consultation of very respectable physicians has just been held here and the result has this day been communicated to me. It is "That a change of air is absolutely necessary to preserve the life of my very dear daughter Chris." This communication amounts (with me) to a peremptory order, and I have detained the vessel [Segee's vessel] this day to send 'em to St. John tomorrow morning. The affectionate kindness of my daughter Hannah has induced her to attend the other on this arduous & important occasion.

I have now to request, my dear Dunn, that you will upon the receipt of this letter, call upon these interesting children & give them your assistance and advice respecting the important matter of a quiet & convenient Lodging for 'em. Hannah will have money sufficient for the pay of their present expences and will be occasionally supply'd with more.

Remember me most kindly to Mrs. Dunn. Her kind heart will feel keen anxiety for the fate of these interesting and motherless children.

God bless you,

Ed. Winslow.

Judge Edward Winslow to E. G. Lutwyche.

Fredericton, N. B. Nov'r 8, 1814.

My dear Lutwyche,—Previous to my leaving this place on my late excursion I committed the care of my family to my friend Mr. Peter Fraser, who kindly supply'd them with money, &c, and settled several demands made on me before my departure. When I returned I found that the accumulated sum amounted to £65. Having no other resource but my pay as a Judge, I was most reluctantly compelled to give him a bill for the amount. Mr. W. Chipman, Jr., having taken down my certificates up to October last, the next to the end of the year shall be forwarded the moment the period arrives.

*John Dunn was a New York Loyalist and one of the founders of St. Andrews. He was for many years comptroller of customs at that place. He died in 1829 at the age of 76 years.

If I could write a volume it would give no relief to those feelings of gratitude and affection which I always experience when I contemplate the numerous instances of your goodness, I therefore stop. My daughter Chris is now on the river returning home from St. John, where she has been under the advice (and indeed the peremptory order) of her physicians to try the sea air. I dread the result. You know how to pity me.

May God bless you and Mrs. Weltden and your very amiable neighbor Mrs. Hailes and my other friends.

Amen,*

Edward Winslow.

John Bedell to Judge Edward Winslow.

Woodstock, 9 February, 1815.

Dear Sir,—My sons at Maramichi are desirous to have a licence of occupation for 80 rods of the reserve of lands on the south-west branch, opposite the upper end of the Island adjoining to that in possession of Elijah Fowler, to extend back one half mile. They therefore request that you will have the goodness to hold this spot in reserve for them until they come over in June next, when they will thankfully discharge the fees and if necessary bring a certificate from Mr. Henderson.

I will thank you Sir to favor me with a line on the subject when convenient. With great respect and sincere regard. I have the honor to be, Dear Sir,

Your most obliged & humble servant,

John Bedell.

H. Clopper‡ to Robert O'Brien.

Commiss's Office, Fredericton,

17th May, 1815—Wednesday.

My very dear Sir,—Little did I suppose that when I wrote you last Post and mentioned the situation of Judge Winslow, by the next I should give you an acco't of his Death. Yes my dear Sir he is dead & buried, and has left behind him a most distressed family.

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*This letter contains the last words from the pen of Edward Winslow recorded in this book and the last apparently in the Winslow collection of papers. The busy pen of the "ready writer" is now laid aside, but these last words speak for themselves a fitting ending of a noble life.

†See biographical note under date 26th June, 1802.

‡Henry G. Clopper was the eldest son of Garret Clopper. His mother's maiden name was Penelope Miller; she was a cousin of Judge Winslow. Henry G. Clopper was for some years an officer in the commissariat department at Fredericton. He was founder of the Central Bank, of which he was president until his decease in 1838. His portrait will be found on the five dollar notes of the People's Bank of Fredericton.

I wrote you in my last of my walking down on Monday morning with Aunt Sally to the Judges. She remained there until Wednesday. On Monday and Tuesday our deceased friend was unusually well—spent the whole day in the drawing room, on Wednesday morning was even better and ate a very good breakfast; but about 12 o'clock was suddenly attacked with a fit of apoplexy. He was immediately conveyed to bed and a most eminent physician sent for who took upwards of a quart of blood from his temple, after which he seemed very easy. I saw him in the afternoon and was astonished to see him so easy. He was constantly talking and was full of his fun but rather delirious. At 3 o'clock on the morning of Friday he was attacked with another and fatal apopleptic fit after which there was no hope or chance of his recovery. He lay without sense or motion till 15 minutes past 7 Saturday evening, when he breathed his last. I was with him at the time and had been in the room half an hour. He had the rattles in his throat which is the last stage. They suddenly stopped and he seemed to draw breath more easily, but he raised his head for a moment, opened his eyes (which had been shut from the commencement) uttered a faint cry and expired; He died without the smallest exertion and very easily. I ever shall believe that he was perfectly sensible to the last, for upon the application of a quill dipped in lime juice to his lips not half a minute before he died, he turned away his head. He was buried yesterday with every respect. He was carried to the Province Hall. The Supreme Court was then sitting.

The family are totally destitute, for I fear his Estate will not pay the Debts.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Military Guard.
High Sheriff and Civil Officers
Wardens & Vestry.
Clergy.
Medical Gentlemen.

F. Robinson, Esq.	BODY	Major Kirkwood, N. B. F.
Capt. McLean,		J. M. Bliss,* Esq.
S. Agnew, Esq.		Lt. Gen'l Armstrong.

*John Murray Bliss has not been before mentioned by name in the text. He was a native of Massachusetts and a son of Hon. Daniel Bliss, member of council. He was elected a member of the House of Assembly for York County in 1813. From 1809 to 1815 he was solicitor general in succession to Ward Chipman. He succeeded Edward Winslow as judge of the supreme court of New Brunswick, and on the death of Ward Chipman in 1824, succeeded him in the administration of the government as president and commander in chief. He died at St. John in August, 1834, aged 63 years. The late George J. Bliss of Fredericton, clerk of assembly, was his grandson.

Hannah Winslow to Edward Winslow, Jr.

May 15, 1815.

My dear dearest Brother,—How shall I tell you of what I know will almost distract you, but you must know it, and for the sake of your wretched sisters bear it. Oh Edward our dear Father is gone, taken almost in a moment from us poor children. I know not how we have supported this dreadful stroke, but it is the will of God. My heart aches for you. It is a blow that I fear you will scarcely be able to bear.

My dear father had been very unwell all the Spring, but as he always was more so at this season we were not alarmed. * * * We flattered ourselves when the fine weather came on so that he could get out he would soon be better. On Sunday he wished several times that Aunt Miller would make us a visit. I immediately wrote to Lucy to urge her to. The poor old lady came down on Monday, and Aunt Sally with her, to spend the day. It rained in the evening and they both staid all night. That day and the next day my dear Father seemed cheerful. Tuesday evening he sat up later than usual, talked over old times, and really seemed to enjoy himself. Wednesday morning he complained of a pain in his head but still seemed better than he had been for months, but about 12 o'clock, as I was standing in the entry talking to Wentworth and Harris Hailes, who were in the garden, Aunt Sally came out of the Parlor and said "your father seems quite faint." I ran to him and found it was a dreadful fit. We got him to bed and the Doctors came in a very few minutes. After consulting a short time they concluded to bleed him in the head, an operation he had often thought would relieve the constant pain he had there. After this was done he recovered his speech and begged us not to be distressed. He had a quiet night and the next day all three of the Doctors that attended him gave us every reason to hope he would recover. * * About daylight on Friday morning he evidently became much worse and continued so all day. About twelve o'clock he looked at us and with difficulty said "My poor children." Every effort he made to speak after that was in vain. He lived till Saturday evening. He was sensible to the last moment. O my Brother how light does every affliction we have met with appear when compared to this. * * *

Your affectionate sister,

Hannah.

Penelope Jenkins to Edward Winslow, Jr.

Fredericton, May 23, 1815.

[Extract from a fragment.]

The officers Barracks in Fredericton took fire on the first of May and burned to the ground. No lives were lost but a great deal of private pro-

perty was consumed. The Kirkwoods were living in them but did not lose a great deal. The flames were discovered about 12 o'clock and in an hour and a half they were in ashes.

Judge Ward Chipman to Sir John Wentworth.

[A. D. 1815.]

My dear Sir John,— * * *

I with you very sensibly feel the loss of our late excellent and worthy friend Judge Winslow whose usefulness to others, as you well observe, occupied those exertions which his family have so much reason to lament the want of having been more directed to their benefit, as he has left no property of any description for their support. There are three daughters unmarried, Hannah, Sarah Ann, and Eliza, all grown up, left entirely unprovided for. They are very respectable good girls and are I believe ready and willing to exert themselves to the utmost of their power in procuring a livelihood, but the manner in which they have been educated has by no means prepared them for the trials they are destined to undergo, nor fitted them for those efforts which their present situation calls for, without some assistance from their father's friends. I have myself subscribed £50 and my son £25 and I shall apply to such of the Judges friends here as I may have reason to think willing and able to contribute to the relief of these orphans. I shall also write to some friends of his family in England, who I think will not withhold their aid on this occasion. I have written to Chief Justice Blowers on the subject and have taken the liberty of making the same recital to you. I shall write to no others in your Province, being well persuaded that you will be disposed to procure such additions to this little fund as may be conveniently practicable.*

My son is very much flattered by your kind recollection of him, and requests me to present to you his most respectful compliments and regards.

I am, my dear Sir, With the highest esteem & regard,

Your faithful and devoted friend and obedient

Humble Servant,

Ward Chipman.

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*The general esteem with which Judge Winslow was regarded is shown by the fact that on March 7, 1816, the House of Assembly voted the sum of £100 to Misses Hannah and Eliza Winslow, the unmarried daughters of the late Hon. Edward Winslow deceased, in consideration of the numerous services rendered to the public by that gentleman while a member of His Majesty's Council in this province.

Robert O'Brien to J. F. W. Winslow.

Halifax 17 July, 1815.

Dear Sir,—The lands at Abushie were originally granted by the late Governor Parr to Hugh Mackay Gordon, now a Major General in His Majesty's Service, and by him conveyed by a Deed executed at the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham in Ireland to your Father. That deed and the original grant to General Gordon are now in my possession, as is also your Father's special power of Attorney authorising me to sell and convey the said land on his behalf.

With best respects to your Sisters, I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

Rob. O'Brien.

Judge Ward Chipman to Sir John Wentworth.

St. John 22 July, 1815.

My dear Sir John—The concerns of the Winslow family, which were the subject of my last letter to you, and in which you have expressed so kind an interest, induce me once more to trouble you by forwarding the inclosed letter which I have just received from General Coffin. I know nothing of the circumstances* which occasioned the removal of young Winslow from the 41st regiment, but have been a witness to the correctness and propriety of his conduct since his return to this Province early in the last winter; his exemplary and filial attention to his father in his debilitated state to the hour of his death and his fraternal solicitude and devotion to the comfort of his sisters in their distressed condition, have merited the esteem and regard of all his friends here. I believe that the principal source of his present anxiety to obtain some provision for himself, is that he may be able to contribute his mite towards the support of the family left in so helpless a situation by his father's death. His capacity and acquirements are such as render him equal to the discharge of any duties of a military life, and I think he will merit the approbation and esteem of any of his friends who may be instrumental in relieving him from his present discouraging situation and prospects. Under these circumstances I cannot but flatter myself, if they were made known to His Excellency Sir John Sherbrooke, that his wonted benevolence and humanity would induce him to recommend him for a commission once more in His Majesty's Service.

I remain, my dear Sir, &c, &c,

W. C.

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*A misunderstanding or altercation with another officer, led young Winslow in the heat of his irritation to tender his resignation. This the colonel of the regiment, who was not over friendly to him, at once accepted, and afterwards, when Winslow desired to withdraw his resignation, declined to reinstate him.

Sir John Wentworth to Sir John Sherbrooke.

Halifax, August 9th, 1815.

My dear Sir John,—I beg leave with the utmost respect to enclose to you, extracts of two Letters to me from Major General Coffin & Judge Chipman of New Brunswick, relating to the situation of Mr. Winslow, late of the 41st regiment. The testimony of these highly respectable Gentlemen to the merit of this distressed young man are so well described in these extracts, and may be so entirely relied on, that it would be trespassing on your Excellency's time to add thereto, save only my earnest solicitation for your kind favor in recommending him. It will be a noble and I am sure well timed act of generosity to preserve a very valuable young man. * *

Excuse me one moment in recurring to the character of his late pre-eminently worthy Father, who was meritoriously employed in the King's service from the battle of Lexington in the Revolutionary war in America, when he voluntarily led the army under Lord Percy from its difficult situation across the country to a position of safety on Bunker's Hill, near Boston, which has always been acknowledged by the (now) Duke [of Northumberland]. From that time he has filled many civil & military offices of trust & importance, with the greatest disinterestedness and ability, infinitely more to the public advantage than his own private benefit, as it unfortunately happened that the profits of his services were unequal to the expences of a very large Family in locations peculiarly expensive, whom he has lately left destitute of everything, but the remembrance of his manifold virtues. Happy and very thankful will they be if the good he in every station did to many others, should be retributed by your Excellency's renewed benevolence in recommending his utterly unprovided son for a commission, and most exceedingly happy shall I be in every grateful acknowledgement of the really inestimable favour done to, my dear Sir John, your truly obliged, much attached & sincerely faithful

friend & obedient, humble servant,

J. Wentworth.

Edward Winslow, Jr., to his Sisters.

London, 4 Nov, 1815.

My dear Sisters,—I find the packet closes this day & therefore I must write now or not at all. I am on my way to Kensington to witness a scene which would not my sisters be to you so novel as it is to me—another & a great calamity awaits me—my second father* lies at the point of death, indeed I hardly hope to find him alive when I get there, as possibility of his

*Col. Edward G. Lutwyche.

recovery is at an end. I have spent much of my time there of late & the affliction of my dear Mrs. Weltden and her good husband has almost broken my heart. The good old Gentleman was taken about ten days ago with a complaint which has made such rapid progress that even his extraordinary constitution can no longer contend with it.

When he dies my dear girls I lose—I won't say my only friend, but certainly my most valuable one. I have so long looked up to him & have experienced such affectionate & fatherly treatment from him, that really I feel as if I could hardly support his loss.

Mrs. Weltden behaves like an Angel, but I fear the exertion she makes will prove too much for her weak frame, and I can't help dreading its bringing on a fit of illness. I have not seen the Colonel himself for these three days, but he still continues perfectly sensible & has several times asked after me, but I do not like to go to him—nobody sees him except Mrs. W. & the doctors. I have much to say but now can neither think nor write on any subject but this most melancholly one, & I know of no advantage in dwelling longer on that.

God Almighty bless you prays

Your ever affectionate brother

Edward.

I shall sail for Bombay & China about the first of January—am appointed purser of the Cumberland, one of the largest & finest ships in the service, & a most excellent gentlemanly man (Wilkinson) as Commander. More of this by & bye.

Penelope Jenkins to Edward Winslow, Jr.

Fredericton, 1st October, 1816.

It is some time my dear Edward since I have written to you. We are all getting on much as usual. About three weeks since Sarah presented us with a son & heir—the finest child I ever saw. She is uncommonly well. Bradshaw* expects to remove to his farm in the course of this month. His house is very snug and comfortable and I trust they will be able to get on. He is steady and industrious. Jenkins' mother died last August, and he immediately determined to reside at his farm, and has been ever since busily employed in repairing the house for our reception. He has had to repair the old part thoroughly and put up an addition, which makes it a very comfortable and good looking house. He has always been so much attached to the place, that all his leisure time for the last three years has been devoted to its improvement and it is really a beautiful spot.

*The reference is to Bradshaw Rainsford, who married Judge Winslow's daughter Sarah.

I used to think I never should like to live in the country again, but matrimony reconciles us to a great many things, and I am really now very anxious for the day to come that we may move to the country. The house we have lived in ever since I was married has been a wretched one but we were fortunate to get it, bad as it was, as it is now almost impossible to procure a shelter even, in this great town, although I suppose there have been 30 or 40 fine large houses put up in the town in the course of the summer, and it was the same last year, but they are generally owned by Americans, who are allowed to come and settle here whenever they incline, which is thought by many to be a most impolitic arrangement.

The letters you have already received have I suppose given you an account that Wentworth went to Canada in the hope of obtaining a clerkship in the North West trade but was too late. He was then offered a subaltern's allowance of land (500 acres) in a new settlement in Upper Canada, with three years rations and farming utensils, which he accepted (for the present at least) rather than return as he went. I must confess I am very sorry that he was induced to avail himself of this offer as he is better calculated for anything else than a farmer. It will be hard work indeed to obtain his bread in a wilderness with his own hands. His abilities are equal to any institution where writing and application are necessary, and I have lately thought my dear Edward, that you might think of some situation for him as a clerk or assistant in any office in England that would be more likely to promise him a decent living than the laborious undertaking he is now engaged in. I shall ever think if proper interest had been taken and proper exertions made by my dear Father's friends here, some position might have been obtained for him. But although they all allowed that he was exemplary and industrious, and that he had talent for anything, no one stepped forward to befriend him essentially. Indeed there is an unfledged race here who are ready to catch at everything and who have money, and of course interest, to get what they want for their sons or themselves, and when any little situation becomes vacant it is secured before you can look around you. Wentworth has the most flattering professions from Sir John Wentworth, and a most friendly letter the other day from Sir H. Sheaffe. These things serve to keep his hopes alive but that is all. Indeed my dearest brother he is worthy a better fate. Good hearted and affectionate to his family, his principal distress is that he is unable to add to their comfort. * * *

Believe me my ever dear Brother
Most faithfully and affectionately
Your sister, Penelope.

Maj. Gen. Sir R. H. Sheaffe, Bart., to J. F. W. Winslow.

Edinburgh, 27th Sept'r, 1817.

My dear Winslow,—I have the sincerest pleasure in congratulating you on the success of my recent application in your favour: the following is a copy of the answer I received.

Horse Guards, 18th Sept'r, 1817.

Sir—Having laid before the Commander in Chief your letter of the 7th Inst, with its enclosures, I am directed to acquaint you that from the strong representations, together with the urgency of the request you have made in favor of Mr. John F. Wentworth Winslow, and from his having conducted himself with zeal and great credit upon active service on many occasions to the satisfaction of his superior officers since he resigned, His Royal Highness will recommend to the Prince Regent, that he should be reinstated in his rank as Lieutenant in the 41st Reg't, but he cannot be permitted to receive any back pay beyond the period of the reduction of the late 2nd Battalion (25th Nov'r 1814) when he will be placed on Half pay.

I have &c, &c, (Signed) H. Torrens.

* * To the official letter I addressed to Sir H. T. I added a sort of demi-official one and both were written with so much earnestness that it may account for the sentence "together with the urgency of the request" which in the original is an interlineation in Sir H.'s own writing. * * *

By the time this will reach you, you will have about three years back half pay to receive—the best return you can make to His Royal Highness is to act with "great credit" on all occasions, maintaining the character which has so effectually aided you in obtaining this favor.

If any of your family be near you assure them that they will always share with you in the best wishes and regard of

R. H. S.

[The above letter is addressed to "Lieut. John F. Wentworth Winslow, on Half-pay of the 41st Reg't, Perth, Upper Canada." Doubtless the address on the letter afforded the recipient the first glad intimation of the success of Gen. Sheaffe's efforts in his behalf.]

J. B. Macaulay to John F. W. Winslow.

York, 25 July, 1818.

Dear Sir,— * * * I am sorry to say I have not heard from my friend Jenkins for a very long time, but I suppose he has suffered too much from his unfortunate wounds to find pleasure in writing. I beg you will make my best regards to him when you write, and assure him that I wish him every enjoyment and happiness. He is one of the best

fellows ever I knew and I should be sorry to forget him. Give my best regards to the Glengarry Gentlemen residing about Perth. I wish them all success.

Believe me to be very truly yours,

J. B. Macaulay.

Thomas Ritchie* to Miss Hannah Winslow.

[The recipient was daughter of Judge Winslow.]

Annapolis, 6th Sep'r, 1818.

Madam,—A Mr. Dodge wishes to purchase your Lands in Wilmot. He offers 7s. 6d. per acre, to pay in five years by instalments bearing interest after the first year. He will give satisfactory security.

This is the best offer I have had for the Lands since you first wrote to me respecting them. If you are inclined to accept it, have the goodness to inform me.

With the greatest respect,

Your very humble servant,

Miss Winslow. Thos. Ritchie.

J. F. W. Winslow to Edward Winslow.

Perth, Upper Canada, November 19, 1819.

My dear Brother,—I am informed by Hannah that you arrived only 36 hours after we sailed. I certainly would have remained longer in N. B. had any of your letters mentioned a probability of your coming so soon: but I believe that you were doubtful about it when you wrote on the 6th June. * * * Being so pledged as we were to Eliza, and having disappointed her so often, together with the advanced season of the year, I confess I urged our departure and I assure you the apparent change in Eliza the first week of our arrival was very gratifying to me. Her health has suffered a good deal, and I don't think she would have been restored while kept in that constant state of suspense owing to our delay. I am most anxious to hear from you and hope you will indulge me soon. * * I can't bear the idea of your going off again without my seeing you, indeed if I thought you were to I would immediately set off and surprise you. Do write me most particularly about Penelope's affairs.† I could spare £100

*Thomas Ritchie was father of the late Sir Wm. Johnstone Ritchie, chief justice of the supreme court of Canada. See notice of him in Calnek and Savary's History of Annapolis.

†Wentworth Winslow was under the impression that his sister had lost all she possessed by the failure of an agent. Happily this did not prove to be the case.

if you think her affairs require it, and I hope you will not fail to let me know as soon after the receipt of this as possible, in order that I may enclose it to you. I wish to know particularly whether you think Penelope's plans might be benefitted by my returning to N. B. as a residence. I am now merely remaining here the better to secure the Deeds (of my property here) and shall decline being concerned in anything till I hear from you. I don't like the thoughts of remaining in this country on Penelope's account, even should you not devise any plan for our joint operations. It will be my greatest satisfaction if I can render any services to P. and her little darling,* therefore I desire to live where I can most effectually answer this end. This place will be of great consequence ere long, and I confess for various reasons I could content myself very well here. The constant immigration creates a deal of bustle and business in the mercantile way. A Captain on half pay and myself have been talking about doing something. However I shall resolve on nothing yet awhile. It will depend on your answer whether I make a home here or not. I am heartily thankful on poor Pen's account that you arrived so unexpectedly. If you had not come out she would have been miserably lonesome this winter. * * *

Believe me, Yours very affectionately,

J. F. W. Winslow.

George Lambert to Sarah Winslow.

Worcester, [England] Feb'y 29th, 1820.

My Esteemed Friend,—I return you my best thanks for thinking me worthy of memory. I had the pleasure to receive upon the 12th Inst. your friendly letter of the 20 Nov'r last, left by your nephew Mr. E. Winslow at the Barrack Office, London; but who enclosed it to me I know not as I left the office in 1815. * * *

I assure you my good friend I am feelingly impressed at your sorrowful recital. * * *

Be so good as to let me know if Mr. S. D. Street Attorney at Law is in the land of the living, & to get a friend to inquire at the Registry Office if the six acre lot of Land on the hill near Fredericton, granted to Lieut. Peter I. Smith of the King's American Regiment of Foot and purchased by me, is sold.

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*The child here referred to, Mary Caroline Jenkins, afterwards married Captain Hale of the 52nd Regiment. Her mother, Mrs. Jenkins, in 1824. married Paymaster Winterbottom of the same regiment. See following notice :—

"'Married at Fredericton, on Sunday [Nov. 14, 1824], by the Rev. George "Best, Paymaster Winterbottom, 52d Light Infantry, to Mrs. Penelope Jenkins, "daughter of the late Honorable E. Winslow."—(St. John Courier.)

I am tolerably well now, but often experience the infirmities attendant on old age. Do let me know how Mr. Clopper, &c, &c, all are.

Your sincere friend,

Geo. Lambert.

EDWARD WINSLOW & CO.

Edward Winslow, the third son of Judge Winslow, came to New Brunswick to live in the autumn of 1819, having retired from the East India service. He shortly afterwards engaged in business at St. John with one John Dove as co-partner, under the Firm name of Edward Winslow & Co. They occupied a new store in Water street belonging to John Thomson.

On May 20, 1818, they advertised a stock of goods lately imported in the ship "Canada" from London. A more miscellaneous collection of goods could not well be imagined; it included such articles as Canton crapes, silks, London manufactured jewelry, woollen goods, cloths, hats, hosiery, India cottons, bandana handkerchiefs, an elegant assortment of the most fashionable Millinery, ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes, carpenter's tools, cutlery, wines, ale, porter, gin and brandy; Congo, Suchong and Hyson teas, the usual description of groceries, cheese, hams, sugar, mess pork, bar and bolt iron, cast iron pots, stoves, sail cloth, cordage, &c., &c., &c.

Edward Winslow went to England early in 1820 with the intention of importing a large quantity of goods for his store and with every prospect of success as a merchant. For many years he had encountered the perils of the sea unharmed, but sad to relate he was destined now to make his last voyage. The particulars of his death are recorded in the letter that follows.

LOSS OF THE BRIG WILLIAM & MATTHEW.

Barrington, May 19, 1820.

Gentlemen,—I am to inform you, for the information of those who may be interested that the Brig "William and Matthew," Capt. Evans, from London, was wrecked on the night of the 12th inst. on Cape Negro, and what adds to the misfortune is that E. Winslow, Esq., the principal owner, in his anxiety to reach the shore was drowned with one of the seamen. The vessel is now entirely in chips and from the continued violence of the Easterly wind and the nature of the place, very little has been saved. * * *

The body of Mr. Winslow has not yet been found but I have offered a liberal reward for it, and if I succeed shall carry it to Shelburne and inter him with the respect due to his character and connections. Whatever

EDWARD WINSLOW, JR.
Son of Judge Edward.
[From a portrait by Lequat, of Canton, in possession of Edward Pelham Winslow.]

appears to belong to him shall be faithfully taken care of and transmitted to Saint John. Excuse the hurry of this which I send off express to Yarmouth.

I am Gentlemen, yours &c,

Wm. Robertson.

Not a Letter saved.

Harriot [Rainsford?] to Hannah Winslow.

Fredericton 19 June, 1820.

My dear Hannah,—I have requested Mr. Sampson not to hand you this letter until you are informed of its sad subject. Painful indeed is the task which I have undertaken to announce the death of such a Brother. You certainly have the greatest, and indeed only reflection that can reconcile us to such afflictions, that your beloved brother's life was spent in such a manner that his sudden death would not have found him unprepared. What but that soothing hope, and a full trust in Heaven for a happy meeting thereafter would have supported me under my double loss a few short months since. * * * Mrs. Jenkins received a letter from him from London, dated, I think, 4th April. In it he speaks with great pleasure of his settling himself permanently at St. John. He speaks of having met such "Friends as no man ever deserved." He chartered the unfortunate vessel and was bringing out goods to a great amount.

Mrs. Jenkins came to town on the post day not feeling a doubt but that she should hear from him from St. John, and after we found there were no letters for her, we all anxiously searched the newspapers for the arrival of the ship, and she was the first who discovered the inclosed heart rending advertisement. She was not able to go home until the evening when she was a little more composed. I have seen her frequently since, she shows more fortitude than I could have hoped. She is truly to be pitied. Mrs. Miller's family, and her own sweet little girl, must occupy her a great deal and prevent her from dwelling so much upon her loss. * * *

My dear girl it is not alone among relatives that he is mourned. I never knew a person so generally lamented. It's happy for Mrs. Sampson and Wentworth that they had not seen their brother for so many years, they cannot, I think, feel such poignant grief as those relatives who have had such recent proofs of his affection and kindness.

This is a miserable commencement of a correspondence that under other circumstances would have given me so much pleasure, but I hope I

shall hear from you as soon as you feel equal to writing, and if I can procure any further accounts they shall be forwarded you as soon as possible. * *

Mama and the girls desire their love.

Believe me my dear Friend,

Very sincerely yours,

Harriot.

Major Gen'l Sir R. H. Sheaffe, Bart., to J. F. W. Winslow.

Alnwick Castle, 11th Jan'y, 1826.

My dear Winslow,— * * * What a scene your vicinity must have exhibited! in ashes*— I of course mean the extensive tracts which have been desolated in so awful a manner, and in which many human beings have perished or have been bereaved of all that gave comfort to their existence. What picture is there so much calculated to interest human feeling as that of the happy & prosperous suddenly overwhelmed by the destruction of all that contributed to happiness & prosperity, finding in their stead heaped on them all the bitter calamities by which man can be assailed. From such a state I hope you are gradually recovering, though some of the evil must be without remedy. To your worthy Governor it affords an opportunity of shewing the excellence of his character by which the sufferers no doubt profit. * * *

Yours very faithfully,

R. H. Sheaffe.

[P. S.] Present to the Lt. Gov'r the friendly regards of an old acquaintance who has a sincere esteem for him.

ADDENDA.

Note—[The letters that follow came to light too late for insertion in chronological order, but are considered by the Editor to be of sufficient interest to be added here.]

Edward Winslow to Ward Chipman.

Fredericton, 26th April, 1786.

Dear Chip,—I am glad you are visibly employed, wish it was more lucrative.

You must detach some professional man to this County; the inconvenience of being without advice is very great. Controversies will arise,

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*The reference is to the great Miramichi fire of October, 1825.

and there is not a man in the County who can pretend to any knowledge of the form of proceedings.

By the way some papers are before me which I will enclose, because it will save me the trouble of writing the whole story over again. The man was suspected, was taken, and it was evident he was not guilty: but some one certainly murdered the whole family and burnt the house*. Application had been made for the administration and I proposed to grant it to Captain Townsend.† I want Father Crannell to send me a form—or memoranda of what I am to do precisely.

A coroner's inquest sat on the bodies of the deceased and reported separately. Will the coroner and jury be entitled to fees on each?

Judge Allen will be down to the court. I'll write again by him.

Mrs. Winslow and the little ones are all well and ask to be remembered in your prayers. Adieu.

Yours ever,

Ed. Winslow.

Edward Winslow to Ward Chipman.

Fredericton, 21st May, 1786.

Dear Chip,—I this moment received yours, without date, and thank you for the inclosed from Father Crannell.

I feel anxious for an arrival from England. I want to know who's who in this country. Don't defer your visit until the circuit in Sunbury. You cannot render a greater service than by attending our "Inferior Court" in June. I have serious thoughts of soliciting the Governor that a crown lawyer should be requested to attend. There literally is not a man of Law in the County, and there is a variety of business to be performed. Several criminal cases and two or three in common Pleas of considerable importance. These proceedings ought to be carried on with decency and formality. Some person acquainted with practice should set us right at first and we will not err afterwards.

In addition to these considerations I'll venture to affirm that you will receive a portion of business which essentially will pay you for your trouble. It will be a pleasant season to travel, and the task is not so arduous as you suppose. I hope you will make the attempt. I have very much to say to you and I cannot leave my home.

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*The reference is to the murder of Richard Bydder, his wife and five children, on the night of Sunday, March 26th, 1786. The family lived on the lands assigned the Maryland Loyalists below the Nashwaak. See under "Hue and Cry" at page 327.

†The reference is to Captain Levin Townsend of the Maryland Loyalists.

While I am writing a number of Frenchmen who have been most unjustly ousted of their land, which was reserved by the Government of Nova Scotia, have made application to me, and solicited proceedings against the tresspassers. I have put them off and have assured them that some Lawyer will be here in the second week in June. They say they have money and are determined to try the matter .

I have heard young Sewell is not well; will it not be of service to him to visit this quarter ? The air is pure; he will have the benefit of exercise; he can ride—he can walk—I'll make him laugh in spite of his health. He will gratify me beyond what I could write to tell him. I am solitary; if he can reconcile himself to spend a few days out of your city he will lay me under obligations. You certainly can spare him, I'll return him safe and sound: urge him to come up.

Yours forever,

——— Ed. Winslow.

Benjamin Marston to Ward Chipman.

London, March 26, 1792.

My dear Chippy,—God in His merciful providence has at last opened me a door to escape out of England and I have embraced the opportunity with as much joy as I ever did to get out from the worst prison I was ever in. It does not indeed bring me to New Brunswick, it carries me rather farther off—to the coast of Africa, whither I am going as Surveyor Gen'l of Lands to a large Company who are about making a settlement on the Island Boolam, which lies in the Atlantic Ocean, about four miles from the main continent of Africa in 11 degrees some min. N. Lat., right opposite the mouth of Rio Grande. They gave me £60 str. per annum salary and subsistence, and 500 acres land gratis — other settlers give £30 for that quantity. The salary to be sure is no great thing, but anything with something to eat is infinitely before nothing and starving by inches—but the land will be soon worth £500, if the settlement should succeed, and should it prosper greatly, much more and that in a short time. At any rate I am glad I am leaving England which never pleased me and which has been made tenfold more disagreeable by my being forced to stay in it against my will. I expect to embark in two days from this. You shall hear from me as opportunity offers and perhaps I may have it in my power to institute a commercial intercourse with St. John for house frames and other building materials as I think they will be able to get them much cheaper with you than from the Baltic.

For the present, adieu: Remember me very kindly to my friends: tell them I don't give up hope of yet returning to my loved America. God bless you and them is the fervent wish of

Yours,

Ben. Marston.

P. S.—Don't neglect to tease Lesdernier when you can do it without much trouble to yourself — and why can't you institute a process against my real property at Miramichi, have it let for whatever it will and apply the money to payment where I owe, of which I have given you an account.

The Boolam Island Company go out under a Governor, Lieutenant Gov'r and a Legislative Council chosen by the settlers who go out with them, whose names are as follows

Henry Hew Dalrymple, Esq., Governor.

John Young, Esq., Lt. Gov'r.

Council :—Sir Wm. Halton, Bar't., Jno. King, Philip Beaver, Peter Clutterbuck, Francis Brodie, Charles Drake, John Tubs, Richard Hancome, Robert Dobbin, Isaac Himenes, Esquires.

[Note.—Soon after the arrival of the settlers at their destination they were attacked by the deadly African fever, and of their company of 275 persons only a few survived who abandoned the enterprise and returned home. Among those who perished was Benjamin Marston. His death occurred August 10, 1792.]

Edward Winslow to Jonathan Sewell.

Kingsclear, 14 Jan'y, 1797.

Your letter, my dear Sewell, found me a cripple with the gout in my right arm, which prevented me sooner acknowledging it.

Chipman (I dare say) has wrote you on the subject of our new engagements in the commission for locating the River St. Croix of the Treaty of 1783. You know the cordial friendship between us, and you will conclude that the connexion must render the duty perfectly pleasant.

The office of secretary is not what I originally aimed for. If I had been chosen Umpire I should have acted under every possible restraint. For the duties of the office of secretary I feel myself every way equal; I fear no reflection and will in no degree be responsible for the consequence which may attend the decision. It will be laborious, perhaps not lucrative. One advantage must result both to Chipman and myself: it has taken us from that dreamy path which both of us have been imperceptibly sliding into—obscurity and despair. During the first bustle here we combatted difficulties with alacrity, and we submitted to inconveniences without murmuring. As soon as this was over and the eagerness of expectation had subsided, we saw the whole society sinking into a sort of lethargy. Those who had salaries made their calculations to eat, drink and vegetate to the exact amount of their incomes. Those who had none were saved all the trouble of estimates for they could get nothing either to eat or drink. I belong (nearly) to the latter class. I found myself loaded with titles—over-

whelmed with honors, but with little money. I was the proprietor of a tract of land "beautifully situated upon a navigable river and covered with prodigious fine timber." But the river glided by without material advantage to me, for I could not buy a Boat, and the trees might have stood to eternity for I had hardly credit for an axe. I have dashed at every opening, but a wife, ten children, and the gout have held me fast. Chipman was not quite so badly off: he had saved a little cash, so that he did not feel the weight so soon, but when it fairly rested on his shoulders down he dropped, and it would have grinded the heart of a man of sensibility to have watched his countenance for the last two or three years. The late appointment has revived—nay has regenerated him. It may not be of long continuance, and in a pecuniary view possibly will not be very beneficial, but it is an honourable mark of confidence, and it has brought him into a field where he may exert his talents. The vigor of his mind is unabated and he is industrious almost beyond example. I presume he will secure so much credit to himself by his correct management of this important business that it will lead to something which may render the remainder of his days comfortable.

For myself I cannot anticipate any substantial benefits from the employment, and yet I am highly gratified at it. I am almost ready to exclaim like General Ruggles' Indian, when his friends were preparing the last offices for him: "My dear Brothers, you shan't bury me yet" !

Our General Assembly meet this day. I am sickened at the anticipation of the renewal of our controversies led by Glenie, analyzing all the principles of Government, fixing the political Longitudes and Latitudes, and establishing the boundary line between prerogative and privilege.

Our very worthy Rector, Mr. Pidgeon (late 65 Reg't) often speaks of you. He is to be married early in the spring to a daughter of Bishop Inglis.

I assure you, my dear Sewell, I did not intend so long a letter, but you brought yourself into the scrape and I shall write you whenever I please.

I am, yours, &c., &c.,

Ed. Winslow.

TABLE EXPLANATORY OF AUTOGRAPHS.

1. Brig. Gen'l Benedict Arnold—"the traitor."
2. Major Thomas Barclay of the Loyal American Regiment.
3. Rev. John Beardsley, chaplain of Loyal American Regiment.
4. Daniel Bliss, member of first council of New Brunswick.
5. Sampson Salter Blowers, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia.
6. Brig. Gen'l Montfort Browne, Governor of the Bahamas.
7. Sir Guy Carleton, first Governor General of B. N. A.

8. Brig. Gen'l Thos. Carleton, first Governor of New Brunswick.
9. Ward Chipman, Judge of the Supreme Court and administrator of government in 1823.
10. Major General John Coffin.
11. Sir Thomas Aston Coffin, Baronet.
12. Lt. Col. Stephen De Lancey, of the New Jersey Volunteers.
13. Rev. Frederick Dibblee, first rector of Woodstock, N. B.
14. Edmund Fanning, General in the Army and Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island.
15. Brig. Gen'l Henry E. Fox, commander of the forces in Nova Scotia, brother of Charles James Fox.
16. William Franklin, last Royal Governor of New Jersey, a son of Benjamin Franklin.
17. William Garden, commissary at Fredericton.
18. Major General Hugh Mackay Gordon.
19. Lt. Col. Harris Wm. Hailes, administrator of government of New Brunswick in 1816.
20. Lieut. Col. Richard Hewlett, commanding officer of Loyalist regiments that came to New Brunswick in 1783.
21. Major Gen'l Martin Hunter, administrator of Government of New Brunswick in 1809.
22. Monson Hayt, partner in business with Benedict Arnold at St. John in 1788.
23. Col. Stephen Kemble, Deputy Adjutant Gen'l of the Forces.
24. Col. Gabriel G. Ludlow, Administrator of Government of New Brunswick, 1803 to 1808.
25. Thos. Hutchinson, last Royal Governor of Massachusetts.
26. George Leonard, member of Council of New Brunswick.
27. Major Daniel Lyman of Prince of Wales American Reg't.
28. Hon. Geo. Duncan Ludlow, Chief Justice of New Brunswick.
29. Col. Edward Goldstone Lutwyche, agent in England for the Province of New Brunswick in 1808.
30. Benjamin Marston, first sheriff of Northumberland County.
31. Major Daniel Murray, of the Kings American Dragoons.
32. Governor John Parr of Nova Scotia.
33. Hon. Jonathan Odell, first Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick.
34. William Pagan, member for St. John in first House of Assembly.
35. Dr. William Paine, first clerk of the House of Assembly.
36. Charles J. Peters, Attorney General of N. B., 1828—1848.
37. Israel Perley, leader of Maugerville exploring party in 1761.
38. Samuel Denny Street, member for Sunbury County in the House of Assembly.

39. Hon. John Saunders, Chief Justice of New Brunswick in 1822.
40. Christopher Sower, first King's printer in New Brunswick.
41. Sir John Graves Simcoe, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, 1792—1796.
42. George Sproule, first Surveyor General of New Brunswick.
43. Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, Baronet, Lieut. Gen'l in the army.
44. Sir Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford), Colonel King's American Dragoons.
45. Jonathan Sewall, Attorney General of Massachusetts and Judge of the admiralty for Nova Scotia.
46. Gregory Townsend, Assistant Commissary General at New York.
47. Capt. Gideon White, member for Shelburne in N. S. House of Assembly.
48. Major Joshua Upham, of the King's American Dragoons, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.
49. Lord Sheffield, a warm friend of the Colonies in North America.
50 Col. William Tyng, commissary at St. John in 1783; he was afterwards sheriff of Queens County, N. B.
51. Sir Brook Watson, Commissary General at New York in 1783, afterwards member of the House of Commons and Lord Mayor of London.
52. Col. Geo. Williamson, Brigade Major to Gen'l Fox in 1783.
53. William Wanton, son of Gov'r Wanton of Rhode Island, afterwards first collector of customs at St. John, holding the office for thirty years.
54. Rev. Samuel Peters, D. D., of Hartford, Conn., author of History of Connecticut describing the "Blue laws."
55. Edward Winslow, of Plymouth, Mass., father of Judge Winslow.
56. Sir John Wentworth, Baronet, Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia.
57. Charles Morris, Surveyor General of Nova Scotia.
58. Sir William Pepperrell, Baronet, a grandson of the captor of Louisburg in 1745.
59. George Heriot, Postmaster General of B. N. A. in 1807.
60. Major Gen'l Sir Thomas Saumarez, administrator of Government of New Brunswick in 1813.

FAC SIMILE OF AUTOGRAPHS

1. B. Arnold
2. Thos Barclay
3. John Beardsley
4. Dan Bliss
5. S. S. Blowers
6. Montfort Browne
7. Guy Carleton
8. Thos Carleton
9. W Chipman
10. L John Coffin
11. Thos Aston Coffin
12. St Delancey
13. Thed. Dibblee
14. Edm. Fanning
15. W. E. Fox
16. Wm Franklin
17. Wm Garden
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20. Nich. Hewlett
21. Martin Hunter
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30. Benx Marston
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35. William Paine
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ERRATA.

Page 7, line 14, *dele* word "of."
" 30, line 9, for "son of Gov. Wentworth" read "brother of Lady Wentworth."
" 37, line 24, for "Jno. Sewall" read "Jon. Sewall."
" 39, line 28, for "attaching" read "detaching."
" 74, line 21, for "determination" read termination."
" 89, line 8 from foot, for "could" read "would."
" 113, last line, for "do" read "or."
" 156, *dele* 16th line from foot.
" 230, line 27, for "Moore" read "Morse."
" 259, line 4 from foot, for "has been occupied," read "was afterwards occupied."
" 261, corner date should be 1780; also in line 13 add] after word "follow."
" 264, lines 1 and 22, for "Hoyt" read "Hayt."
" 268, line 13 from foot, date should be "1786."
" 311, line 11, for "wherever" read "whenever."
" 327, line 31, for "Hoyt" read "Hayt."
" 337, line 11 from foot, for "the province," read "this province."
" 346, line 3 from foot, for "impartially" read "impartiality."
" 350, corner date should be "1788."
" 350, line 19, for "extended," read "extends."
" 350, line 35, for "entered" read "enters."
" 351, corner date should be "1788."
" 359, add to first foot note: "Ardoise Hill is near Ellershouse in Hants Co., N. S. The Rev. Geo. Gillmore, A. M., died at Horton, N. S., in 1811, at the age of 87 years."
" 362, line 10, for "filling" read "filing."
" 367, line 11 from foot, for "pierced" read "pierces."
" 367, last line, for "12" read "2."
" 381, line 5 from foot, for "appears" read "appearing."
" 389, line 22, after "White" read "Pine."
" 412, line 8, insert after "was" the words "a few years ago. The fishing is said to be worse this year than it ever was."
" 414, line 13, for "free" read "freeze."
" 416, last two lines are transposed.
" 423, foot notes, line 4, for "letter opposite" read "correspondence in 1806."
" 427, line 1, for "Price's" read "Prince's."
" 432, line 13, for "conmapions" read "companions."
" 434, line 24, for "This laborious" read "The laborious."

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Page 436, line 26, for "instruct" read "intrust."
" 463, lines 27 and 31, for "Gillice" read "Gillice."
" 472, foot note, line 1, insert "which" after "that."
" 485, line 12 from foot, for "Dickson" read "Dickenson."
" 487, line 2, for "is" read "in."
" 492, line 28, for "the real incendiaries" read "are real incendiaries."
" 510, line 3 from foot, for "Studholm" read "Studholme."
" 511, line 11, for "have" read "had."
" 513, reference in second foot note should be to James White, Jr.
" 527, line 5 from foot, insert "get" after "to."
" 539, line 4, for "assume" read "assure."
" 556, line 15, for "Anti-scelertus" read Anti-sceleratus."
" 556, line 17, for "here" read "there."
" 560, line 12, for "veritable" read "venerable."
" 575, line 10 from foot, for "Brock" read "Brook."
" 580, line 21, for "two-mast ships" read "two Mast ships."
" 582, line 17, for "could" read "need."
" 585, last two lines are transposed.
" 600, corner date should be "1808."
" 602, line 10 from foot, instead of "for" read "from."
" 634, line 23, for "whatever" read "wherever."
" 635, line 8 from foot, insert "in" after "that."
" 636, line 35, for "Walton" read "Wanton."
" 640, line 5 from foot, for "at Chedabucto" read "in Sydney County."
" 642, line 10, for "Edward Leonard" read "George Leonard."
" 682, line 16 from foot, for "not" read "now."
" 682, line 8 from foot, for "produced" read "procured."
" 685, line 28, for "possessions" read "prepossessions."

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